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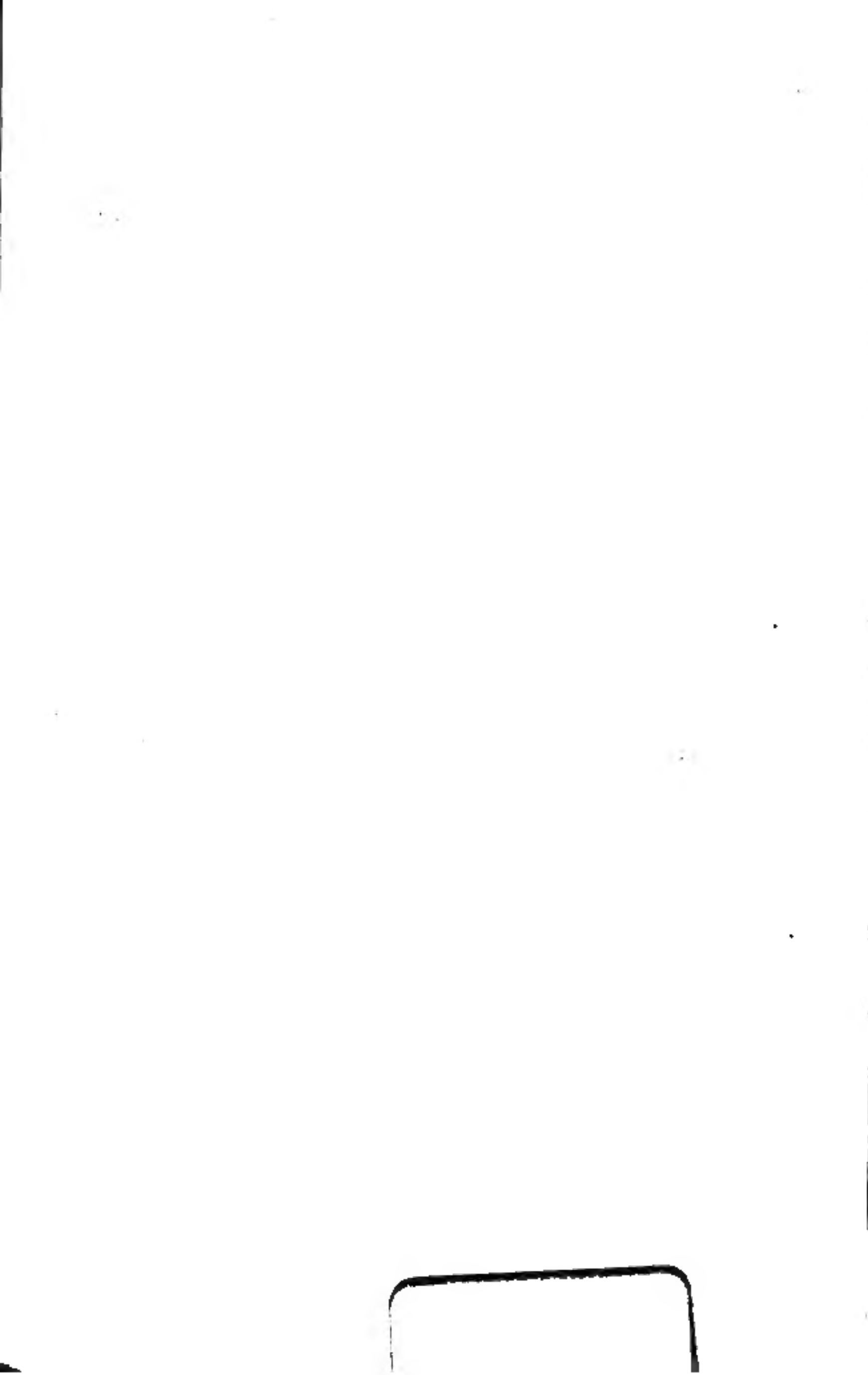
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GENERAL ORDERS

AND

CIRCULARS,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

1903.

WASHINGTON:
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ADDENDA TO INDEX, GENERAL ORDERS AND CIRCULARS, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, 1908.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

Document No. 207.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

[NOTE.—No. 121 is the last General Order and No. 43 the last Circular issued from Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office.]

1903.

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GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No 1. } Washington, January 6, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, in order to make the efficiency reports of officers of the Army as complete and comprehensive as possible all division, department, district, and brigade commanders and all chiefs of staff departments, the superintendent of the Military Academy, and commanding officers of all service schools will forward to the Adjutant General of the Army the originals, or authenticated copies, of all matters bearing on this subject relative to Army officers on the active list, as hereinafter directed.

The classes of information desired are commendatory indorsements, orders, letters, and telegrams from superiors, which would indicate the officer's efficiency and his capacity, in their opinion, for both military and civil work. The latter refers to officers who have been doing duty of a civil character in Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippine Islands. Also information relative to engagements, skirmishes, and campaigns in which he has participated. Information is also desired upon all matters affecting the officer's character as an officer and a gentleman, such as reprimands, letters, or indorsements of admonition from superiors and reports of inspectors relative to an officer's character or the manner in which he has performed his duties. Also results of trial of officers by military or civil courts and investigations by courts of inquiry or boards. Also reports relative to any officers who evade the payment of their just debts and obligations. This latter is not intended to apply to a case where the officer may have had but a few bills forwarded through military channels, and which he has promptly paid, but to cases where the officer has shown palpable neglect in the payment of his just obligations or in contracting obligations which he could not reasonably expect to satisfy. Commanding officers should exercise great care in this matter.

Information is also desired where officers are inclined to the excessive use of intoxicants or drugs.

In forwarding reports great care should be taken to forward

such explanation relative to matter of criticism as may have been submitted in behalf of the officers affected.

This information is desired from the Division of the Philippines, China, Cuba, and the District of Porto Rico, from the date of their occupation by our forces; and from sources in the United States as far back as January 1, 1890.

All officers are also invited to forward to the Adjutant General of the Army any authenticated information relative to this matter which might be suitable to enter upon their efficiency records. The character of duties and the manner in which each has been performed is desired.

Hereafter all division, department, district, and brigade commanders; the chiefs of staff departments, the superintendent of the Military Academy, and commanding officers of service schools will forward the current information herein referred to, quarterly, to the Adjutant General of the Army. The foregoing instructions in no way affect the rendition of the usual efficiency reports required from officers and commanding officers on June 30 of each year.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 2. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 8, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following order of the Postmaster General relative to the mail matter passing between the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii, Guam, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa, and between these places and the United States, is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned in connection with General Orders, No. 195, November 15, and General Orders, No. 202, December 5, 1899, from this office:

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1902.

Order No. 1223.

Order No. 305, March 30, 1901, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

March 30, 1901.

Order No. 305.

It is HEREBY ORDERED:

1. That all mail matter originating in the United States for transmission to Cuba, Guam, the Philippine Archipelago, or Tutuila (including all adjacent islands of the Samoan group which are possessions of the United States), shall be subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions, and rates of postage.

2. That all mail matter originating in Cuba, Guam, the Philippine Archipelago, or Tutuila, for transmission to the United States, or from one to another of those islands, shall be subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions, and rates of postage.

NOTE 1. In this order, Hawaii and Porto Rico are included in the term "United States;" and Guam, Tutuila, and the Philippine Archipelago are included in the term "island possessions."

NOTE 2. To insure prompt delivery, mail matter sent to persons in the United States service should include in the address the complete designation of the organization, company or regiment, vessel or other branch of the service to which the addressee belongs; and the postage thereon should be fully prepaid.

3. That all mail matter, whatever its class, addressed to persons in the *United States service*, serving in the United States or any of its island possessions, or Cuba, or *en route* to or from the United States or any of its island possessions, or Cuba, whose change of address is caused by official orders shall be transmitted as rapidly as possible until it reaches the addressee; that the actual location of the addressee, for the time being, shall be considered as the original destination of the piece of mail matter; that such transmission shall not be considered as "forwarding" in the sense in which that word is used in the postal service, and that no additional postage shall be required therefor.

4. That *letters* sent by soldiers, sailors, and marines in the United States

service in Cuba, Guam, the Philippine Archipelago, or Tutuila, addressed to places in the United States, when indorsed "soldier's letter," "sailor's letter," or "marine's letter," may be dispatched to destination without payment of postage, and only the single rate of postage shall be collected on delivery.

5. In pursuance of the President's order of November 4, 1899, as amended by order of the President on November 7, 1902, unsealed packages and parcels of mailable matter containing only articles designed as gifts or souvenirs, and with no commercial purpose and not for sale, sent by persons in the United States service (military, naval, or civil), in Guam, the Philippine Islands, or Cuba, to members of their families in the United States, shall be transmitted through the mails and delivered subject only to domestic postal rates and regulations: *Provided*, That no such package shall exceed four pounds in weight, and each shall be indorsed on the outside, in a conspicuous place, with the word "gift" or "souvenir," or the equivalent thereof, and that when sent from said islands to the United States each such package shall be so marked as to show the branch of the service to which the sender belongs, and be countersigned by a commissioned officer or a postmaster.

Postmasters are directed to advise senders of such packages of the provisions of this section, and otherwise see that full instructions are given for its proper execution.

6. That any article entitled to transmission free of postage in the domestic mails of the United States, either in a "penalty" envelope or under a duly authorized "frank," shall be entitled likewise to transmission in the mails free of postage between places in Cuba, Guam, the Philippine Archipelago, and Tutuila, from one to another of those islands, from the United States to those islands, and from those islands to the United States.

7. That the registration fee shall be eight cents in addition to the lawful postage.

8. That United States postage stamps shall be valid for the payment of postage in the island possessions, and the overprinted postage stamps of the island possessions shall be accepted for payment of postage wherever United States postage stamps are valid.

9. This order supercedes Order No. 874, of July 26, 1900, which is hereby revoked, and all existing schedules conflicting herewith shall be modified accordingly.

H. C. PAYNE,
Postmaster General.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 3. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 16, 1903.

Before a general court-martial which convened at Manila, Philippine Islands, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 2, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, June 14, 1902, and of which Brigadier General Wm. H. BISBEE, U. S. Army, was president, and Major MILLARD F. WALTZ, U. S. Infantry, assistant adjutant general, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

First Lieutenant *Edwin A. Hickman*, 1st U. S. Cavalry.

CHARGE—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification 1st—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Edwin A. Hickman*, 1st U. S. Cavalry, being on duty commanding a detachment of United States troops operating in the vicinity of Tayabas, Province of Tayabas, Luzon, Philippine Islands, and having in his charge one Domingo O'Abil, native, of the Barrio Masin, Pueblo of Tayabas, did unlawfully order, direct, and by his presence and authority cause the soldiers and others subject to his, the said *Hickman's* command, to forcibly seize the said O'Abil and immerse him several times in water for the purpose of extorting information from him, the said O'Abil. This at the Barrio Masin, Pueblo of Tayabas, Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, on or about November 25, 1901."

Specification 2d—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Edwin A. Hickman*, 1st U. S. Cavalry, being on duty commanding a detachment of United States troops operating in the vicinity of Tayabas, Province of Tayabas, Luzon, Philippine Islands, and having in his charge one Leoncio Reyes, native, of the Barrio Masin, Pueblo of Tayabas, did unlawfully order, direct, and by his presence and authority cause the soldiers and others subject to his, the said *Hickman's* command, to forcibly seize the said Reyes and immerse him several times in water for the purpose of extorting information from him, the said Reyes. This at the Barrio Masin, Pueblo of Tayabas, Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, on or about November 25, 1901."

To which the accused pleaded as follows:

To the 1st *Specification*, He admitted the allegations contained in the first specification, except the word "unlawfully;" to that word, "Not guilty."

To the 2d *Specification*, He admitted the allegations contained in the second specification, except the word "unlawfully;" to that word, "Not guilty."

To the CHARGE, "Not guilty."

FINDING.

Of the 1st *Specification*, "Guilty, except the word 'unlawfully,' attaching no criminality thereto, and of the excepted word, 'not guilty.'"

Of the 2d *Specification*, "Guilty, except the word 'unlawfully,' attaching no criminality thereto, and of the excepted word, 'not guilty.'"

Of the CHARGE, "Not guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore acquit him, 1st Lieutenant *Edwin A. Hickman*, 1st U. S. Cavalry.

In arriving at the finding and acquittal in this case the court invites attention to the abnormal and disgraceful methods of armed resistance to the authority of the United States; the treachery of the natives generally; the paramount necessity of obtaining information, and the belief on the part of the accused that in the punishment administered he was within the rules of war and under the instructions of superior military authority.

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieutenant *Edwin A. Hickman*, 1st U. S. Cavalry, having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

WHITE HOUSE, *January 16, 1903.*

In the case of 1st Lieutenant *Edwin A. Hickman*, 1st United States Cavalry, the findings and acquittal are disapproved.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No 4. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 16, 1903.**

Before a general court-martial which convened at West Point, New York, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 218, Headquarters, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, November 18, 1902, and of which Captain THOMAS G. HANSON, 19th Infantry, was president, and Captain PETER E. TRAUB, 5th Cavalry, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

Cadet *Arthur H. Bradley*, Third Class, U. S. Military Academy.

CHARGE I.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, contrary to paragraph 146, Regulations of the U. S. Military Academy, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification—"In that Cadet *Arthur H. Bradley*, Third Class, U. S. Military Academy, a patient in the Cadet Hospital, did, without authority, change the temperature record in his case on the official record of the hospital ward from 98 degrees Fahrenheit to 98.8 degrees Fahrenheit. This at the Cadet Hospital, West Point, New York, on or about November 9, 1902."

CHARGE II.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, contrary to paragraph 182, Regulations U. S. Military Academy, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification—"In that Cadet *Arthur H. Bradley*, Third Class, U. S. Military Academy, a patient in the Cadet Hospital, did absent himself from the Cadet Hospital without authority from about 8 p. m., November 10, 1902, until about 5 a. m., November 11, 1902. This at West Point, New York, at or about the time stated."

CHARGE III.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, contrary to paragraph 161, Regulations U. S. Military Academy, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification—"In that Cadet *Arthur H. Bradley*, Third Class, U. S. Military Academy, a patient in the Cadet

Hospital, did appropriate to his use, and did wear without authority, the civilian clothing of Private *Fred E. Reithdorf*, Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, an enlisted man. This at West Point, New York, between the hours of 8 p. m., November 10, 1902, and 5 a. m., November 11, 1902."

To which the accused pleaded as follows:

Charge I.

To the *Specification*, "Not guilty."

To the CHARGE, "Not guilty."

Charge II.

To the *Specification*, "Guilty."

To the CHARGE, "Guilty."

Charge III.

To the *Specification*, "Guilty, except the words 'did appropriate to his use and' and of the excepted words, 'not guilty.'"

Of the *Specification*, as amended, "Guilty."

To the CHARGE, "Guilty."

FINDING.

Charge I.

Of the *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the CHARGE, "Not guilty, but 'guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, contrary to paragraph 161, Regulations U. S. Military Academy, in violation of the 62d Article of War.'"

Charge II.

Of the *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

Charge III.

Of the *Specification*, "Guilty, except the words 'did appropriate to his use and;' of the excepted words, 'not guilty.'"

Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, Cadet *Arthur H. Bradley*, Third Class, U. S. Military Academy, "To be dismissed the service of the United States."

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Cadet *Arthur H. Bradley*, Third Class, U. S. Military Academy, having been forwarded for the action of the President, the following are his orders thereon:

WHITE HOUSE, *January 16, 1903.*

In the case of Cadet *Arthur H. Bradley*, Third Class, U. S. Military Academy, the sentence is approved, but is commuted so as to require Cadet *Bradley* to walk armed and equipped as a soldier in the area of barracks every Saturday from 2 p. m. until parade, until June 12, 1903, and to be deprived of any furlough to which he may become entitled under the Academic Regulations during the period of the next annual encampment.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 5. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 21, 1903.

I—By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders, No. 123, October 16, 1901, and General Orders, No. 154, November 26, 1901, are revoked, and the following instructions relative to making repairs to field batteries and to furnishing ordnance stores and supplies to troops are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Whenever the material of field batteries, or parts thereof, are in need of repairs requiring the services of skilled mechanics of the Ordnance Department, commanding officers thereof are authorized, with the approval of post commanders, to communicate directly with the officers of the Ordnance Department designated below, who have been instructed to comply with such requests and to furnish the necessary mechanics and materials. For this purpose applications should be made as follows, viz: For the batteries stationed in the Department of the East, excepting Chickamauga Park, Georgia, to the armament officer, Central Armament District, Army Building, New York, New York; for the batteries stationed in the Departments of the Lakes, the Missouri, the Colorado, and Dakota, and at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, to the commanding officer of Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois; for the batteries stationed in the Department of Texas to the commanding officer of San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas; for the batteries stationed in the Departments of the Columbia and California to the commanding officer of Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, California; and for the batteries stationed in the Division of the Philippines to the commanding officer of the Manila Ordnance Depot, Manila, Philippine Islands.

2. Whenever parts of field artillery material which do not require the services of an ordnance mechanic to attach them, and other standard ordnance stores and supplies (excepting guns, carriages, caissons, limbers, wagons, and ammunition) are required by field batteries, battery commanders are authorized, with the approval of post commanders, to send requisitions for the same direct, as follows, viz: In the Department of the East to the commanding officer of Watervliet Arsenal, Water-

vliet, New York; in the Departments of the Lakes, the Missouri, the Colorado, and Dakota to the commanding officer of Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois; in the Department of Texas to the commanding officer of San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas; in the Departments of California and the Columbia to the commanding officer of Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, California; and in the Division of the Philippines to the commanding officer of the Manila Ordnance Depot, Manila, Philippine Islands. The commanding officers of those arsenals, etc., have been instructed to furnish the supplies called for to the extent authorized by regulations.

8. Requisitions for guns, carriages, caissons, limbers, wagons, and ammunition required by field batteries serving in the Division of the Philippines will as heretofore be sent through military channels to the commanding officer of the Manila Ordnance Depot, Manila, Philippine Islands; requisitions for such material required by field batteries serving in the United States will as heretofore be sent through military channels to the Chief of Ordnance, excepting that in the Departments of California and the Columbia requisitions for ammunition will be sent through military channels to the commanding officer of Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, California.

4. The materiel of field batteries shall be subject at any time to the inspection of designated ordnance officers, including the firing of pieces if deemed desirable, to see that it is in efficient service condition and to place it in such condition if it shall not be so. Division and department commanders will instruct post and battery commanders to furnish such assistance as may be necessary to carry out the inspections and to perform the necessary work contemplated by this order.

5. Whenever the following named standard ordnance stores and supplies, viz, small arms, small-arms ammunition, infantry equipments, cleaning material, small-arms targets and material, reloading tools, stencil and marking outfits, arm racks, cavalry equipments, fencing implements, and saddler materials are required by post ordnance officers and commanding officers of organizations other than field batteries, requisitions therefor will be forwarded to the division or department commanders who are authorized to send such requisitions direct to the arsenals, the commanding officers of which have been instructed to furnish the supplies required to the extent authorized by existing regulations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

To the commanding officers, New York Arsenal, New York; Watervliet Arsenal, New York, and Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, depending upon the locality. Requisitions for small arms in this department may also be sent to Springfield Armory, Massachusetts, and for small-arms cartridges to that armory and to Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

To the commanding officer, San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, as heretofore.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE LAKES, THE MISSOURI, THE COLORADO, AND DAKOTA.

To the commanding officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA.

To the commanding officer, Benicia Arsenal, California, as heretofore.

DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

To the commanding officer, Manila Ordnance Depot, Manila, Philippine Islands.

6. Requisitions for ordnance stores and supplies, except as above noted, will as heretofore be forwarded through military channels to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Washington, District of Columbia; except in the Departments of the Columbia and California, where requisitions will be forwarded through military channels to the commanding officer, Benicia Arsenal, California, and in the Division of the Philippines, where they will be forwarded through military channels to the commanding officer, Manila Ordnance Depot, Manila, Philippine Islands.

II.—At the request of the Chief of Ordnance, approved by the Secretary of War, when leather or other stores belonging to the Ordnance Department are condemned by an inspector and ordered destroyed or broken up, all rings, buckles, and other trimmings of brass will be cut off by enlisted labor when convenient before the property is destroyed. The brass thus secured, after a sufficient quantity has accumulated to

justify the cost of transportation, will be shipped to the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois, except in the Division of the Philippines, where it will be shipped to the Manila ordnance depot, for use in new manufactures or as scrap.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 6. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 22, 1903.**

Officers of the Artillery Corps who desire details for duty and to fill vacancies in the several staff departments or corps under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, published in General Orders, No. 9, February 6, 1901, from this office, and those who desire service in the field artillery, as well as captains who desire to take the course of instruction at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, New York, will submit their applications for such details or service to the Adjutant General of the Army, through military channels, and the commanding officer of each artillery district in forwarding such applications will express his opinion in each case as to the fitness of the applicant for the position or service desired.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
No. 7. } Washington, January 24, 1908.**

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act To promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age, and shall be divided into two classes—the organized militia, to be known as the National Guard of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective States or Territories, and the remainder to be known as the reserve militia.

SEC. 2. That the Vice President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States, the members and officers of each House of Congress, persons in the military or naval service of the United States, all custom-house officers, with their clerks, postmasters and persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mail, ferrymen employed at any ferry on a post road, artificers and workmen employed in the armories and arsenals of the United States, pilots, mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, and all persons who are exempted by the laws of the respective States or Territories shall be exempted from militia duty, without regard to age: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to require or compel any member of any well-recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing whose creed forbids its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein, in accordance with the creed of said religious organization, to serve in the militia or any other armed or volunteer force under the jurisdiction and authority of the United States.

SEC. 3. That the regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia in the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia who have heretofore participated or shall hereafter participate in the apportionment of the annual appropriation provided by section sixteen hundred and sixty-

one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, whether known and designated as National Guard, militia, or otherwise, shall constitute the organized militia. The organization, armament, and discipline of the organized militia in the several States and Territories and in the District of Columbia shall be the same as that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the Regular and Volunteer Armies of the United States, within five years from the date of the approval of this Act: *Provided*, That the President of the United States, in time of peace, may by order fix the minimum number of enlisted men in each company, troop, battery, signal corps, engineer corps, and hospital corps: *And provided further*, That any corps of artillery, cavalry, and infantry existing in any of the States at the passage of the act of May eighth, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, which, by the laws, customs or usages of the said States have been in continuous existence since the passage of said act under its provisions and under the provisions of section two hundred and thirty two and sections sixteen hundred and twenty-five to sixteen hundred and sixty, both inclusive, of title sixteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the militia, shall be allowed to retain their accustomed privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by law in like manner as the other militia.

SEC. 4. That whenever the United States is invaded, or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or of rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, or the President is unable, with the other forces at his command, to execute the laws of the Union in any part thereof, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth, for a period not exceeding nine months, such number of the militia of the State or of the States or Territories or of the District of Columbia as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion, suppress such rebellion, or to enable him to execute such laws, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officers of the militia as he may think proper.

SEC. 5. That whenever the President calls forth the militia of any State or Territory or of the District of Columbia to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service is required, not exceeding nine months, and the militia so called shall continue to serve during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by order of the President.

SEC. 6. That when the militia of more than one State is called into the actual service of the United States by the President he may, in his discretion, apportion them among

such States or Territories or to the District of Columbia according to representative population.

SEC. 7. That every officer and enlisted man of the militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed and shall be found fit for military service shall be mustered or accepted into the United States service by a duly authorized mustering officer of the United States: *Provided, however,* That any officer or enlisted man of the militia who shall refuse or neglect to present himself to such mustering officer upon being called forth as herein prescribed shall be subject to trial by court-martial, and shall be punished as such court-martial may direct.

SEC. 8. That courts-martial for the trial of officers or men of the militia, when in the service of the United States, shall be composed of militia officers only.

SEC. 9. That the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, shall be subject to the same Rules and Articles of War as the regular troops of the United States.

SEC. 10. That the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, shall, during their time of service, be entitled to the same pay and allowances as are or may be provided by law for the Regular Army.

SEC. 11. That when the militia is called into the actual service of the United States, or any portion of the militia is accepted under the provisions of this act, their pay shall commence from the day of their appearing at the place of company rendezvous. But this provision shall not be construed to authorize any species of expenditure previous to arriving at such places of rendezvous which is not provided by existing laws to be paid after their arrival at such places of rendezvous.

SEC. 12. That there shall be appointed in each State, Territory, and District of Columbia, an adjutant general, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the laws of such State, Territory, and District, respectively, and make returns to the Secretary of War, at such times and in such form as he shall from time to time prescribe, of the strength of the organized militia, and also make such reports as may from time to time be required by the Secretary of War. That the Secretary of War shall, with his annual report of each year, transmit to Congress an abstract of the returns and reports of the adjutants general of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, with such observations thereon as he may deem necessary for the information of Congress.

SEC. 13. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue, on the requisitions of the governors of the several States

and Territories, or of the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, such number of the United States standard service magazine arms, with bayonets, bayonet scabbards, gun slings, belts, and such other necessary accouterments and equipments as are required for the Army of the United States, for arming all of the organized militia in said States and Territories and District of Columbia, without charging the cost or value thereof, or any which have been issued since December first, nineteen hundred and one, or any expense connected therewith, against the allotment to said State, Territory, or District of Columbia, out of the annual appropriation provided by section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, as amended, or requiring payment therefor, and to exchange, without receiving any money credit therefor, ammunition, or parts thereof, suitable to the new arms, round for round, for corresponding ammunition suitable to the old arms theretofore issued to said State, Territory, or District by the United States: *Provided*, That said rifles and carbines and other property shall be receipted for and shall remain the property of the United States and be annually accounted for by the governors of the States and Territories as now required by law, and that each State, Territory, and District shall, on receipt of the new arms, turn in to the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, without receiving any money credit therefor, and without expense for transportation, all United States rifles and carbines now in its possession.

To provide means to carry into effect the provisions of this section, the necessary money to recover the cost of exchanging or issuing the new arms, accouterments, equipments, and ammunition to be exchanged or issued hereunder is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 14. That whenever it shall appear by the report of inspections, which it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause to be made at least once in each year by officers detailed by him for that purpose, that the organized militia of a State or Territory or of the District of Columbia is sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for active duty in the field, the Secretary of War is authorized, on the requisition of the governor of such State or Territory, to pay to the quartermaster general thereof, or to such other officer of the militia of said State as the said governor may designate and appoint for the purpose, so much of its allotment out of the said annual appropriation under section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes as amended as shall be necessary for the payment, subsistence, and transportation of such portion of

said organized militia as shall engage in actual field or camp service for instruction, and the officers and enlisted men of such militia while so engaged shall be entitled to the same pay, subsistence, and transportation or travel allowances as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Regular Army are or may hereafter be entitled by law, and the officer so designated and appointed shall be regarded as a disbursing officer of the United States, and shall render his accounts through the War Department to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury for settlement, and he shall be required to give good and sufficient bonds to the United States, in such sums as the Secretary of War may direct, faithfully to account for the safe-keeping and payment of the public moneys so intrusted to him for disbursement.

SEC. 15. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to provide for participation by any part of the organized militia of any State or Territory on the request of the governor thereof in the encampment, maneuvers, and field instruction of any part of the Regular Army at or near any military post or camp or lake or seacoast defenses of the United States. In such case the organized militia so participating shall receive the same pay, subsistence, and transportation as is provided by law for the officers and men of the Regular Army, to be paid out of the appropriation for the pay, subsistence, and transportation of the Army: *Provided*, That the command of such military post or camp and of the officers and troops of the United States there stationed shall remain with the regular commander of the post without regard to the rank of the commanding or other officers of the militia temporarily so encamped within its limits or in its vicinity.

SEC. 16. That whenever any officer of the organized militia shall, upon recommendation of the governor of any State, Territory, or general commanding the District of Columbia, and when authorized by the President, attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military school or college of the United States such officer shall receive from the annual appropriation for the support of the Army the same travel allowances, and quarters, or commutation of quarters, to which an officer of the Regular Army would be entitled if attending such school or college under orders from proper military authority, and shall also receive commutation of subsistence at the rate of one dollar per day while in actual attendance upon the course of instruction.

SEC. 17. That the annual appropriation made by section-sixteen hundred and sixty-one, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall be available for the purpose of providing for issue to

the organized militia any stores and supplies or publications which are supplied to the Army by any department. Any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, purchase for cash from the War Department, for the use of its militia, stores, supplies, material of war, or military publications, such as are furnished to the Army, in addition to those issued under the provisions of this act, at the price at which they are listed for issue to the Army, with the cost of transportation added, and funds received from such sales shall be credited to the appropriations to which they belong and shall not be covered into the Treasury, but shall be available until expended to replace therewith the supplies sold to the States and Territories and to the District of Columbia in the manner herein provided.

SEC. 18. That each State or Territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this or former acts of Congress shall, during the year next preceding each annual allotment of funds, in accordance with section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes as amended, have required every company, troop, and battery in its organized militia not excused by the governor of such State or Territory to participate in practice marches or go into camp of instruction at least five consecutive days, and to assemble for drill and instruction at company, battalion, or regimental armories or rendezvous or for target practice not less than twenty four times, and shall also have required during such year an inspection of each such company, troop, and battery to be made by an officer of such militia or an officer of the Regular Army.

SEC. 19. That upon the application of the governor of any State or Territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this act or former laws of Congress, the Secretary of War may detail one or more officers of the Army to attend any encampment of the organized militia, and to give such instruction and information to the officers and men assembled in such camp as may be requested by the governor. Such officer or officers shall immediately make a report of such encampment to the Secretary of War, who shall furnish a copy thereof to the governor of the State or Territory.

SEC. 20. That upon application of the governor of any State or Territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this act or former laws of Congress, the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, detail one or more officers of the Army to report to the governor of such State or Territory for duty in connection with the organized militia. All such assignments may be revoked at the request of the governor of such State or Territory or at the pleasure of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 21. That the troops of the militia encamped at any military post or camp of the United States may be furnished such amounts of ammunition for instruction in firing and target practice as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and such instruction in firing shall be carried on under the direction of an officer selected for that purpose by the proper military commander.

SEC. 22. That when any officer, noncommissioned officer, or private of the militia is disabled by reason of wounds or disabilities received or incurred in the service of the United States he shall be entitled to all the benefits of the pension laws existing at the time of his service, and in case such officer, noncommissioned officer, or private dies in the service of the United States or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of such service, or at any time, in consequence of wounds or disabilities received in such service, his widow and children, if any, shall be entitled to all the benefits of such pension laws.

SEC. 23. That for the purpose of securing a list of persons specially qualified to hold commissions in any volunteer force which may hereafter be called for and organized under the authority of Congress, other than a force composed of organized militia, the Secretary of War is authorized from time to time to convene boards of officers at suitable and convenient army posts in different parts of the United States, who shall examine as to their qualifications for the command of troops or for the performance of staff duties all applicants who shall have served in the Regular Army of the United States, in any of the volunteer forces of the United States, or in the organized militia of any State or Territory or District of Columbia, or who, being a citizen of the United States, shall have attended or pursued a regular course of instruction in any military school or college of the United States Army, or shall have graduated from any educational institution to which an officer of the Army or Navy has been detailed as superintendent or professor pursuant to law after having creditably pursued the course of military instruction therein provided. Such examinations shall be under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and shall be especially directed to ascertain the practical capacity of the applicant. The record of previous service of the applicant shall be considered as a part of the examination. Upon the conclusion of each examination the board shall certify to the War Department its judgment as to the fitness of the applicant, stating the office, if any, which it deems him qualified to fill, and, upon approval by the President, the names of the persons certified to be quali-

fied shall be inscribed in a register to be kept in the War Department for that purpose. The persons so certified and registered shall, subject to a physical examination at the time, constitute an eligible class for commissions pursuant to such certificates in any volunteer force hereafter called for and organized under the authority of Congress, other than a force composed of organized militia, and the President may authorize persons from this class, to attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military school or college of the United States other than the Military Academy at West Point and to receive from the annual appropriation for the support of the Army the same allowances and commutations as provided in this act for officers of the organized militia: *Provided*, That no person shall be entitled to receive a commission as a second lieutenant after he shall have passed the age of thirty; as first lieutenant after he shall have passed the age of thirty-five; as captain after he shall have passed the age of forty; as major after he shall have passed the age of forty-five; as lieutenant-colonel after he shall have passed the age of fifty, or as colonel after he shall have passed the age of fifty-five: *And provided further*, That such appointments shall be distributed proportionately, as near as may be, among the various States contributing such volunteer force: *And provided*, That the appointments in this section provided for shall not be deemed to include appointments to any office in any company, troop, battery, battalion, or regiment of the organized militia which volunteers as a body or the officers of which are appointed by the governor of a State or Territory.

SEC. 24. That all the volunteer forces of the United States called for by authority of Congress shall, except as hereinbefore provided, be organized in the manner provided by the act entitled, "An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes," approved April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

SEC. 25. That sections sixteen hundred and twenty five to sixteen hundred and sixty, both included, of title sixteen of the Revised Statutes, and section two hundred and thirty-two thereof, relating to the militia, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 26. That this act shall take effect upon the date of its approval.

Approved, January 21, 1903.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 8. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 26, 1903.**

I.By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 27 (amended by General Orders, No. 119, November 21, 1902, from this office), 123, 180, 208, 209, 227 (amended by General Orders, No. 119, November 21, 1902, from this office), 337, 747, 760, 1274, 1529, 1574, 1577, 1604 (amended by General Orders, No. 140, November 2, 1901, from this office), 1627, 1701, 1749, and 1750 of the Army Regulations are amended to read as follows:

27. A soldier to be eligible for the position of candidate for promotion must be a citizen of the United States, unmarried, not over thirty years of age on the 1st of September following his preliminary examination, and of good moral character both before and after enlistment. An applicant will not be ordered for the preliminary examination unless it is apparent that on the 1st of September next following he will have served honorably not less than two years. Such service need not have been continuous, but must have been rendered as an enlisted man in the regular or volunteer forces. The competitor at the date of his application must be an enlisted man of the Regular Army. Applications will be made to department commanders on or before February 1st of each year, and company commanders in forwarding them will verify the statement of service submitted by enlisted men of their respective commands.

122. Furloughs granted to enlisted men serving in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, the Philippine Islands, Alaska, or at any station beyond the limits of the United States, for the purpose of returning to this country, will take effect on the dates they reach the United States, which will be indorsed on the furloughs by the transport quartermaster if travel is by U. S. transport, otherwise the certificate of the captain, purser, or other proper officer of commercial steamer upon which journey is made, as to date of arrival in home port will be indorsed thereon. The furloughs will direct the soldier to

report for duty at the close of the last day thereof at the military post nearest the particular home port from which transports or commercial steamers usually sail for the islands or stations above referred to, and the commanding officers of these posts will assign such enlisted men to organizations under their command for the purpose of subsistence during the time they are detained at their posts, and they will be returned to their proper stations by the first available transport, or commercial steamer if there are no U. S. transports sailing to destination. Commanding officers will cause notation to be made on the furloughs showing the dates when the men report at their posts and at the proper time will issue the necessary orders directing them to rejoin their stations, reciting therein the date of their arrival in the United States, date of reporting at post, and whether or not commutation of rations has been paid. A copy of the order will be furnished to the soldier and to the commanding officer concerned. The quartermaster and commissary of the transport, or proper officer of commercial steamer, on which these enlisted men return will indorse on such orders the dates during which they were subsisted aboard the transport or commercial steamer. The order will be retained by the enlisted man, who will deliver it to his commanding officer as evidence of his authority to be absent from his post during the time required for travel in rejoining the same.

180. The remains of deceased soldiers will be inclosed in coffins and transported by the Quartermaster's Department to the nearest military post or national cemetery for burial, unless the commanding officer deems burial at place of death to be proper, when a full report of the facts and reasons will be made to the Adjutant General of the Army. The expense of transporting the remains to the nearest post or national cemetery is payable from the appropriation for Army transportation. In the case of an enlisted man who has been killed in battle, or has died at a military camp, or in the field at a place outside the limits of the United States the remains may if desired by the relatives be transported to the home of the deceased for interment. The cost of such transportation will be paid from funds specially appropriated by Congress for that purpose. The expense of burial, other than the cost of transportation, will be limited to \$35 for each enlisted man,

and will be restricted to the cost of the casket, hire of a hearse, and the reasonable and necessary expenses of preparing the remains for burial.

208. The commander of a department commands all the military forces of the Government within its limits, whether of the line or staff, which are not specially excepted from his control by the War Department. The Military Academy, the Army Medical School at Washington, District of Columbia, and except in matters relating to the administration of military justice, the arsenals, the general depots of supply, the general service recruiting stations, general hospitals, such permanent fortifications as may be in process of construction or repair, and officers employed on special duty under the Secretary of War are exempted from the supervision of the department commanders. In all that relates to instruction the Engineer School of Application, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia; the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia; the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, New York, and the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, Fort Riley, Kansas, shall be under the direct supervision and control of the Army War College Board, and in all such matters correspondence shall be between the commandants of the respective institutions named and the War College Board through the Adjutant General of the Army. In matters of discipline and in all other affairs not directly connected with instruction the officers and men on duty at the schools mentioned shall be under the jurisdiction of the department commander. When an emergency demands it all military men and material within the limits of their jurisdiction come under the control of department commanders.

209. Purchasing commissaries and quartermasters, officers on duty at general depots of supply, and others indicated in the preceding paragraph, whether reporting by letter to department commanders or not, are subject to their orders for court-martial or other temporary duty, in an emergency only; such officers, together with those on duty directly connected with the service schools, shall not be detached without the orders of the Secretary of War.

227. The following books of record will be kept at each post: An order book, a letters-received book, an index book for

letters received, a letters-sent book, an index book for letters sent, a post council of administration book, furnished by the Quartermaster's Department; a post descriptive book, a post clothing book, a morning report book, and a guard report book, furnished by the Adjutant General of the Army; a post exchange council book, provided by the post exchange. At posts with field batteries the book of artillery record required by paragraph 408 will be kept; it will be supplied by the Ordnance Department. All copies of all returns and reports rendered (if not contained in the book of letters sent), all orders received, all letters received which are not required to be returned, in fine, all official papers which relate to post administration and which are required to be kept at the post will be filed and preserved as a part of the post records. The records will not be removed from the post except on its discontinuance. Commanding officers will see that the records are accurately kept and are properly transferred to their successors.

387. Extra pay to post bakers will be paid from the bakery fund, and the following daily rates are authorized: To the chief baker at a post of two companies or less, 35 cents; three companies, 40 cents; four or more companies, 50 cents. To each necessary assistant, 10 cents less than the chief baker when the chief baker's pay is 40 cents or less, and 15 cents less when the chief baker's pay is 50 cents.

747. A transfer of public property involves a change of possession and accountability. In ordinary cases of transfer, except in the Medical Department, the transferring officer will furnish the receiving officer with invoices in duplicate, accurately enumerating the property, and the latter will return duplicate receipts. In cases in which complete transfer of property occurs, instead of exchanging separate invoices and receipts, as above provided, the receiving officer may make direct entry on the final return (both original and duplicate) of his predecessor that all the property thereon enumerated as on hand and transferred to successor was received by him. The transferring officer may make similar entry on the return of his successor stating that all the stores there taken up as received from such predecessor were actually turned over by him.

760. For property worn out in the public service the preliminary action of a board of survey is not necessary, and the

accountable officer will submit inventories thereof and ask for an inspector's action. When the action of a board of survey and an inspector are necessary the inventory will be accompanied by a copy of the proceedings of the board. Empty barrels, boxes, crates, and other packages, together with metal turnings, scrap metals, ground bone, and other waste products of manufacture which accumulate at arsenals, depots, and military posts, which are unsuitable for the public service, will be disposed of in the manner prescribed for property condemned and ordered sold in paragraph 761. At arsenals and depots where such accumulations have considerable money value proposals will be invited for specific lots and quantities, or for the accumulations of definite periods, as the head of the department to which the property pertains may deem best suited to the public interest.

1274. In case of loss or destruction of one part of the bill of lading the paying officer, after satisfying himself of the fact, will report it to the Quartermaster General with recommendation as to payment (except in the Philippine Islands, where the loss or destruction shall be reported to the commanding general of the division, or of the department in case there be no division, with recommendation as to payment).

1529. Continuous-service pay at the rate of \$2 per month will be paid to all enlisted men who have served continuously for a longer period than five years, and for each successive period of five years, so long as they shall remain continuously in the Army, an additional monthly allowance of \$1. A reenlistment after a period exceeding three months from the date of discharge does not entitle the soldier to continuous-service pay. Service as a cadet at the Military Academy can not be reckoned in computing continuous-service pay. One or more terms of service rendered prior to August 4, 1854, will be counted as five years' continuous service.

1574. Civilian physicians and dentists may be employed as contract surgeons and contract dental surgeons under contracts entered into by or with the authority of the Surgeon General of the Army. They are entitled to the transportation and fuel allowances of first lieutenants, and when on duty at a post or station where quarters in kind are provided by the United States they will be entitled to the quarters allowed by regulation to an assistant surgeon of the rank of first lieutenant.

ant; they are not entitled to commutation of quarters, nor to the ten per centum increase of pay when serving beyond the territorial limits of the United States.

1577. The services rendered by a contract surgeon are not restricted to those of a purely professional character; on the contrary, his eligibility for duty is the same as that of an assistant surgeon, except in so far as it is limited by the fact that he is not a commissioned officer. A contract surgeon though not eligible for detail on courts-martial may prefer charges against enlisted men and may be detailed on councils of administration, boards of survey, and as post treasurer, etc.; he may also witness payments to enlisted men under the provisions of paragraphs 1502 to 1527 of the Regulations.

1604. All members of the Hospital Corps will be equipped with canteen complete, haversack complete, waist belt and plate, one-half shelter tent complete, and the privates also with Hospital Corps pouch and litter sling. This equipment will be issued to the man, charged to him on the descriptive book, and when station is changed will be noted on the descriptive list, dropped from the property returns by the responsible medical officer, and taken up by the medical officer to whom the man reports. The officer dropping the property will notify the department to which it belongs of the name of the officer who is to take up the same, or the name of the post to which the man is transferred, or if neither of these be known he will report the names of all men transferred. The officer to whom the stores are transferred will upon taking them up notify the department to which they belong of the name of the officer by whom the stores were dropped, or the post from which they were transferred, or if neither of these be known he will report the names of the men transferred.

1701. Requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores not on hand within a department must be approved by the immediate commanders. The personal approval of the department commander, or of the ordnance officer of his department is necessary, but in the absence of the department commander the approval may be made in his name by one of his staff officers. After approval one copy is forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance direct.

1749. Code cards and instructions for manual signaling will be furnished by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army upon

application. Signal supplies will be furnished by the Signal Bureau to posts and such organizations as require them, on requisitions approved by department commanders. They will be receipted for by signal officers and will be accounted for to the Chief Signal Officer on forms furnished for the purpose.

1750. All members of the Signal Corps will be equipped with canteen complete, haversack complete, waist belt and plate, and one-half shelter tent complete. This equipment will be issued to the man, charged to him on the descriptive book, and when station is changed will be noted on the descriptive list, dropped from the property returns by the responsible signal officer, and taken up by the signal officer to whom the man reports. The officer dropping the property will notify the department to which it belongs of the name of the officer who is to take up the same, or the name of the post to which the man is transferred, or if neither of these be known he will report the names of all men transferred. The officer to whom the stores are transferred will upon taking them up notify the department to which they belong of the name of the officer by whom the stores were dropped, or the post from which they were transferred, or if neither of these be known he will report the names of the men transferred.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following paragraph is added to the Army Regulations:

1627½. Authority for the admission to the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and the General Hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, of an officer of the Army on the active list will be granted upon his personal application through military channels to the Adjutant General of the Army for a sick leave of absence, based upon a medical officer's certificate stating the disability for which treatment at the hospital is recommended, and the opinion of the medical officer that such treatment will conduce to the more rapid recovery of the patient.

In exceptional cases, upon his application approved by the post and department commanders, wherein for special reasons it may be for the public interest, and in any case at the discretion of the War Department, an officer may be ordered to the hospital on sick report for treatment.

Retired officers of the Army may make direct application accompanied by a medical certificate to the Adjutant General of the Army for permission to enter the hospital.

In the case of an enlisted man, the commanding officer of a military post or station after having ascertained by telegraph from the commanding officer of the hospital whether or not beds are available is authorized, upon the receipt of a certificate from the senior medical officer of the post or station setting forth that the soldier is a proper subject for special treatment at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, or at Hot Springs, Arkansas, to order him there without further reference to the department commander or the War Department. The surgeon making the certificate will be held strictly responsible for the proper selection of each case.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS,) HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 9.) ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, January 27, 1903.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the 54th Company, Coast Artillery, Fort Totten, New York, will hereafter be known as the "Torpedo Company," and its authorized enlisted strength is increased from 100 to 140 men. To provide for this increase thirty-one (31) enlisted men of Coast Artillery (not noncommissioned officers) who have demonstrated a certain degree of mechanical skill and ability, as well as a general fitness for the performance of the skilled labor required of submarine miners, will be transferred to the Torpedo Company from other companies of Coast Artillery under instructions to be hereafter issued by the Adjutant General of the Army.

Whenever in the opinion of the commandant of the School of Submarine Defense the increased company shall have received sufficient instruction in all matters pertaining to submarine mining to admit of 33½ per cent of its enlisted strength being transferred to other posts, this fact will be reported to the Adjutant General of the Army and a board of artillery officers convened for the examination of all men reported qualified.

The board will report to the Adjutant General of the Army the names of the men found proficient, who will then be transferred to such coast artillery companies as the Chief of Artillery may recommend, and their places filled in the manner indicated in the first section of this order.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following scheme for the instruction, examination, and classification of gunners of the Torpedo Company is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The object of the examination is to ascertain the qualified gunners in the Torpedo Company by their absolute and relative excellence in comprehending and mastering the prescribed instruction. These examinations will take place at Fort Totten, New York, and at such times during the year as the Chief of Artillery, with the approval of the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army, may direct.

2. The board of examination shall consist of three artillery

officers, who shall be designated by the Chief of Artillery, with the approval of the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army.

8. The examination for gunners will include the following subjects, with the maximum values assigned to each, as follows:

- (a) Use of angle measuring instruments 10
- (b) Use of plotting board in so far as it pertains to the location of mines..... 10
- (c) Duties in the loading room as prescribed in the authorized book of instruction 25
- (d) Duties on the water as prescribed in the authorized book of instruction..... 25
- (e) Knots and elementary cordage..... 10
- (f) Care and preservation of submarine-mine material. 10
- (g) Handling of high explosives, use of telephones, and electric light wiring..... 10

4. The compulsory instruction of enlisted men in this course will be limited to the prescribed hours of drill and instruction.

5. The company commander will previous to the examination submit to the senior member of the board a list duly signed of the names of all the men of the company who may be designated for examination, with the statement that he believes that each man so designated is capable of qualifying as first or second class gunner.

6. The board will keep a record of its marks during the examination, but these marks will not be published. The record will, however, be sent to the Chief of Artillery. The report of the board to be published in orders will simply contain the names of those who have qualified as gunners, each class being arranged alphabetically, the date of the report to be recited in each case.

7. Enlisted men who obtain an average of 85 per cent of the total maximum mark at the examination will be classed as first-class gunners and those who obtain an average of 65 per cent will be classed as second class gunners.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 10. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 29, 1903.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in the stations of engineer troops are ordered:

Companies I and K, 3d Battalion of Engineers, are relieved from duty at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and will be placed *en route* to San Francisco, California, not later than April 15, 1903, and be reported to the commanding general, Department of California, in time for embarkation on the U. S. Army transport sailing on May 1, 1903.

Companies G and H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, will be relieved from duty in Manila, Philippine Islands, not later than June 30, 1903, and will be placed *en route* to the United States on the first available transport, and upon arrival in San Francisco will proceed to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for station.

Such enlisted men belonging to Companies I and K as will have six months or less to serve on May 1, 1903, and have not expressed their intention to reenlist will be transferred to Companies L and M, after which the outgoing companies will be filled to the present authorized strength of 98 enlisted men. Noncommissioned officers will be transferred as privates, or should they prefer they may be discharged on account of their "services being no longer required." Vacancies thus created will be filled by the transfer from Companies L and M of a sufficient number of enlisted men having at least a year to serve. Any vacancies remaining after these transfers are made will be filled by the enlistment or assignment from rendezvous of the necessary recruits. The transfers above authorized will be commenced two months prior to date of sailing and completed one month before that date.

Upon arrival in Manila of Companies I and K the 11 vacancies, including 1 corporal and 1 sergeant, now maintained in each company, under the provisions of General Orders, No. 81, April 3, 1902, from this office, providing for a detachment of engineers for duty at the United States Military Academy, may be filled by the transfer thereto from the 2d Battalion of Engineers of such enlisted men as may desire to remain in the islands, and any vacancies remaining after these transfers are made by the transfer of a sufficient number of enlisted men of Companies G and H as have at least one year to serve.

After arrival in the United States, the strength of each company of the 2d Battalion of Engineers will be 98 enlisted men,

11 vacancies, including 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 5 first and 4 second class privates, being held to provide for the Military Academy detachment.

Company commanders will make every proper effort to induce their men to make allotments of pay in favor of their dependent relatives, as provided in paragraph 1581 of the Regulations.

Attention is invited to paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 46, May 29, 1902, from this office, directing that organizations designated for service in the Philippine Islands prior to departure from their respective stations be furnished with certificates that they have been inspected and are protected against smallpox, in order to assist the medical authorities in San Francisco, California, in determining the necessity for detention and observation.

The baggage to be transported will be reduced to the lowest practicable limit. Tableware and similar bulky property (library excepted) and tentage, excepting shelter tents, will not be taken, nor will overcoats, or the dress or full dress uniforms of officers and men, unless in the opinion of the commanding officer the weather may be such as to require warmer clothing *en route*, in which event the clothing thus taken may be returned to San Francisco, California, for storage. Enlisted men will not be allowed to have trunks or boxes for baggage. They will be allowed to take along the usual locker (one to each man) and their personal effects will be limited to what they can carry in this, their marching kit, and the telescopic cases of the pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, the latter to be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department, one to each man. Baggage accompanying troops by rail will be limited to 150 pounds per man, and any excess of this weight will be shipped by freight in advance. Property left at stations will be carefully packed, marked, and listed in duplicate.

Department commanders concerned will promptly report hours of departure and arrival and strength of commands by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department suitable subsistence, and the Medical Department proper medical attendance and supplies.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 11. } Washington, February 2, 1903.**

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, section 1, paragraph I, General Orders, No. 83, March 19, 1900, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

Whenever the magazine rifles, carbines, or revolvers of companies, troops, or batteries have become much worn and in need of repairs, and the deterioration is general throughout the organization, responsible officers are authorized, with the approval of their post commanders, to submit the arms for the action of an inspector upon a separate inventory and inspection report.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions relative to the issue to batteries of field artillery of stovepipe enamel are published for the information and guidance of the service:

Until further orders stovepipe enamel will be supplied batteries of field artillery when called for. Three gallons will constitute the expendable supply for six months for a field battery.

III.--By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of General Orders, No. 56, June 17, 1902, from this office, as designates Fort Canby, Washington, to display the garrison flag is modified to designate Fort Stevens, Oregon, instead to display the flag in question.

IV.--The following joint resolution of Congress is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Joint resolution relating to military badges.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the distinctive badges adopted by military societies of men who served in the armies and navies of the United States during the Chinese relief expedition of nineteen hundred may be worn upon all occasions of ceremony by officers and men of the Army and Navy of the United States who are members of said organization in their own right.

Approved, January 12, 1903.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

GENERAL ORDERS,	}	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 12.	}	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, February 5, 1903.

The following acts and joint resolution of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

	Page.
I... <i>Act to promote the efficiency of the Philippine constabulary, etc.</i>	1
II... <i>Act to incorporate the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.</i>	2
III... <i>Joint Resolution to carry into effect two resolutions of the Continental Congress directing monuments to be erected to the memory of Generals Francis Nash and William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina.</i>	3

I..An Act To promote the efficiency of the Philippine constabulary, to establish the rank and pay of its commanding officers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That officers of the Army of the United States may be detailed for service as chief and assistant chiefs, the said assistant chiefs not to exceed in number four, of the Philippine constabulary, and that during the continuance of such details the officer serving as chief shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of brigadier-general, and the officers serving as assistant chiefs shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of colonel: *Provided, That* the difference between the pay and allowances of brigadier-general and colonel, as herein provided, and the pay and allowances of the officers so detailed in the grades from which they are detailed shall be paid out of the Philippine treasury.

SEC. 2. That any companies of Philippine scouts ordered to assist the Philippine constabulary in the maintenance of order in the Philippine Islands may be placed under the command of officers serving as chief or assistant chiefs of the Philippine constabulary, as herein provided: *Provided, That* when the Philippine scouts shall be ordered to assist the Philippine constabulary, said scouts shall not at any time be placed under

the command of inspectors or other officers of the constabulary below the grade of assistant chief of constabulary.

Approved, January 30, 1908.

II..An Act To incorporate the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That George M. Sternberg, of the District of Columbia; Presley Marion Rixey, of the District of Columbia; Walter Wyman, of the District of Columbia; Nicholas Senn, of Illinois; Jefferson Davis Griffith, of Missouri; John Van Rensselaer Hoff, of New York; Robert A. Blood, of Massachusetts; Leonard B. Almy, of Connecticut; Nelson H. Henry, of New York; J. Francis Calef, of Connecticut; George Henderson, of the District of Columbia; Charles F. W. Myers, of New Jersey; John V. Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania; Angelo Festorazzi, of Alabama; Edmund C. Brush, of Ohio; Frederick W. Byers, of Wisconsin; James T. Priestley, of Iowa; James Evelyn Pilcher, of Pennsylvania; Marshall O. Terry, of New York; Winslow Anderson, of California; Charles H. Alden, of Pennsylvania; William W. Grant, of Colorado; Robert Harvey Reed, of Wyoming; Thomas C. Clark, of Minnesota; Robert A. Marmion, of the District of Columbia; Miles Standish, of Massachusetts; John C. Wise, of Maryland; George T. Vaughan, of Virginia; Albert H. Briggs, of New York; William C. Borden, of New York; Otis H. Marion, of Massachusetts, and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic in the District of Columbia, by the name of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, for the purpose of advancing the knowledge of military surgery, medicine, and sanitation in the medical departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States and of the militia of the different States, and to increase the efficiency of the different services by mutual association and the consideration of matters pertaining to the medico-military service of the United States in peace and in war.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Surgeon-General of the Army, the Surgeon-General of the Navy, and the Surgeon-

General of the Marine-Hospital Service shall be ex officio members of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, and, with the president of the association, shall act as an advisory board to the said association.

SEC. 3. That said association is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the United States, so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends, to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, and may adopt a constitution and make by-laws not inconsistent with law, and may adopt a seal and an insignia which may be worn by its members.

Approved, January 30, 1903.

III..Joint Resolution To carry into effect two resolutions of the Continental Congress directing monuments to be erected to the memory of Generals Francis Nash and William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the erection of a monument in honor of the memory of Brigadier-General Francis Nash, of North Carolina, according to the resolution of Congress passed on the fourth day of November, seventeen hundred and seventy-seven.

SEC. 2. That a like sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the erection of a monument in honor of the memory of Brigadier-General William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina, in accordance with the resolution of Congress passed on the twentieth day of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-one.

SEC. 3. That the site for the location of said monuments, the designs for the same, the conduct of the work of erection, and the disbursement of the money hereinbefore appropriated shall be under the direction of the Secretary of War, who shall, however, act jointly with the governor of North Carolina as far as may be practicable in the selection of a location for said monuments.

Approved, January 30, 1903.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS,) HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
No. 13. (ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 6, 1903.

Under instructions from the President, the following changes in the stations and duties of general officers are ordered by the Secretary of War:

Major General *Arthur MacArthur*, U. S. Army, is relieved from the command of the Department of the Lakes, to take effect at such time as will enable him to proceed to San Francisco, California, and assume command of the Department of California April 1, 1903, to relieve Major General *Robert P. Hughes*, U. S. Army. Major General *Hughes* upon being thus relieved will proceed to his home, where he is authorized to await retirement from active service.

Major General *John C. Bates*, U. S. Army, will proceed at the proper time to Chicago, Illinois, take station at that place, and assume command of the Department of the Lakes on April 1, 1903. He will retain temporary command of the Department of the Missouri and make such visits to the headquarters of the latter department as in his judgment may be necessary, returning to Chicago after each visit.

Brigadier General *James F. Wade*, U. S. Army, is assigned to the command of the Division of the Philippines, to take effect on or before July 26, 1903, relieving Major General *George W. Davis*, U. S. Army. Major General *Davis* upon being thus relieved will proceed to his home, where he is authorized to await retirement from active service.

Brigadier General *Leonard Wood*, U. S. Army, upon the completion of the work with which he has been charged by the Secretary of War, will proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, via the Isthmus of Suez, and report in person to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to the command of the Department of Mindanao.

Brigadier General *Frederick Funston*, U. S. Army, is relieved from the command of the Department of the Colorado, to take effect at such time as will enable him to proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and arrive at that place not later than March 10, 1903. He will relieve Brigadier General *George M.*

Randall, U. S. Army, of the command of the Department of the Columbia in time to enable the latter to take transport for the Philippine Islands April 1, 1908. Upon his arrival at Manila Brigadier General *Randall* will report in person to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty in that division.

Brigadier General *Frank D. Baldwin*, U. S. Army, is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to Denver, Colorado, and assume command of the Department of the Colorado.

Brigadier General *Samuel S. Sumner*, U. S. Army, will be relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands by the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, as soon as practicable after the arrival in that division of Brigadier General *Randall*, and will then proceed to Omaha, Nebraska, and assume command of the Department of the Missouri, relieving Major General *Bates* of the temporary command of that department.

Brigadier General *William H. Carter*, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty with the War College Board, to take effect July 31, 1908, and will then proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, and report in person to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Major Generals *Davis* and *Hughes* will upon their relief from their commands direct their aids to join their respective organizations.

The other general officers herein named will be accompanied to their stations by their authorized aids.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 14. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 10, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 7, page 4, section I, General Orders, No. 97, August 25, 1902, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

Practice will be exclusively by company; the record and plotting will be complete and separate for each company, for each class of piece, and for each class of ammunition.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 15. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 18, 1903.**

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act To increase the efficiency of the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established a General Staff Corps, to be composed of officers detailed from the Army at large, under such rules as may be prescribed by the President.

SEC. 2. That the duties of the General Staff Corps shall be to prepare plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war; to investigate and report upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the Army and its state of preparation for military operations; to render professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War and to general officers and other superior commanders, and to act as their agents in informing and coordinating the action of all the different officers who are subject under the terms of this act to the supervision of the Chief of Staff; and to perform such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be from time to time prescribed by the President.

SEC. 3. That the General Staff Corps shall consist of one Chief of Staff and two general officers, all to be detailed by the President from officers of the Army at large not below the grade of brigadier-general; four colonels, six lieutenant-colonels, and twelve majors, to be detailed from the corresponding grades in the Army at large, under such rules for selection as the President may prescribe; twenty captains, to be detailed from officers of the Army at large of the grades of captain or first lieutenant, who while so serving shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of captain mounted. All officers detailed in the General Staff Corps shall be detailed therein for periods of four years, unless sooner relieved. While serving in the General Staff Corps, officers may be temporarily assigned to duty with any branch of the Army. Upon being relieved

from duty in the General Staff Corps, officers shall return to the branch of the Army in which they hold permanent commission, and no officer shall be eligible to a further detail in the General Staff Corps until he shall have served two years with the branch of the Army in which commissioned, except in case of emergency or in time of war.

SEC. 4. That the Chief of Staff, under the direction of the President or of the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, shall have supervision of all troops of the line and of the Adjutant-General's, Inspector-General's, Judge Advocate's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, and Ordnance departments, the Corps of Engineers, and the Signal Corps, and shall perform such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be assigned to him by the President. Duties now prescribed by statute for the Commanding General of the Army as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification and of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home shall be performed by the Chief of Staff or other officer designated by the President. Acts and parts of acts authorizing aids-de camp and military secretaries shall not apply to general officers of the General Staff Corps.

SEC 5. That the Chief of Artillery shall hereafter serve as an additional member of the General Staff and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a brigadier-general and when the next vacancy occurs in the office of brigadier-general of the line, it shall not be filled, and thereafter the number of brigadier-generals of the line, exclusive of the Chief of Artillery, shall not exceed fourteen; and the provisions of the foregoing sections of this act shall take effect August fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three.

Approved, February 14, 1903.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 16.	}	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. <i>Washington, February 19, 1903.</i>
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The following acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

	Page.
I-- <i>Act to correct errors in date of original appointments of Captain James J. Hornbrook and others.</i>	1
II-- <i>Act for the improvement and care of Confederate Mound in Oak Woods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois.</i>	1
III-- <i>Act to authorize the Oklahoma City and Western Railroad Company to construct and operate a railway through the Fort Sill Military Reservation, and for other purposes.....</i>	2
IV-- <i>Act authorizing the restoration of the name of Thomas H. Carpenter, late captain, Seventeenth United States Infantry, to the rolls of the Army, and providing that he be placed on the list of retired officers</i>	8

I..An Act To correct errors in dates of original appointments of Captain James J. Hornbrook and others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That with a view to correct errors in dates of original appointments, upon their graduation from the United States Military Academy, the President is hereby authorized to cause the names of Captains James J. Hornbrook, William F. Clark, and Samuel G. Jones, of the cavalry, to appear upon the lineal list of captains of cavalry, in the order above named, next below that of Captain Frank M. Caldwell.

Approved, February 7, 1903.

II..An Act For the improvement and care of Confederate Mound, in Oak Woods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois, and making an appropriation therefor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter into a contract with the Oak Woods Cemetery Association for the

improvement and ornamentation of the plot of ground owned by the United States and known as "Confederate Mound," located in Oak Woods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois, in which are buried twelve Union and four thousand and thirty-nine Confederate soldiers, who died at Camp Douglas during the war of the rebellion, so as to bring the condition of the said plot of ground up to, the standard of the improvements in the cemetery surrounding it: *Provided*, That the expense of such improvement shall not exceed the sum of three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized from time to time to enter into contract with the Oak Woods Cemetery Association for the proper care, protection, and maintenance of the said plot of ground known as "Confederate Mound" and described in section one of this act: *Provided, however*, That the annual expense thereof shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 3. That to defray the expenses of the improvement provided for in section one of this act the sum of three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, February 7, 1908.

III.. An Act To authorize the Oklahoma City and Western Railroad Company to construct and operate a railway through the Fort Sill Military Reservation, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Oklahoma City and Western Railroad Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, be, and the same is hereby, empowered to survey, locate, construct, and maintain a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through Fort Sill Military Reservation, in the Territory of Oklahoma, upon such a line as may be determined and approved by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, telegraph, and telephone line, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Fort Sill Military Reservation, and a right to take and use a strip of land in said reservation two hun-

dred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, with the right to use such additional ground when cuts and fills may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the roadbed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railway, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used, such portion shall revert to the United States, from which the same shall be taken: *Provided further*, That no more space on the military reservation be given to the said Oklahoma City and Western Railroad Company than was given to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad under the terms of the act of January thirty-first, nineteen hundred; that the Oklahoma City and Western Railroad Company will fence its right of way and lay and maintain sufficient fence equal to that built by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad and will provide and maintain suitable crossings opposite those already provided by the said Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad; that the said Oklahoma City and Western Railroad Company will build and maintain a suitable station house near the station of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad; that the Oklahoma City and Western Railroad Company will provide suitable and sufficient side track at their station and will construct and maintain sufficient stock pens and provide sufficient facilities for loading and unloading cattle and horses on the ground set apart for their station: *Provided further*, That the said Oklahoma City and Western Railroad Company shall comply with such other regulations or conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Approved, February 10, 1903.

IV.—An Act Authorizing the restoration of the name of Thomas H. Carpenter, late captain, Seventeenth United States Infantry, to the rolls of the Army, and providing that he be placed on the list of retired officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the

President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint Thomas H. Carpenter, late a captain, Seventeenth Infantry, a captain of infantry in the Army of the United States; and when so appointed he shall be placed upon the list of retired officers of the Army, unlimited, on account of wounds received in battle from which he is under disability.

Approved, February 12, 1903.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General.

Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 No. 17. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, February 20, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following rules prescribed by the President, in accordance with section 3 of the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, providing for a system of examination to determine the fitness for promotion of all officers of the Army below the grade of major, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

The examination of all officers of the Army below the grade of major shall be conducted by boards selected in accordance with laws approved October 1, 1890, and July 27, 1892, published in General Orders, No. 116, 1890. and General Orders, No. 57, 1892, Adjutant General's Office, respectively, and composed as follows:

Officers of cavalry and infantry.—The board shall consist of five members and a recorder. Two of the members shall be medical officers and three shall be line officers senior in rank to and, as far as practicable, from the same arm of service as the officer to be examined.

Officers of artillery.—The board shall consist of five members and a recorder. Two of the members shall be medical officers and three shall be artillery officers senior in rank to the officer to be examined.

Officers of the Corps of Engineers, the Ordnance, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Pay Departments, and the Signal Corps.—The board shall consist of five members, two of whom shall be medical officers, and three shall, if practicable, be officers of the same corps or department as the officer to be examined and senior to him in rank. The junior member of the board, exclusive of medical officers, shall act as recorder.

Officers of the Medical Department.—The board shall consist of three medical officers, senior in rank to the officer to be examined, the junior of whom shall act as recorder: *Provided*, That whenever a medical officer is found to be physically disqualified the board shall report to the Adjutant General and

adjourn, pending appointment of two additional members, who may be from any line or staff officers available, senior in rank, if practicable, to the officer to be examined. The board shall then proceed under the rules governing retiring boards.

The organization of boards shall conform to that of retiring boards, the recorder swearing the several members, including the medical officers, faithfully and impartially to examine and report upon the officer about to be examined, and the president of the board then swearing the recorder to the faithful performance of his duty. Proceedings shall be made separately in each case.

Previous to the swearing of the board, members thereof may be challenged for cause stated to the board, the relevancy and validity of which shall be determined by the full board, according to procedure of courts-martial in like cases. The record shall show that the right to challenge was accorded. If the number of members is reduced by challenge or otherwise, the board shall adjourn, and report the facts to the Adjutant General, through the president of the board, for the action of the War Department. Medical officers shall not take part in the professional examination except in the cases of assistant surgeons. They shall make the necessary physical examination of all officers, and shall report their opinion in writing to the board. All questions relating to the physical condition of an officer shall be determined by the full board.

If anything should arise during the examination requiring the introduction of evidence, the inquiry shall proceed upon written interrogatories as far as possible, the board determining to whom questions shall be forwarded. When, in the opinion of the board, it becomes essential to take oral testimony, the facts should be reported to the War Department for the necessary orders in regard to witnesses to be summoned from a distance. Witnesses examined orally shall be sworn by the recorder.

All public proceedings shall be in the presence of the officer under examination; the conclusions reached and the recommendations entered in each case shall be regarded as confidential.

Before proceeding with the physical examination, the officer about to be examined shall be required to submit, for the information of the board, a certificate as to his physical condition. In event of no cause for disqualification existing, the certificate shall take the following form:

"I certify, to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am not affected with any form of disease or disability which will interfere with the performance of the duties of the grade for promotion to which I am undergoing examination."

The physical examination will be thorough, and shall include the ordinary analysis of the urine.

Defects of vision, resulting from errors of refraction, that are not excessive, and that may be entirely corrected by glasses, do not disqualify, unless they are due to or are accompanied by organic disease.

When the board finds an officer physically incapacitated for service, it shall conclude the examination by finding and reporting the cause which, in its judgment, has produced his disability, and whether such disability was contracted in the line of duty.

Whenever the board finds an officer disqualified for promotion from any cause, the record shall contain a full statement of the case.

When the board finds an officer qualified for promotion it shall be stated in the following form:

"The board is of the opinion that ——— has the physical, moral, and professional qualifications to perform efficiently all the duties of the grade to which he will next be eligible, and recommends his promotion thereto."

The record in each case where an officer is found physically disqualified shall be authenticated by all the members, including medical officers, and the recorder. In all other cases the medical officers will not be required to sign the proceedings. If any member dissents from the opinion of the board, it will be so stated.

Any officer reported by a retiring board as incapacitated by reason of physical disability, the result of an incident of service, shall, if the proceedings of said board are approved by the President, be regarded as physically unfit for promotion within the meaning of section 3 of the act of October 1, 1890,

and shall be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitles him whenever a vacancy occurs that otherwise would result in his promotion on the active list: *Provided*, That before the occurrence of such vacancy he shall not have been placed on the retired list.

Examinations in all subjects shall be oral and practical, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned.

During oral and practical examinations all the members, excepting the medical officers, shall be present.

Whenever the oral examination of any officer is unsatisfactory in any subject the board shall at once proceed with a written examination in that subject, and in case the officer is not found proficient, the questions and answers shall be attached to the proceedings. The examination shall be sufficiently comprehensive in scope to properly test the officer's knowledge of the whole subject.

Written examinations may be conducted in the presence of one member of the board, or the recorder, for which purpose the board may be divided into committees before whom the examination shall be conducted from day to day until completed; after which the board shall reassemble to consider its finding.

Papers should be given out so that everything in the hands of the officer being examined may be answered before a recess or adjournment. A statement showing that such was the procedure during the written examinations shall be embodied in the record. In the oral and practical examinations, the examining board shall give a numerical value to each head under which questions are asked or exercises given. In written examinations the board shall give a numerical value (to be previously entered on the margin) to each question, and in like manner shall subsequently enter the estimated value to each answer. In all cases, for convenience in calculating percentages, these values must be such as to aggregate 100 or some multiple thereof in each oral, written, or practical examination in each subject.

To secure some degree of uniformity of examination of line officers, boards will be furnished by the Adjutant General with lists of questions, with values attached. Boards will not, however, be confined to the questions contained in these

lists, but are authorized to ask any questions, selected from the publications recommended herein for study, deemed necessary during the progress of the oral, written, or practical examinations. Where blackboard or other illustrations will facilitate the oral and practical examinations, their use is authorized. Examinations will be conducted in a sufficiently exhaustive manner to determine not only that the subject is thoroughly comprehended but the degree of proficiency of the officer being examined, and until the board is positively satisfied as to his ability to impart instruction in the various subjects. In case of unpropitious weather, practical exercises may be postponed from day to day, but never omitted or materially curtailed.

In case of failure in the practical examination in any subject, the board will at once proceed with a second practical examination of sufficient scope to properly test the officer's efficiency. If successful upon reexamination, the record shall show that he had two practical examinations. In case of failure, an outline of the exercises given and the percentages attained in both practical examinations will be attached to the record.

Commanding officers of posts at or in the vicinity of which boards may be appointed to meet shall, without further instructions, furnish, upon request, such available troops and material as may be required by boards in the execution of this order.

At the conclusion of his examination, each officer shall be called upon to sign and submit a certificate in his own handwriting to the effect that he has not received assistance from any unauthorized source.

Where both oral (or written) and practical examinations are required in the same subject, the board shall report the percentages attained in each. No officer shall be passed who fails to obtain 75 per cent in each oral and in each practical examination in each subject; or in case of reexamination, in the written or the second practical examination.

The numerous questions embraced in each list, together with such original questions as may be formulated by the board, admit of considerable variation, and make it possible to arrange examinations radically different as regards particular questions, but essentially the same in respect to scope and character. It is desirable that the questions be selected

indiscriminately in each case, to the end that each officer undergoing examination may have a different arrangement of questions, even when simultaneous examinations of a similar character are being conducted.

For the present, questions furnished by the Adjutant General for the use of examining boards will be prepared from Army Regulations, Drill Regulations, Firing Regulations for Small-arms, General Orders, Circulars, and the following publications:

Abridgment of Military Law—Winthrop.

Horses, Saddles and Bridles—Carter.

Manual of Field Engineering—Beach.

Military Topography and Sketching—Root.

Organization and Tactics—Wagner.

The Service of Security and Information.—Wagner.

Under these conditions they are recommended for special study by officers preparing for examination for promotion.

The special publications recommended for study by artillery officers preparing for examination for promotion, in addition to those above enumerated, will be mentioned under the separate head giving the subjects for examination of those officers.

Graduating diplomas of the General Service and Staff College, dated not more than five years anterior to examination, shall be accepted as evidence of proficiency, except for physical examination and moral fitness. Under like circumstances as to time limitation, a certificate of proficiency from those schools in any particular subject shall be accepted as evidence of proficiency therein.

The application of diplomas and certificates of proficiency issued by the Engineer School of Application and by the Artillery School and the School of Submarine Defense will be mentioned under the separate heads, giving subjects for examination of engineer and artillery officers, respectively.

The scope of examination will be as follows:

FOR ALL OFFICERS.

Moral fitness for promotion.—Examining boards should fully satisfy themselves with reference to this point, making careful inquiry in all cases of doubt.

FOR OFFICERS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The subjects upon which officers shall be examined to determine their mental fitness for promotion are as follows:

1. Seacoast defenses.
2. Field and permanent fortifications, siege operations, and military mines.
3. Ordnance and gunnery, including guns, carriages, armor, and explosives.
4. Military bridges.
5. Submarine mines.
6. Practical electricity.
7. Duties of engineer officers and troops in war.
8. Art of war.
9. Military administration.
10. Hydrographic, topographic, and geodetic surveys.
11. Mechanics of engineering.
12. Construction, including foundations and building materials.
13. Improvement of rivers and harbors and construction of canals.
14. Light-houses and other aids to navigation, including location, character, and construction.
15. Military law.
16. Minor tactics.

The character and extent of the examination in each subject will depend upon the length of the service and special experience of the candidate for promotion. For promotion to a first lieutenancy, an officer should know at least as much on these subjects as he has had an opportunity of learning at the United States Military Academy or service schools; for promotion to a captaincy, his knowledge should have been considerably extended by professional reading and practical experience; and for promotion to a majority, he should have a general knowledge of all subjects connected with the various duties with which the corps is charged.

In examining an officer who has had practical experience, examining boards will give special attention to the character and quality of the officer's services and his knowledge within the field of the duties which he has performed; and the officers under whom he has served, upon application by the

examining board, may furnish, through the office of the Chief of Engineers, full information as to his qualifications.

Individual investigations, reports involving original studies of professional problems, and journals containing notes on professional reading, references to authorities, or other matters, may be submitted by the candidate to the board, and should be given due weight in the examination.

At the examination for promotion to a captaincy or a majority, the officer shall submit an original report or project prepared by himself upon some professional subject. This paper may be one which he has written in the course of his professional duties, or he may prepare it especially for the occasion. In addition to this paper, the officer may be required to prepare and submit a paper on some subject selected by the board. Papers of special merit may be published for the information of the corps, and such publication will be considered an honorable distinction.

Diplomas from the Engineer School of Application shall be accepted for the period of five years from date of such diploma in lieu of all examination for promotion, except as to moral and physical qualifications.

FOR OFFICERS OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The examination in respect to professional efficiency to include—

(a) Investigation by the board into the record of the officer under examination during the time that he shall have been in the service, and particularly since his entrance into the Ordnance Department. For this purpose a board shall examine the efficiency record of the officer on file in the War Department, and shall call upon officers under whom a candidate shall have served to state what duties have been satisfactorily and what not satisfactorily performed by him, and to give their estimate of the character of his work, of the use which he has made of his opportunities for perfecting himself in his professional duties, and of his value as an officer of the Ordnance Department.

(b) The determination of the candidate's general knowledge of the principles concerning ordnance constructions and of the nature and character of the work of the Ordnance Department, and of his special knowledge of the details of such work

as he may have been engaged upon during his service in the department.

(c) Examination as to the duties of ordnance officers at headquarters of armies, divisions, departments, brigades, or districts; the practical duties of ordnance officers in the field, including the organization and administration of ordnance depots in the field and at bases of operations.

(d) The candidate to submit to the board for consideration any investigations of value or reports or publications involving the study of professional problems which may have been made by him, and in addition to be required to present a project of a design for new ordnance material, or for the improvement or development of existing material.

The board shall ascertain as fully as practicable the familiarity of the candidate with literature relating to ordnance subjects, by means which should include an inquiry as to the professional periodicals in the English or foreign language which he is in the habit of consulting, and into the general character of his professional reading.

(e) Officers of the Ordnance Department are expected to familiarize themselves during their service as lieutenants and captains with the methods of application of the principles upon which they are subject to examination at their entrance into the department, to the work of design and construction of the ordnance material which it is the duty of the department to provide. To this end it is expected that they will be well acquainted with the applications of the above-mentioned principles, which are illustrated in the series of "Notes on the Construction of Ordnance," the reports of the Chief of Ordnance, and all other sources of information which are generally available for the use of ordnance officers. The examination will be such as to insure compliance with the requirements of this paragraph.

The examination, in addition to the requirements of the preceding paragraphs, shall include the following subjects :

For promotion from first lieutenant to captain.

(a) The principles of gun, carriage, and projectile construction in this and other countries, with the necessary mathematical calculations relating thereto, including the history of the development of such constructions to the present day.

(b) Manufacture and characteristics of raw materials for ordnance purposes.

(c) Boilers, engines, machine tools, shop and foundry practice (including the practical handling of tools).

(d) Chemistry, so far as applicable to ordnance material.

(e) Practical electricity and electrical machines.

(f) Mechanics.

(g) Description, with processes and modes of manufacture of ordnance material, including small arms, powders, fuzes, and high explosives.

(h) Proficiency in one foreign language.

For promotion from captain to major.

(a) The method of administration in the Ordnance Department; regulations of the department and laws relating thereto; Army Regulations.

(b) An essay, not to exceed 4,000 words in length, upon a subject relating to the Ordnance Department.

FOR OFFICERS OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

For promotion from captain to major.

Administration (oral and practical).—

Army Regulations, Article LIII: Cemeteries.

Army Regulations, Article LIV: Printing, newspaper advertising.

Army Regulations, Article LV: Purchase of supplies and engagement of services.

Army Regulations, Article LVI: Bonds of disbursing officers, bidders, and contractors.

Army Regulations, Article LVII: Money accountability.

Army Regulations, Article LVIII: Public property accountability and responsibility.

Army Regulations, Article LIX: Lands, buildings, and improvements.

Army Regulations, Article LX: Boards of survey.

Army Regulations, Article LXII: Staff administration.

Army Regulations, Article LXXVIII: Quartermaster's Department.

Office administration.

Blanks should be furnished, and the officer undergoing examination required to exemplify their use in the preparation of contracts, bonds, returns, accounts current, etc.

Construction of barracks, quarters, hospitals, etc.—Selection of site, materials, foundation, and drainage of same.

Heating.—Various systems, their advantages and defects; draft and size of chimneys, etc.

Ventilation.—Floor and air space per man; vitiated air, its removal and supply of pure air, etc.

Water supply.—Source of supply; essentials of main and house pipe system, pumping plant, reservoirs, tanks, fire apparatus, and supply of water for fire purposes.

Sewerage.—House fixtures, main and house sewers, and sewage disposal.

Hippology (oral).—The cavalry horse, draft horses, and mules; inspection and purchase; care of; feeding; watering. Stables: construction; lighting; ventilation. Forage: kinds and relative value; inspection of; causes of deterioration; proper care of.

Military law (oral).—Courts-martial. Summary courts. Courts of inquiry. The law of war. Civil functions and relations of the military. Instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field (General Orders, Nos. 100 of 1863, 3 of 1892, 4 and 52 of 1902, A. G. Office).

Transportation (oral).—By land (rail, wagon, and pack) and water. Care of animals on cars and transports. Construction and repairs of roads, railroads, bridges, etc.

FOR OFFICERS OF THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

For promotion from captain to major.

Administration (oral and practical).—

Army Regulations, Article LIV: Printing, newspaper advertising.

Army Regulations, Article LV: Purchase of supplies and engagement of services.

Army Regulations, Article LVI: Bonds of disbursing officers, bidders, and contractors.

Army Regulations, Article LVII: Money accountability.

Army Regulations, Article LVIII: Public property accountability and responsibility.

Army Regulations, Article LX: Boards of survey.

Army Regulations, Article LXII: Staff administration.

Army Regulations, Article LXXIX: Subsistence Department.

Subsistence manual, 1902 (oral).

Handbook of subsistence stores, 1896 (oral).

Office administration.

Blanks should be furnished, and the officer undergoing examination required to exemplify their use in the preparation of contracts, bonds, returns, accounts current, etc.

Military law (oral).—Courts-martial. Summary courts. Courts of inquiry. The law of war. Civil functions and relations of the military. Instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field (General Orders Nos. 100 of 1863, 3 of 1892, 4 and 52 of 1902, A. G. Office).

FOR OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

(As may be prescribed by the Surgeon General.)

FOR OFFICERS OF THE PAY DEPARTMENT.

(a) Arithmetic, computation of interest, etc., and a fair knowledge of bookkeeping.

(b) Writing a fair, legible hand.

Administration, Pay Department.

Method of keeping cashbook and abstract of payments book.

Receipt and care of public funds.

Payments to officers.

Payments to enlisted men.

Vouchers on which payments are made.

Allotments.

Soldiers' deposits and interest on.

Settlement of deserters' accounts.

Purchase of discharge.

Mileage.

Civilian witnesses, pay and travel of.

Final statements, how transferred, etc.

Commutation of quarters, etc.

The officer will be furnished with a complete set of blanks used in the Pay Department and be required to make out the vouchers, abstracts, and accounts current, illustrating each of the above cases.

The board will be furnished by the Paymaster General an efficiency report in the case of each officer to be examined showing what duty he has performed and his official standing as shown by his work.

FOR OFFICERS OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.

For promotion from first lieutenant to captain.

Administration.—Army Regulations, and laws relating to the Signal Corps (oral).

Theoretical and practical knowledge of modern methods of visual signaling, including ability to transmit and receive messages by flag, torch, and heliograph (oral and practical).

Theoretical and applied knowledge of electricity and telephony, covering (a) installation of telephones, testing for faults, etc.; (b) installation of permanent telegraph lines, testing for faults, etc.; (c) installation of field lines, testing for faults, etc.; (d) skill in transmission and receipt of messages on telegraph lines; (e) dynamos, motors, and batteries (oral and practical).

Balloons, captive, and their operation in the field (oral).

Photography and topography; (a) topographing and reproducing landscapes under field conditions; (b) map reading and field sketching; (c) taking and developing negatives, making prints and copying (oral and practical).

Military law (oral).—Courts-martial. Summary courts. Courts of inquiry. The law of war. Civil functions and relations of the military. Instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field (General Orders Nos. 100 of 1863, 3 of 1892, 4 and 52 of 1902, A. G. Office).

Essay not to exceed 3,000 words on some professional subject having relation to the duties of the Signal Corps.

Proceedings of board will indicate in a general manner the scope of the examination.

For promotion from captain to major.

Administration.—Army Regulations, and laws relating to the Signal Corps.

Theoretical and practical knowledge of modern methods of visual signaling, including ability to transmit and receive messages by flag, torch, and heliograph, and optics as applied to field glasses, telescopes and range finders (oral and practical).

Theoretical and applied knowledge of electricity and telephony, covering (a) installation of telephones, testing for faults, etc.; (b) installation of permanent telegraph lines, testing for faults, etc.; (c) installation of field lines, testing for faults, etc.; (d) skill in transmission and receipt of messages on telegraph lines; (e) scheme as to material, cost, time, etc., and method of constructing a permanent telegraph line in such portion of the United States as may be designated; (f) scheme for complete installation, operation, and transportation of flying telegraph train and supplemental telephonic system under conditions to be designated by the examining board; (g) dynamos, motors, batteries, and transmission of power; (h) laboratory and shop testing of material; (i) manufacture, testing, laying, and installation of submarine and underground cables (oral as far as practicable).

Engines, boilers, internal-combustion engines, and automobile traction (oral).

Balloons.—Methods of construction, and operating captive military balloons in the field (oral.)

Photography and topography.—(a) Topographing and reproducing landscapes under field conditions; (b) reproducing maps by photography and duplicating methods under field conditions; (c) map reading and field sketching (oral and practical—practical demonstration of the various photographic processes).

Military law (oral).—Courts-martial. Summary courts. Courts of inquiry. The law of war. Civil functions and relations of the military. Instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field (General Orders Nos. 100 of 1863, 3 of 1892, 4 and 52 of 1902, A. G. Office).

Proceedings of board will indicate in a general manner the scope of the examination.

FOR OFFICERS OF THE CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

For promotion from second to first lieutenant.

Administration (oral).—Army Regulations and important general orders issued since the publication of the Army Regulations, at discretion of the board. To be sufficiently extended to determine whether the officer is entirely familiar with the subject generally, as well as his own duties arising under the regulations and orders specified.

Drill regulations (practical).—To include the school of the troop or company; extended order, to include troop or company, according to arm of officer.

FOR CAVALRY.—*Hippology* (oral and practical).—The cavalry horse; nomenclature; conformation; examination for soundness. Seats. Transportation of horses. The horse's foot. Stable management. Forage.

FOR CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.—*Fire discipline* (oral).—The trajectory. Variations in the trajectory. Mean and practical trajectory. Limit of individual fire. Controlled fire and combined sights. Effects of collective fire. Influence of ground. Long-range fire. Direction and control of fire. Kinds of fire. The fire unit. Supply of ammunition. Rapidity of fire. Tactical deductions. Indirect and plunging fire, etc.

Military field engineering (oral).—General principles. Fire, projectiles, and penetration. Field geometry. Hasty intrenchments. Clearing the ground. Obstacles. Fieldwork. Working parties. Revetting materials and revetments. Field casemates and magazines. Fieldworks in combination. Siegeworks. Defense of localities. Spar bridges. Floating bridges. Roads. Railroads. Telegraph and telephone lines. Demolitions. Camping expedients.

Military law (oral).—Definitions; constitutional provisions; written and unwritten. Courts-martial; organization and procedure. Summary courts. Courts of inquiry.

Minor tactics (oral).—Advance guards. Outposts. Reconnaissance. The cavalry screen. Rear guards.

Topography (oral and practical).—General principles. Measurement of distances, directions, and slopes. Conventional signs and symbols. Finishing maps. Map reading. Copying maps. Methods of fieldwork. Map platting from data. Military reconnoissance. Laying out roads. The practical work will consist of a topographical reconnoissance of a position or a road sketch.' Ground to be selected by the board and the time limit for work established. In this work a member or the recorder of the board will furnish the officer undergoing examination with the nature of the problem and the limits of country to be covered. Upon completion of the fieldwork, the officer will at once report to the member or recorder in charge at the examination room, with the result of his work, and complete the necessary maps, reports, etc., under the conditions attending written examinations.

For promotion from first lieutenant to captain.

Administration.—The same as for second lieutenants.

Drill regulations (practical).—School of the troop or company. School of the squadron or battalion. The officer being examined will command a troop or company, only, in the squadron or battalion drills.

FOR CAVALRY.—*Hippology* (oral and practical).—The cavalry horse; nomenclature; conformation; examination for soundness. Age of horses; endurance of horses. Framework considered from a mechanical point of view. Bits, biting, and training. Saddles. Seats. Transportation of horses. The horse's foot. Stable management. Diseases and injuries. Causes, symptoms, and treatment of common colds; strangles; glanders; pneumonia or lung fever; spasmodic and flatulent colic; sore backs; scratches; pricking of the foot; corns; sand cracks; navicular disease; laminitis or founder. Forage.

FOR CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.—*Fire discipline* (oral).—Same as for second lieutenants.

Military law (oral).—Courts-martial. Summary courts. Courts of inquiry. The law of war. Civil functions and relations of the military.

Minor tactics (oral).—Characteristics of the three arms. Infantry in attack and defense. Cavalry in attack and defense. Artillery in attack and defense.

Military field engineering (oral).—General principles. Fire, projectiles, and penetration. Field geometry. Hasty intrenchments. Clearing the ground. Obstacles. Fieldwork. Working parties. Revetting materials and revetments. Field casemates and magazines. Fieldworks in combination. Siegeworks. Defense of localities. Spar bridges. Floating bridges. Roads. Railroads. Telegraph and telephone lines. Demolitions. Camping expedients.

For promotion from captain to major.

Drill regulations (oral from, but not including, the school of the troop or company to end, and practical).—Command squadron or battalion; in infantry and cavalry, both in closed and extended order, and exemplify the action offensive and defensive (cavalry dismounted).

Military law (oral).—Courts-martial. Summary courts. Courts of inquiry. The law of war. Civil functions and relations of the military. Instruction for the government of armies of the United States in the field (General Orders, No. 100, Adjutant General's Office, 1863, General Orders, No. 3, Adjutant General's Office, 1892, and General Orders, Nos. 4 and 52, Adjutant General's Office, 1902).

Minor tactics (oral).—Organization and discipline. The three arms combined. Problem. A military map being furnished and a problem being announced; prepare the orders for troops, and indicate positions on the map for such action as would be demanded under conditions of problem. (Map and solution to accompany proceedings of the board.)

FOR OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY.

The subjects embraced in the examination of artillery officers for promotion, the character of the examination (oral

or practical, or both), and the officers to be examined in each subject, are shown in the following table:

Subjects.	Kind of examination.	Grade of officers to be examined.
I. Administration -----	Oral -----	All second lieutenants.
II. Military law -----	Oral -----	All second lieutenants.
III. Guard duty -----	Oral -----	All second lieutenants.
IV. Infantry drill regulations -----	Practical -----	All second lieutenants.
V. Topography -----	{Oral ----- Practical -----}	All second lieutenants.
VI. Military field engineering -----	Oral -----	All second lieutenants; all first lieutenants.
VII. Coast artillery -----	{Oral ----- Practical -----}	All second lieutenants; all first lieutenants.
VIII. Ballistics and seacoast engineering.	{Oral ----- Practical ----- (written). -----}	All second lieutenants; all first lieutenants.
IX. Power, light, and communications.	{Oral ----- Practical -----}	All first lieutenants.
X. Submarine defense -----	{Oral ----- Practical -----}	All first lieutenants.
XI. Coast artillery and accessories.	{Oral ----- Practical -----}	All captains.
XII. International law -----	Oral -----	All captains.
XIII. Minor tactics -----	{Oral ----- Practical -----}	All second lieutenants; all first lieutenants; all captains.
XIV. Field artillery drill regulations, material, and accessories.	{Oral ----- Practical -----}	Second lieutenants, field artillery; first lieutenants, field artillery; captains, field artillery.
XV. Hippology -----	{Oral ----- Practical -----}	Second lieutenants, field artillery; first lieutenants, field artillery.

Diplomas from the Artillery School given prior to the publication of this order will be accepted for the period of five years from the date of such diploma, in lieu of all examinations for promotion, except as to moral and physical qualifications.

Diplomas from the Artillery School given after the publication of this order will be accepted in lieu of examinations in subjects VII, VIII, IX, and X.

Diplomas from the General Service and Staff College will be accepted in lieu of examinations in subjects I, II, III, IV, V, VI, XII, XIII, and XV.

Diplomas from the School of Submarine Defense will be accepted in lieu of subject X.

Certificates of proficiency from the Artillery School will be accepted in lieu of examination as follows:

Certificate from the department of artillery, coast defense, chemistry, and explosives, to cover subject VII.

Certificate from the department of ballistics, and seacoast engineering, to cover subject VIII.

Certificates from the department of electricity, mines, and mechanism to cover subjects IX and X.

Certificates of proficiency from the General Service and Staff College will be accepted in lieu of examination as follows:

Certificates from the department of tactics to cover subjects III, IV, XIII, and XV.

Certificate from the department of engineering to cover subjects V and VI.

Certificate from the department of law to cover subjects I, II, and XII.

Any of the above-mentioned diplomas or certificates shall be accepted for five years from the end of the school year in which such diplomas or certificates were granted.

All boards for the examination of artillery officers for promotion shall be convened at Fort Monroe, Va., or the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

For the examination of field artillery officers, the board at Fort Monroe, Va., and the field artillery officers under examination, shall proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for the examination in such field artillery subjects as can not be conducted at Fort Monroe.

Examining boards shall be convened in April and October of each year.

Lieutenants serving with field batteries will, if practicable, six months previous to examination for promotion, be ordered to duty with the coast artillery to give them the necessary facilities for preparation for examination in coast artillery subjects.

The scope of the subjects given in the above table shall be as follows:

FOR ALL SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF ARTILLERY.

I.—*Administration (oral).*

Army Regulations and important general orders issued since the publication of the Army Regulations, at the discretion of the board. The examination to be sufficiently extended to determine whether the officer is familiar with the subject in a

general way, in so far as necessary to determine his general knowledge of his own duties as an officer, arising under the regulations and general orders.

II.—*Military law (oral).*

Courts-martial. Courts of inquiry. Martial law. Civil functions and relations of the military.

III.—*Guard duty (oral).*

Matter pertaining to stable and park guards will be omitted in the examination of second lieutenants, coast artillery.

IV.—*Infantry drill regulations (practical).*

The school of the soldier (except bayonet exercise); the school of the company, the officer to command a company in battalion drill; also in extended-order drill, to include the company acting alone.

V.—*Topography (oral).*

Questions to be asked under three heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following ten heads:

1. General principles.
2. Measurement of distances, directions, and slopes.
3. Conventional signs and symbols.
4. Finishing maps.
5. Map reading.
6. Copying maps.
7. Methods of fieldwork.
8. Map plotting from data.
9. Military reconnoissance.
10. Laying out roads.

Practical.

The practical work will consist of a topographical reconnoissance of a position or a road sketch. Ground to be selected by the examining board and the time limit for the work established. In this work a member or the recorder of the board will furnish the officer being examined with the nature of the problem and the limits of the country to be covered.

Upon completion of the fieldwork the officer will at once report to the member or recorder in charge at the examination room, with the result of his work, and complete the necessary maps, reports, etc., under the conditions prescribed for written examinations.

FOR ALL SECOND AND FIRST LIEUTENANTS OF ARTILLERY.

VI.—*Military field engineering (oral).*

Questions to be asked under six heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following twenty heads.

1. General principles.
2. Fire, projectiles, and penetration.
3. Field geometry.
4. Hasty intrenchments.
5. Clearing the ground.
6. Obstacles.
7. Fieldworks.
8. Working parties.
9. Revetting material and revetments.
10. Field casemates and magazines.
11. Field works in combination.
12. Siege works.
13. Defense of localities.
14. Spar bridges.
15. Floating bridges.
16. Roads.
17. Railroads.
18. Telegraph and telephone lines.
19. Demolitions.
20. Camping expedients.

VII.—*Coast artillery (oral).*

Questions to be asked under eight heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following twenty-one heads:

1. Classification, general description, and uses of coast cannon.
2. Description of a built-up gun; the fundamental principles involved in the construction of built-up guns.

8. Classification, general description, and working of such coast carriage as may be selected by the examining board.

4. The principles involved in aiming and laying coast guns and mortars; description of sights and quadrant devices, and adjustment of the same to the pieces and carriages.

5. Black, brown, and smokeless gunpowder; composition, granulation, preparation into charges for use in guns and mortars; priming of cartridge sections; care of gunpowder in service magazines; service of powder charges from the service magazines to the pieces in firing.

6. Primers: Kinds and description; working of.

7. Projectiles: Kinds, descriptions, uses, care, preparation for use; service of projectiles from the service magazines to the pieces.

8. Explosives used for charging shell in the United States; properties of; method of charging shell.

9. Fuzes: Kinds and description; method of fuzing shell and shrapnel.

10. Angle-measuring instruments (including position finders) used by coast artillery; description of; setting up; adjustments preparatory to use; use explained.

11. Range tables (general and battery commander's tables, gun commander's range scales); description and use of; difference charts: description, use, and preparation of.

12. Duties of gunner, gun commander, range officer, battery officer, and battery commander, in firing under case I, case II, case III, respectively, in accordance with the authorized system of fire control and fire direction.

13. Use of plotting boards in plotting, relocating, and predicting.

14. General orders governing artillery practice and classification of gunners in coast artillery, and preparation of forms for the determination of hits in artillery practice.

15. Management of powder-storage magazines.

16. Instruction for the care and preservation of such coast artillery material as may be selected by the examining board.

17. Knowledge of war ships regarded as targets for coast artillery; classification of war ships; distinguishing features of each class; character of armament carried by each class:

distribution of armor on armored ships; kinds and characteristics of armor carried by war ships.

18. High explosives used by the Army of the United States for destructive purposes; kinds, uses, storage of; the service tests to which high explosives are subjected; evidences of decomposition.

19. Explain one of the following: How to pack a stuffing box of a recoil cylinder. One of such other mechanical maneuvers as may be authorized.

20. Explain how to take the impression of a given section of the bore of a gun.

21. Explain how to make acid and heat tests for high explosives and smokeless powder.

Practical.

Exercises to be given under four heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following nine heads:

1. Form the company for drill or inspection on the manning parade; post detachments and details in manning the works; make the preliminary inspections, examinations, tests, and adjustments, and the reports incident thereto.

2. Explain, at the emplacement, the manual of some one coast artillery piece, and supervise the drill of a detachment, correcting all errors.

(NOTE.—The selection of the piece to be made by the board, and, if practicable, to be one with which the officer has served within one year.)

3. Dismantle and assemble a breechblock.

4. Set throttling valves or other recoil-checking devices.

5. Dismantle and assemble a hydraulic jack.

6. Elementary cordage: Such knots, hitches, splices, lashings, and tackles as are used in ordinary artillery work.

7. Rig and set up gin or shears.

8. Use of the crusher gauge (without firing piece).

9. Prepare and arrange a charge of dynamite or gun cotton for destructive purposes, and explode the same by electricity.

VIII.—*Ballistics and seacoast engineering (oral).*

Questions to be asked under six heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following sixteen heads:

1. Gunnery definitions.
2. Explanation of some method of determining practically the coefficient of reduction.
3. Principle of rigidity of the trajectory.
4. Danger space, and method of determining same for a vessel of given dimensions.
5. Definition of the energy of a moving projectile, and an explanation of mode of finding same in foot-tons.
6. Explain how the curves of a longitudinal section of the ogival head of a projectile are drawn.
7. Rifling: Purpose, kinds of twist, velocity of rotation, drift.
8. Use of direct-fire methods for the solution of problems in high-angle fire.
9. Effect of a change in the weight of the projectile on the elevation required to attain a given range; same for a change in the barometer; same for a change in the thermometer.
10. Description of chronograph (Le Boulengé), and the purpose it serves in determining velocities. Setting up and adjusting the instrument; regulation of current; disjunction; reading; construction, location, and repairing of screens; tracing the current through one complete circuit.
11. The battery commander's table; how constructed; from what; how does it differ from the general range table.
12. The gun commander's range scale; how constructed; from what.
13. Determination of the azimuth of a line by stellar observations.
14. Triangulation for determination of harbor base lines; adjustment of triangles; measurement of base lines with steel tapes.
15. Principles of hydrographic surveying.
16. Location of pintle centers and orientation of azimuth circles of cannon.

Practical (written).

Coast artillery officers to solve one original problem under each of three heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the first thirteen heads; three problems in all.

Field artillery officers to solve one original problem under each of two heads selected by lot, for each officer, from the first thirteen heads, and one original problem under one head selected by lot, for each officer, from the last seven heads; three problems in all.

Explanatory note: Nomenclature, etc.

C. Ballistic coefficient.

ϕ . Angle of departure.

T. Time of flight.

v. Striking velocity.

(x, y) . Coordinates of any point of the trajectory.

t. Time of flight to point (x, y) .

V. Muzzle velocity.

X. Range.

ω . Angle of fall.

θ . Angle of inclination of trajectory at any point.

The words tabular and nontabular refer to Tables II and IV, Artillery Circular M.

DIRECT FIRE.

1. Given *V* (nontabular), ϕ and the data for *C*. Correct for altitude and compute *X*, *T*, ω , *v*.

2 Given *V* (nontabular), *X*, and the data for *C*. Correct for altitude and compute ϕ , ω , *v*, *T*.

3. Given *X*, ϕ , and the data for *C*. Correct for altitude and compute *V*, ω , *v*, *T*.

4. Find the range at which the projectile of a given gun with its normal velocity will perforate ship's armor of a given thickness and make (Krupp, Harveyized, etc.).

5. Given *V* (tabular), *X*, and the data for *C*. Correct for altitude, calculate the range and height of summit, also the ordinate and inclination of the trajectory at a point in the descending branch whose range is given.

6. Same as 5, except that ϕ is given instead of *X*.

7. Given X , T , V (tabular), data for C , and the value in yards of one minute of elevation. Calculate the change in elevation necessitated by a given change in weight of projectile (such as attaching a cap), and by a given change in V . Also the drift, and the effect of a given wind on both range and azimuth. Drill regulation formulas for wind and drift.

8. Given a general range table and an assigned tabular range. Compute the corresponding horizontal line of a battery commander's table.

HIGH-ANGLE FIRE.

9. Given X , ϕ (nontabular), and data for C . Correct for altitude, and compute V , T , ω , v .

10. Given V , ϕ (nontabular), and data for C . Correct for altitude, and compute X , T , ω , v .

11. Given V , X , and data for C . Correct for altitude, and compute ϕ , T , ω , v .

12. Given X , ϕ , and data for C . Correct for altitude, and compute V , using formulas for direct fire.

13. Given the velocity and pressure (both less than normal) obtained from a service charge of powder of normal weight for an 8, 10, or 12 inch gun. Determine the weight of powder to bring the velocity back to normal, and whether such increase will increase the pressure beyond the maximum allowed.

CURVED FIRE.

$$V < 825 \text{ foot-seconds.}$$

14. Given V , X , and the data for C . Correct for altitude, and compute ϕ , T , ω , v .

15. Given V , ϕ , and the data for C . Correct for altitude and compute X , T , ω , v .

16. Given X , ϕ , and the data for C . Correct for altitude and compute V , ω , v , T .

17. Given V , X , ϕ . Find C . Correct for altitude and compute coefficient of reduction.

18. Given V , x , y , and data for C . Correct for altitude and compute ϕ . Also θ , v , and t ; the last three relating to the point (x, y) .

19. Given ω , v , and the data for C . Correct for altitude and compute V , ϕ , X , T .

20. Given X , ω , and data for C . Correct for altitude and compute V , ϕ , v , and T .

FOR ALL FIRST LIEUTENANTS OF ARTILLERY.

IX.—*Power, light, and communications (oral).*

NOTE.—The instruments and appliances referred to under this subject are limited to those found in seacoast fortifications.

Questions to be asked under ten heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following thirty-two heads:

POWER.

1. General description of a tubular boiler, with its necessary accessories.
2. Operation and care of a boiler.
3. Firing; quality of water used.
4. Inspection; hammer or hydraulic test.
5. General description of a slide-valve steam engine.
6. Action of the slide valve, the centrifugal and wheel governors.
7. Operation and care of a steam engine.
8. Inspection; test for horsepower.
9. General description and method of operation of oil engines.
10. Functions of the various parts and the methods of ignition in the oil engine.
11. Care, inspection, test for horsepower, and oil consumption, of oil engines.

LIGHT.

12. Discuss Ohm's law, including its application to shunts.
13. Electro-magnets and induced currents.
14. Measurements of voltage, current, electrical energy and resistance.
15. Rheostats and ground detectors and their use. Safety devices on electric circuits.
16. Primary cells, their installation and care, and application to open and closed circuit work.

17. The switch board; necessary instruments thereon. The plug switch board.

18. General description of the storage battery, with general theory of the same.

19. Setting up, operating and maintaining a storage battery and putting it out of commission.

20. Details of the method of testing storage battery for capacity.

21. Details of the arrangements for charging two storage batteries, at the same time from the same generator when the batteries are of different types, contain a different number of cells and are located at emplacements separated by some distance, say two hundred yards.

22. General principles of generators and motors.

23. Distinctive features of alternating and direct current generators. Series, shunt, and compound types of generators and motors.

24. Connecting up two generators in series or in parallel.

25. Inspection and tests of dynamos and motors.

26. Diseases of dynamos and motors.

27. The motor-dynamo, rotary transformer, and A. C. transformers.

28. General principles of incandescent and arc lamps.

29. General principles of wiring.

30. General description and operation of the search light.

COMMUNICATIONS.

81. Principles of the telephone and other electrical instruments and devices used for communication.

82. Tests of lines of communication.

Practical.

Exercises to be given under four heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following fourteen heads:

POWER.

1. Examine a boiler in operation and determine if it is in proper condition as to water, fire, and accessories.

2. Start up a slide-valve engine, attending to lubrications; run it, stop it, and leave it in proper condition.

3. Same for an oil engine.

LIGHT.

4. Examine and classify a given generator (D. C. or A. C. ; series, shunt, or compound).

5. Start up a generator, regulate its voltage, and throw current on any convenient circuit.

6. With the proper instruments, determine the E. M. F. of a battery or the difference of potential between two mains, and the current flowing in an electric circuit.

7. With a voltmeter and an ammeter measure the electrical energy in a circuit, and the resistance of any convenient portion of the same.

8. With a voltmeter, test an electric circuit for a ground, determine on which main the ground exists and its resistance. Also, with a magneto, test for a break in a circuit.

NOTE.—If no ground exists on the circuit to be tested, one hidden from sight should be prepared.

9. Having a copy of "Instructions for the care and handling of storage batteries," or a "Chloride accumulator" catalogue, examine a storage battery and determine its type and normal rate of discharge, and point out the sulphated or visibly deteriorated cells, if there be any such.

10. Start charging a battery, and by readings determine when it is fully charged, and state if any change should be made in the electrolyte of any cell.

NOTE.—For this, in order to save time, a battery nearly charged should be prepared and the tests confined to a few cells.

11. Start a motor; run it and stop it.

12. Examine the name plate of a generator, the storage battery it charges, and determine if an additional battery of half the current and the same voltage as that of the one on hand could be charged by the generator. Both batteries to be charged at the same time.

COMMUNICATIONS.

13. Having three telephones, determine, without taking them apart, which they are, series or bridge, and connect them up on a short line according to type.

14. Test the receiver, the transmitter, the call bell, and the battery of a telephone and pronounce on their condition.

X.—Submarine defense (oral).

Questions to be asked under five heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following nine heads:

1. Mention the various systems of operating mines.
2. Meaning and arrangement of a grand group.
3. Various parts of a switch board and objects of each.
4. Size of buoyant mine; controlled by what.
5. Mention the various parts of the system in passing from the casemate to the torpedo, and the object of each.
6. Uses of the rotary transformer.
7. Explain working of operating box.
8. What would be the first evidence of a bad leak in the conductor cable?
9. How is a ground mine exploded automatically?

Practical.

Exercises to be given under three heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following seven heads:

1. Prepare compound plug.
2. Prepare cut-out plug.
3. Arrange switch board for automatic firing.
4. Arrange operating box for automatic firing.
5. Test a circuit regulator preparatory to issuing it for service in a compound plug.
6. Test the disconnecter.
7. Test the operating box.

FOR ALL CAPTAINS OF ARTILLERY.

XI.—Coast artillery and accessories (oral).

NOTE.—This subject includes all ordnance, submarine defense, engineer, and signal material used in connection with coast defense.

Questions to be asked under three heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following eight heads:

1. General description and knowledge of the use of such coast artillery material and accessories as may be selected by the examining board.

2. Instructions for the care and preservation of such coast artillery material and accessories as may be selected by the examining board.

3. Duties of the artillery inspector in making a technical inspection of a fire command, in regard to the armament, ammunition, magazines, ammunition supply, emplacements, slopes, environments of batteries, power plant, light plant, communications, range and position finders, submarine mines, the personnel and drill.

4. Commencing with the signal to man the works, describe the duties of a fire commander in action.

5. Principles controlling the location of obstructions, of batteries of guns and mortars, and of search lights.

6. Principles controlling the kind and caliber of coast armament.

7. Organization of the personnel and material of coast defense.

8. Principles governing the attack and defense of coasts in blockade; bombardment; attack and defense of fortified places; raids; landings on unfortified shores; run past.

Practical.

Conduct a complete technical artillery inspection of one of the following divisions of one battery of a coast defense fire command, or the submarine divisions, selection by lot, for each officer, from the following four divisions:

1. *Gun division*.—Embracing guns, carriages, magazines, hoists, ammunition, fuzes, slopes, drains, environment of emplacement, and manning body of this division.

2. *Position-finding division*.—Embracing position finders and accessories, electric lines and apparatus connected with the duties of fire control; manning body of this division.

3. *Power and light division*.—Embracing engines, boilers, dynamos, motors, storage batteries, search lights, and other material connected with this division; manning body of this division.

4. *Submarine division*.—Embracing submarine mines and all material connected with submarine defense; manning body of this division.

XII.—*International law (oral).*

Questions to be asked under four heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following sixteen heads:

1. States and their essential attributes.
2. Perfect and imperfect rights.
3. National character.
4. Extradition.
5. Private international law.
6. The right of legation.
7. Treaties and conventions.
8. The conflict of international rights.
9. War.
10. Neutrality; the rights and duties of neutrals.
11. Contraband of war.
12. Blockade.
13. The right of search.
14. Instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field (General Orders, No. 100, Adjutant General's Office, 1863).
15. The Geneva Convention, 1864 and 1868 (General Orders, No. 3, Adjutant General's Office, 1892).
16. The Hague Conference (General Orders, Nos. 4 and 52, Adjutant General's Office, 1902).

FOR ALL SECOND AND FIRST LIEUTENANTS AND CAPTAINS OF
ARTILLERY.

(As prescribed below for officers of each grade.)

XIII.—*Minor tactics (oral).*

FOR ALL SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Questions to be asked under two heads, to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following five heads:

1. Advance guards.
2. Outposts.
3. Reconnaissance.
4. The cavalry screen.
5. Rear guards.

FOR ALL FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Questions to be asked under two heads, to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following four heads:

1. Characteristics of the three arms.
2. Infantry in attack and defense.
3. Cavalry in attack and defense.
4. Artillery in attack and defense.

FOR ALL CAPTAINS.

Questions to be asked under one head to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following two heads:

1. Organization and discipline.
2. The three arms combined.

Practical.

FOR ALL CAPTAINS.

Problem.—A military map being furnished and a problem being announced: Prepare the orders for troops, and indicate position on the map for such action as would be demanded under conditions for problem. (Map and solution to accompany proceedings of the examining board.)

FOR ALL SECOND AND FIRST LIEUTENANTS AND CAPTAINS,
FIELD ARTILLERY.

(As prescribed below for officers of each grade.)

XIV.—*Field artillery drill regulations, material, and accessories (oral).*

Second and first lieutenants to be questioned under four heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the first twelve heads.

Captains to be questioned under two heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the last five heads.

1. Classification, general description, and uses of field and siege guns, howitzers, and mortars.
2. Classification, general description, and working of all field and siege carriages.
3. The principles involved in the aiming and laying of field and siege guns, howitzers, and mortars; description and adjustments of sights and quadrant devices to piece.

4. Projectiles: Kinds, description, uses, and care.
5. Knowledge of ranging and range finders adopted for United States field artillery.
6. Range tables: Description and use of, for field and siege guns.
7. General orders governing artillery practice and classification of gunners in the field artillery.
8. State the duties of gunner, chief of section, platoon commander and battery commander, respectively, in accordance with the authorized system for the regulation and control of fire of a field or a siege battery.
9. Stables and stable duties.
10. Marches.
11. Camping.
12. Transportation of field artillery.
13. General description and knowledge of the use of such field and siege artillery material and accessories as may be selected by the examining board.
14. Instructions for the care and preservation of such field and siege artillery material and accessories as may be selected by the examining board.

Practical.

FOR SECOND LIEUTENANTS, FIELD ARTILLERY.

Field Artillery Drill Regulations: To include the school of the battery; mechanical maneuvers, according to the kind of battery the officer is serving with when examined.

FOR FIRST LIEUTENANTS, FIELD ARTILLERY.

School of the battery: School of the battalion, in which the officer being examined will command a battery only; mechanical maneuvers, according to the kind of battery the officer is serving with when examined.

FOR CAPTAINS, FIELD ARTILLERY.

Command battalion.

FOR SECOND AND FIRST LIEUTENANTS, FIELD ARTILLERY.

(As prescribed below for officers of each grade.)

XV.—Hippology (oral and practical).

NOTE.—The examining board will decide which of the heads, or parts of heads, under hippology will be considered subjects for oral and which for practical examination.

FOR SECOND LIEUTENANTS, FIELD ARTILLERY.

Such an examination, under such of the following six heads, as the examining board may prescribe:

1. The artillery horse: Conformation and examination for soundness.
2. Seats.
3. Transportation of horses.
4. The horse's foot.
5. Stable management.
6. Forage.

FOR FIRST LIEUTENANTS, FIELD ARTILLERY.

Such an examination, under such of the following ten heads, as the examining board may prescribe:

1. The artillery horse: Conformation and examination for soundness.
2. Age of horses; endurance of horses.
3. Framework considered from a mechanical point of view.
4. Bits, biting, and training.
5. Saddles.
6. Seats.
7. Transportation of horses.
8. The horse's foot.
9. Stable management.
10. Diseases and injuries: Causes, symptoms, and treatment of common colds, strangles, glanders, pneumonia or lung fever, spasmodic and flatulent colic, sore backs, scratches, pricking of the foot, corns, sand cracks, navicular disease, laminitis or founder. Forage.

Text books.

The following publications are recommended for study by artillery officers preparing for examination for promotion:

Army Regulations and important General Orders.

A Treatise on the Military Law of the United States—Davis.

Manual for Courts-martial.

General Orders, No. 100, Adjutant General's Office, 1863.

General Orders, No. 8, Adjutant General's Office, 1892.

Manual of Guard Duty.

Infantry Drill Regulations.

Military Topography and Sketching—Root.

Manual of Military Field Engineering—Beach.

Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery.

Instruction pamphlets issued by the Ordnance Department bearing on coast artillery material.

Ordnance and Gunnery—Bruff.

Artillery Notes.

Explosive Materials, Van Nostrand's Science Series, No. 70—Wisser.

The Manufacture of Explosives—Guttman.

Circular No. 8, Headquarters Department of the East, 1900.

Reports of the Chief of Ordnance since 1890.

Orders from Headquarters of the Army governing instruction and artillery practice.

All the World's Fighting Ships—Jane.

Artillery Circular B.

Specifications for acceptance of smokeless powders and tests for nitrocellulose and smokeless powders, issued by the Ordnance Department.

Artillery Circulars M and N.

Ballistic Machines—Ingalls.

Instructions for Regulating Powder Charges for Artillery Practice, prepared and published by the Ordnance Department.

Theory and Practice of Surveying—Johnson.

Engines and Engine Running—Rose.

Handbook of Electrical Machinery and Apparatus of the United States Seacoast Defenses, War Department publication.

The Storage Battery—Treadwell.

Lessons in Practical Electricity—Swoope.

Dynamo Electric Machinery—Sylvanus P. Thompson.

Management of Dynamos and Motors—Crocker and Wheeler.

United States Signal Corps publications.

Artillery Circulars.

Standard Wiring for Electric Light and Power—Cushing.

United States Torpedo Manual.

The Tactics of Coast Defense—Wisser.

International Law—Davis.

General Orders, Nos. 4 and 52, Adjutant General's Office, 1902.

The Service of Security and Information—Wagner.

Organization and Tactics—Wagner.

Drill Regulations for Field Artillery.

Instruction pamphlets issued by the Ordnance Department bearing on field artillery material.

Horses, Saddles, and Bridles—Carter.

In all examinations required by this order it is expected that examining boards will apportion the subjects to members in such a manner as to insure thoroughness in conducting examinations. It should be borne in mind that the object of the examination is to determine the actual professional fitness of officers for promotion. Mere cramming is not a desirable feature in the examination of mature and generally well-educated men. Boards should so conduct examinations that the qualifications for promotion will be developed by the officer's ability to make practical application of all he has learned, rather than the committal to memory of equations and data which he would under ordinary conditions obtain from books of reference. Correct understanding of theory is indispensable, but should in all cases be coupled with the ability to make practical application of the knowledge. The use an officer has made of his opportunities in the past will be taken into consideration. To this end, whenever an officer is ordered for examination for promotion, the commanding officer under whom he is serving and the commanding officer of his regiment (in case of artillery officers, the artillery district commander) shall without further instructions, furnish to the examining board, in writing, any facts relating to any disqualification, through the failure of an officer to make proper use of his opportunities for perfecting

himself in his professional duties, or otherwise. Troop, battery, and company commanders will report to commanding officers any facts relating to lieutenants which, in their opinion, should be brought to the knowledge of examining boards. Such reports will be thoroughly inquired into by examining boards and given due weight in determining upon the fitness of officers for promotion. In the absence of any detrimental reports from commanding officers, from the records of the Adjutant General's Office, or other reputable and authentic sources, all officers will be presumed to be of good character, and no testimonials or letters to that effect will be required, submitted, or attached to the proceedings of examining boards.

Whenever an officer has been pronounced deficient in any department of instruction at any of the Service Schools, information to that effect shall be furnished the examining board by the Adjutant General, when that officer is ordered to be examined for promotion. The board shall examine him in that subject in writing, and not orally, and questions shall be prepared under all the heads prescribed for the oral examination in that subject: *Provided*, That in case of failure at the above-named schools in administration, military law, guard duty, or hippology, the examining board will prescribe the extent of written examination. This examination will be final in that subject except as to the practical examination.

The proceedings of examining boards shall be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army for the final action of the Secretary of War.

This order will take effect July 1, 1903.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.



**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 18. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 24, 1903.**

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, Fort Stevens, Oregon, is designated as a saluting station to return the salutes of foreign vessels of war for the Department of the Columbia, instead of Fort Canby, Washington, so designated by paragraph II, General Orders, No. 80, December 1, 1892, from this office.

II.--The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act To authorize the President to appoint Brigadier-General *H. C. Merriam* to the grade of major-general in the United States Army and place him on the retired list.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, Brigadier-General H. C. Merriam to the grade of major-general in the United States Army and place him on the retired list.

Approved, February 5, 1903.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

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GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
No. 19. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 25, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph III, General Orders, No. 62, July 1, 1902, from this office, is modified to read as follows:

III.—For each battery of mountain, field, and siege artillery and for machine guns the allowance of ammunition per annum will be as designated in the accompanying table.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

Table of annual allowance of ammunition for target practice and instruction for batteries of mountain, field, and siege artillery and for machine guns.

Gun.	Service projectiles and charges.		Subcaliber ammunition, caliber 0.30, rounds per gun.	Additional primers (friction) per gun for drill.	Additional percussion primers for drill.
	Kinds of projectiles.				
	Rounds per gun.	C. L. shell. Shrapnel.*			
1.455-inch (37-millimeter, 1-pounder) automatic gun.	100	100			
1.50-inch revolving cannon	100	100			
1.65-inch B. L. mountain gun	30				
2.95-inch Vickers-Maxim mountain gun	20	5	500		200
3-inch Hotchkiss mountain gun	20	5			200
3.2-inch B. L. rifle	50	25	500	200	
3.6-inch B. L. rifle	15	7	500	150	
3.6-inch B. L. mortar	15	17		150	
5-inch B. L. siege rifle	20	3	500	125	
7-inch B. L. howitzer	20	13	500	125	
7-inch B. L. mortar	20	13		125	
Machine and automatic guns.	1,000				

For batteries of mountain, field, and siege artillery stationed at Cavalry and Light Artillery School.

2.95-inch Vickers-Maxim mountain gun.	100	75	25	1,000	140	200
3-inch Hotchkiss mountain gun.	100	75	25		140	200
3.2-inch B. L. rifle.	100	25	75	2,000	140	300
6-inch B. L. rifle.	50	40	10	2,000	25	200
7-inch B. L. howitzer.	50	40	10	2,000	25	200
Machine and automatic guns.	2,000					

* Allowance of shrapnel to be furnished only when it can be used with safety, otherwise shell will be used exclusively.
 † With 28-second fuses.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 20. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 26, 1903.

Pending the publication of Small Arms Firing Regulations revised by a board of officers composed of Maj. James Parker, U. S. Cavalry, Assistant Adjutant General; Maj. John F. Guilfoyle, 12th Cavalry; Maj. William A. Mann, 14th Infantry; Maj. Frederick W. Sibley, 11th Cavalry, and Capt. Harry C. Hale, 20th Infantry, the following instructions and regulations having received the approval of the Secretary of War are published for the guidance of all concerned, and will govern small-arms practice until further orders.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Major General, U. S. Army.
Adjutant General.

INSTRUCTIONS AND REGULATIONS FOR SMALL-ARMS PRACTICE.

1. These Regulations are divided into six parts:

Part I.—Sighting, Position and Aiming Drill, and Gallery Practice.

Part II.—Estimating Distance Drill.

Part III.—Range Firing.

Part IV.—Competitions.

Part V.—Records and Reports.

Part VI.—Definitions.

PART I.

SIGHTING, POSITION, AND AIMING DRILL AND GALLERY PRACTICE.

2. *Rifle and carbine*.—To be conducted as prescribed in Part I, Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1898.

3. *Pistol*.—Position and aiming drill will be conducted as follows: The squad is formed with 1 pace between men, and at 10 paces from barrack or other wall; black disks or pasters are placed on the wall, to simulate the bull's-eye. The men will be instructed in aiming at these disks or pasters. Practice will be, first, firing to the right. Afterwards by facing the men in different directions, firing to the left, right front, left front, and right rear will follow. The commands and means laid down in Cavalry Drill Regulations will govern.

This instruction will include position and aiming drill in slow fire, timed fire, and rapid fire, and will be modeled, as far as practicable, on the methods laid down for position and aiming drill with the rifle.

PART II.

ESTIMATING DISTANCE DRILL.

4. The ability to correctly estimate distance forms an important factor in the education of the soldier, and estimating distance will receive corresponding attention. This course, while it should be taught and practiced throughout the year, will be systematically taken up by the company during the two weeks immediately preceding range firing. It will not be conducted to the exclusion of other drills and gallery practice.

Distances can be estimated by means of range-finding instruments, by eye, by sound, and by trial volleys or shots. In a majority of cases, on the battlefield, the distance must be estimated by the eye.

While it is true that in the controlled fire of a company on the battlefield, the range will be given by the company officers, it often happens that the soldier, acting as a scout, a skirmisher, or an outpost, is placed in a position where it is essential that he shall be able to determine for himself the distance of the enemy in order that his fire may be effective.

It is therefore made a prerequisite to qualification as a sharpshooter, marksman, first classman and second classman, that the soldier shall be *proficient* in estimating distance.

To estimate a distance with accuracy, it is necessary to be familiar with the appearance, as to length, of a unit of measure, which can be compared mentally with the distance which is estimated. The most convenient unit of length is 100 yards. To impress upon the soldier the extent of a stretch of that length, two posts 100 yards apart, with short stakes between to mark each 25 yards, should be placed near the barracks, or on the drill ground, and the soldier required to pace off the distance several times, counting his steps. He will thus not only learn how many of his steps make a hundred yards, but will become familiar with the appearance of the whole distance and of its fractional parts.

Next, a mark distant more than 100 yards will be shown him, and he will be required to compare this distance with the 100-yard unit, and to estimate it. Having made this estimate, which will be written down, he will be required to

verify its accuracy by pacing it off. In this way the distances between prominent points near the barracks or on the drill ground will be fixed in the mind of the soldier. A few minutes each day should be spent at each company drill in this practice, the soldier being required to make his estimate by raising his rear sight leaf and showing it to the instructor. After the first drills, the soldier should be required to pace the distance only when the estimate is unusually inaccurate.

The soldier should be taught that in judging his distance from an enemy his estimate may be corrected by an observance of the facts detailed in paragraph 690, Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1898.

For instructing at the longer distances, the standing and kneeling silhouettes used in target practice may be used with advantage. These figures, in groups or singly, are placed at points whose distance from a central point is previously determined. The soldier, on arriving at the drill field, or target ground, sees what seems to be men at varying distances, and in different directions. Being called upon to do so by the instructor, he makes his estimate of the distance to each, which is duly recorded and which is published with the true distance after all have made their estimates. Their practice can be carried on with much facility at target practice, each man making his estimates while waiting for his turn to shoot.

5. Proficiency test.—When the above instruction shall, in the opinion of the company commander, have progressed to such an extent as to enable the soldier to judge the distance with the eye with fair accuracy, he will be tested for proficiency.

For this test silhouettes will be used, placed upon ground not previously used for this instruction and at distances varying from 500 to 1,000 yards.

Proficiency for the sharpshooter shall consist in making in any five consecutive estimates an average error of less than 10 per cent.

Similarly for proficiency, marksmen, first classmen, and second classmen, are required to make in any five consecutive estimates an error of less than 15, 20, and 25 per cent, respectively.

In case the soldier on the first trial does not show the desired proficiency, the tests may be continued, a reasonable opportunity being given the soldier to retrieve his failure.

Proficiency in estimating distance is necessary to qualification in firing in any grade. Failure to attain it lowers the qualification one grade.

Thus if a sharpshooter, as qualified by firing, fails to attain the proficiency required for the sharpshooter in estimating distance, he shall be finally rated as a marksmen in the annual report.

No report of estimating distances other than the above will be required.

PART III. RANGE FIRING.

6. The divisions and subdivisions of range practice are as follows:

Range practices.	Rifle and carbine firing	Individual range firing	<div> <div> Marksman's course </div> <div> Instruction practice </div> </div>	<div> <div>Slow fire.</div> <div>Rapid fire.</div> <div>Skirmish fire.</div> </div>
		Sharpshooter's course	<div> <div>Record practice</div> </div>	<div> <div>Slow fire.</div> <div>Rapid fire.</div> <div>Skirmish fire.</div> </div>
		Collective range firing	<div> <div> <div>Record practice</div> <div>Record practice</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div> <div>Instruction practice</div> <div>Record practice</div> </div> <div> <div>Slow fire.</div> <div>Slow fire.</div> </div> </div>
	Expert rifleman's test		<div> <div> <div>Record practice</div> <div>Record practice</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div> <div>Instruction practice</div> <div>Record practice</div> </div> <div> <div>No instruction practice.</div> <div>Slow fire.</div> <div>Timed fire.</div> <div>Skirmish fire.</div> </div> </div>
Pistol firing	Dismounted course		<div> <div> <div>Instruction practice</div> <div>Record practice</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div> <div>Slow fire.</div> <div>Timed fire.</div> <div>Rapid fire.</div> </div> <div> <div>Timed fire.</div> <div>Rapid fire.</div> </div> </div>
	Mounted course		<div> <div> <div>Instruction practice</div> <div>Record practice</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div> <div>Instruction practice</div> <div>Record practice</div> </div> <div> <div>Rapid fire.</div> <div>Rapid fire.</div> </div> </div>

7. The rules governing range practice for rifle and carbine are set forth in the following tables and regulations:

MARKSMAN'S COURSE.

Slow Fire.

Ranges (yards).	Instruction practice.			Record practice.		
	Time limit.	Scores.	Positions.	Time limit.	Scores.	Positions.
200	No limit.	Minimum of two. (See General Regulations.)	Standing.	5 minutes for each score.	2	Standing.
300			Kneeling and sitting.		2	Choice of kneeling or sitting.
500			Prone.		2	Prone.
600			Prone.		2 s. s. 2	Prone.

Rapid Fire.

Ranges (yards).	Instruction practice.			Record practice.		
	Time limit.	Scores.	Positions.	Time limit.	Scores.	Positions.
200	20 seconds.	Minimum of two. (See General Regulations.)	Standing.	20 seconds for each score.	2	Standing.
300	20 seconds.		Kneeling and sitting.		2	Choice of kneeling or sitting.
500	20 seconds.		Prone.		2	Prone.

Skirmish Fire.

Ranges (yards).	Instruction practice.				Record practice.			
	Time limit.	Shots.	Positions.	Runs.	Time limit.	Shots.	Positions.	Runs.
600	30 seconds.	2	Choice of prone, kneeling, or sitting.	Minimum of two. (See General Regulations).	30 seconds.	2	Choice of prone, sitting, or kneeling.	Two.
500	30 seconds.	2			30 seconds.	2		
400	30 seconds.	3			30 seconds.	3		
350	30 seconds.	3			30 seconds.	3		
300	30 seconds.	10			30 seconds.	10		
200	20 seconds.				20 seconds.			

SHARPSHOOTER'S COURSE.

Ranges (yards).	Instruction practice.			Record practice.		
	Time limit.	Scores.	Positions.	Time limit.	Scores.	Positions.
800	No limit.	Minimum of two. (See General Reg- ulations.)	Prone.	6 minutes for each score.	2 s. s. 2	Prone.
1,000			Prone.		2 s. s. 2	Prone.

COLLECTIVE FIRE.

Ranges (yards).	Targets.	Position.	Volley fire.		Fire at will.	
			Time limit.	Volley.	Time limit.	Shots.
200	Figure targets: 16 lying. 16 kneeling. 16 standing. (See Definitions.)	Prone.	No limit.	3	1 minute	3
300				3	1 minute.	3
1,000				3	1 minute.	3

EXPERT RIFLEMAN'S TEST.

Ranges (yards).	Positions.	Slow fire.		Timed fire.		Skirmish fire.
		Time limit.	Score.	Time limit.	Score.	
200	Standing.	5 minutes.	1	30 seconds.	1	One run.
300	Choice of kneel- ing or sitting.	5 minutes.	1	30 seconds.	1	
600	Prone.	5 minutes.	{ 2 s. s. 1	30 seconds.	1	
1,000	Prone.	10 minutes for the two scores.	{ 2 s. s. 2			

MARKSMAN'S COURSE.

8. *Slow fire.*—Targets: "A" at 200 and 300 yards; "B" at 500 and 600 yards. (See "Targets," Definitions.)

Value of shots: Bull's-eye, 5; center, 4; inner, 3; outer, 2; miss, 0; ricochets count as hits.

Sighting shots: Two required to precede the first score at 600 yards, record practice. No others permitted.

Positions. Both kneeling and sitting will be taught at 300 yards, instruction practice; choice of the two will be permitted at that range, record practice.

9. *Rapid fire.*—Target: "F" at all ranges. (See Definitions.)

Value of shots: Hit on figure, 5; on target outside of figure, 2; misses and each unfired cartridge, 0.

Method of marking. (See Pit Regulations.)

Method of firing: Magazine is filled, one cartridge loaded from magazine, then piece held at "Ready." At a signal given at firing point (trumpet or telephone) the target appears, remains in sight 20 seconds, then disappears. The soldier attempts to fire five shots, emptying magazine and firing at will, without command, from the instant any portion of the target appears until it has completely disappeared. Each unfired cartridge counts as a miss. In case of defective cartridge or disabled piece the practice is repeated.

Time is regulated at the target, the signal at the firing point being given as a warning to the noncommissioned officer in the pit in charge of the target that all is ready at the firing point for the target to appear. (See Pit Regulations, paragraph 81.)

Prior to rapid-fire practice the instructor should thoroughly drill his command in the manipulation of the piece, thus preparing for loading from the magazine and firing within the time limit.

10. *Skirmish fire.*—Target: The group target "G." (See Definitions.) One for each skirmisher. Targets in line; with intervals of not less than 5 yards between centers of groups.

Value of shots: Hit, direct or ricochet, on lying figure, 5; kneeling, 4; miss, 0. Hits on or within the steel frame, only, count. (See Pit Regulations, paragraph 31.)

Method of skirmishing: A squad of convenient number is formed in a line at a distance exceeding 600 yards from the targets, magazines are filled and cut off, and the line advances at quick time to the 600-yard firing line. Here and at the other prescribed halts, firing at will, under the conditions noted in the table, is ordered. Commands as defined in Infantry Drill Regulations. Except at 200 and 300 yards the loading will be from the belt alone and after the halt. The advance between 600 and 200 yards will be, between any two successive halts, the first half at quick, and the second at double time; and it is enjoined upon the instructor to see that the double time is maintained as nearly as possible according to Infantry Drill Regulations. The firing is completed at 200 yards. At the halt at 300 yards the soldier has 10 cartridges, 5 in belt and 5 in magazine, and he may distribute the firing of these 10 rounds as he desires at the two halts at 300 and 200 yards, provided he fire them all between the two ranges. The command at these two ranges will be for magazine fire, but the soldier may load at will from the belt, as well as from magazine, at either range, after the halt. In instruction practice the instructor may find it advantageous after the "Cease firing" at 200 yards to march the line forward to inspect the result of the firing. Such advance will be made in line, and will not approach within 10 feet of the targets, and in all cases the instructor will retain command of the line until dismissal, which will not take place in advance of the point of original formation. The time limit extends from the last note of "commence firing" to the last note of "Cease firing." The instructor will see that the signals are properly sounded, not permitting the last note of "Cease firing" to be unduly prolonged. For each shot fired by the soldier before the commencement, or after the close of the time limit, or for each shot fired in excess of the number ordered for the halt, five points will be deducted from his score. Five points will also be deducted for a failure to fire the number prescribed for a halt. A defective cartridge may be replaced, but must be turned in before the advance is resumed. A piece disabled through no fault of the firer entitles the latter to another practice.

SHARPSHOOTER'S COURSE.

11. *Slow fire.*—Target “C.” (See Definitions.)

Value of shots: Bull's-eye, 5; center, 4; inner, 3; outer, 2; miss, 0. Ricochets count as hits.

Sighting shots: Two required to precede the first score at each range, record practice. No others permitted.

COLLECTIVE FIRE.

12. *Volley fire and fire at will.*—Target “L.” (See Definitions.) Value of shots: Hits, direct or ricochet, on any figure, 1.

Positions: Prone at all ranges.

Procedure: One object of this class of firing is to furnish a basis for comparison under similar conditions of the two kinds of fire, volley and at will. With this end in view the volleys will be fired, first, with only such intervals of time as are necessary for instructions pertaining to a following volley. Fire at will will follow the volleys at each range as soon as practicable, the instructor taking advantage, as in action, of the knowledge gained by the volleys to assist in securing effective results in the fire at will. The commands in both kinds of fire will conform to Infantry Drill Regulations, except that in volley fire the preparatory command “Company” (or “Troop”) will immediately precede the command “Fire,” instead of the command “Aim.” The degree of success in volley fire depends upon the steadiness of the trigger pull and to a great extent upon the simultaneousness of the fire, and this, in turn, depends upon the manner in which the command is delivered. A proper interval after the command “Aim” gives time for steadiness and correct sighting. the preparatory command “Company” (or “Troop”) gives warning of the command of execution, “Fire,” and prevents jerking the trigger. The interval of time for the fire at will, 3 rounds, will be one minute and will be measured from the last note of “Commence Firing” to the last note of “Cease firing.” The instructor will see that the signals are properly sounded, not permitting the last note of “Cease firing” to be unduly prolonged. For each shot fired before the commencement, or after the close, of the time limit, or for each shot fired in excess of 8, one point will be deducted from the total.

Collective fire will always be conducted by the company commander, assisted by the other company officers, if available. The post commander should exercise more than usual care in regard to collective fire, assisting the company commander in every way to obtain the maximum proportion of his company permitted for this practice.

For the collective fire the company will be deployed in single rank, with an interval of one pace between the men.

EXPERT RIFLEMAN'S TEST.

13. *Slow fire*.—Targets: 200 and 300 yards, "A"; 600 yards, "B"; 1,000 yards, "C."

14. *Timed fire*.—Targets: 200 and 300 yards, "A"; 600 yards, "B."

15. *Skirmish fire*.—Target: Group Target "G."

16. *Remarks*.—Sighting shots: Two sighting shots are required to precede the first score at 600 and 1,000 yards, Slow Fire. No other sighting shots are permitted. Sighting shots are not included in the computation of the time limit.

Procedure: In order to insure impartial conditions to all participants, this test will be conducted by an officer and under the personal supervision of the post commander, and with all the particularity of, and in accordance with the regulations governing, competitions. (See Competitions.) It will take place during the regular practice season, and as soon as practicable after the regular course of target practice, including collective fire, is concluded. It will not be preceded by instruction, or preliminary, practice.

In timed fire, piece at position of "Load," magazine filled, and not cut off, the soldier commences firing at command and empties his magazine within thirty seconds, at the end of which interval the command "Cease firing" will have been given. In case the trumpet is used, the time limit extends from the last note of "Commence firing" to the last note of "Cease firing." Each unfired cartridge counts as a miss. In case of defective cartridge or disabled piece the score is repeated. For each shot fired before the commencement, or after the close, of the time limit, five will be deducted from the score.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR RIFLE AND CARBINE FIRING.

17. *Ammunition*.—Allowance, 400 rounds annually per man.

18. *Instruction practice*.—In all "instruction practice" the instructor, having required the soldier to fire the minimum prescribed in above tables, proceeds with such further firing

as each particular case demands. The allowance of ammunition per man is fixed, but the instructor uses his judgment in the distribution of this ammunition, all that saved in the instruction practice of excellent shots, being used in the training of poor or inexperienced shots. Instruction practice should be in fact what its name indicates, and the methods followed, the time consumed, and the ammunition expended are, within the requirements of these regulations, optional with the instructor.

19. Order of procedure.—The practice season opens with instruction practice, marksman's course. This is carried to completion for each soldier, through slow, rapid, and skirmish fire, before proceeding to record practice for that soldier. When the instruction practice, marksman's course, is completed, the soldier proceeds to record practice, same course, and follows this practice to completion, in the order prescribed in the table. If the soldier has qualified as a marksman in the marksman's course he now proceeds with instruction practice, sharpshooter's course, which when finished is followed by record practice, same course. For any individual the latter will never take place the same day with any part of the instruction practice. Sharpshooter's course will be followed by collective fire, and the latter by the expert rifleman's test.

20. Miscellaneous instructions.—When a soldier completes his instruction practice in any course he may begin record practice in that course, without waiting for others less advanced. While engaged in record practice at any range he will do no other firing at that range. Sighting shots form no part of the score and are not recorded as such. Where sighting shots are prescribed the soldier has no option but must fire both. Record practice once begun at a range must be carried to completion at that range without interruption, and at ranges where sighting shots are prescribed the practice will begin with the first sighting shot.

The practice of each company will always be superintended by an officer.

Scores will be recorded in ink or with indelible pencil by noncommissioned officers from companies other than that to which the firer belongs.

The use of the gun sling will be permitted at all ranges.

21. The rules governing range practice for pistol firing are set forth in the following tables and regulations.

Dismounted Course.

22. Slow fire.—Target "A." (See Definitions.)

Value of shots: Bull's-eye, 5; center, 4; inner, 3; outer, 2; miss, 0; ricochets count as hits.

23. Timed fire.—Target: As in slow fire.

Value of shots: As in slow fire.

Procedure: Time is taken at the firing stand by sandglass or watch. The target being up, the soldier stands with pistol at "Raise pistol." The pistol is loaded with five cartridges, the hammer on the empty chamber. The command "Commence firing" is given and the soldier fires five shots within thirty seconds, at the end of which interval the command "Cease firing" will have been given. Self-cocking action permitted. Unfired shots count as misses. In case of defective cartridge or disabled pistol the score is repeated. For each shot fired before the commencement, or after the close, of the time limit, five will be deducted from the score.

24. Rapid fire.—Target "K." (See Definitions.)

Value of shots: Hits on figures, 5; hits on target, outside of figures, 2; misses and each unfired cartridge, 0.

Method of marking. (See Pit Regulations.)

Procedure: The soldier stands with pistol at "Raise pistol;" pistol loaded with five cartridges, hammer on empty chamber. At a signal given at firing point (trumpet or telephone), the target appears, remains in sight ten seconds, then disappears. The soldier attempts to fire five shots, firing at will, without command, and using self-cocking action if he desires. from the instant any portion of the target appears until it completely disappears. Each unfired cartridge counts as a miss. In case of defective cartridge or disabled pistol the score is repeated. Time is regulated at the target, the signal at the firing point being given as a warning to the noncommissioned officer in charge of the target in the pit that all is ready at the firing point for the target to appear. (See Pit Regulations.)

Prior to rapid-fire practice the instructor should thoroughly drill his command in the manipulation of the pistol.

Mounted Course.

25. Rapid fire.—Targets “H” and “M.” (See Table and Definitions.) For instruction practice five silhouettes are used and are placed 5 yards from the track with 20-yard intervals. Firings are to the right, left, right front, left front, and right rear. For record practice (a) at figure target, standing, five silhouettes are placed 10 yards from the track with 20-yard intervals. Firings are to the right, left, right front, left front, and right rear. For record practice (b) at five-figure targets, “M.” the targets are placed 15 yards from the track with 20-yard intervals. Firings are to the right and left; first, 1 shot at each of the five targets, firing to the right; then 1 shot at each of the five targets, firing to the left. For record practice (c) at two-figure targets, “M.” the targets are placed 15 yards from the track, with 40-yard intervals. The firing is to the right and commences at a point on the track 20 yards before the first target is reached and ceases within 20 yards beyond the second target. Five shots are fired and the soldier uses his discretion as to the distribution of these shots between the two targets.

Method of scoring: A soldier will be detailed as marker for each target; he will stand in front of his target on the opposite side of the track. The targets are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, in succession, beginning with the target first fired at. As a shot is fired at a target the corresponding marker will run toward it and call out “Number —, score “1,” “2,” or “miss,” as the case may be. He will then cover the shot hole with a paster. One noncommissioned officer is detailed as scorer. His place is opposite the center of the arranged track.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR PISTOL FIRING.

26. Ammunition.—Allowance, 200 rounds, annually, per man.

27. Instruction practice.—In all instruction practice the instructor, having required the soldier to fire the minimum prescribed in above tables, proceeds with such further firing as each particular case demands. The allowance of ammunition per man is fixed, but the instructor uses his judgment in the distribution of ammunition, all that saved in the instruction

practice of excellent shots being used in the training of poor or inexperienced shots. Instruction practice should be in fact what its name indicates, and the methods followed, the time consumed, and the ammunition expended are, within the requirements of these regulations, optional with the instructor.

28. Order of procedure.—Pistol firing commences with Instruction Practice, Dismounted Course, and this practice is carried to completion for each soldier before proceeding to Record Practice, Dismounted Course, for that soldier. When the Instruction Practice, Dismounted Course, is completed, the soldier proceeds to Record Practice, same course, and follows this practice to completion in the order prescribed in the tables. The Dismounted Course completed, a soldier will be advanced to Instruction Practice, Mounted Course. This is followed by Record Practice, Mounted Course, in the order laid down in the table.

29. Miscellaneous instructions. - When a soldier completes his Instruction Practice in either course he may begin record practice in that course, without waiting for others less advanced. While engaged in Record Practice, in either course, he will do no other firing in that course.

The horse should be trained to the sight of the targets and to the discharge of firearms. The trooper will be taught the manipulation of the piece and to snap the pistol, taking quick aim.

Exercises with blank cartridges, circling to the right, left, etc., and firing at the silhouettes on the track, should be carried on previous to firing with ball cartridges.

Barriers will be placed along the edge of, and parallel to, the track in front of the targets, in order to preserve the prescribed distance from track to targets.

The full courses, dismounted and mounted, will be followed by all officers and enlisted men of each troop of cavalry. In every organization of other arms of the service, the whole or part of which is armed with the pistol, the dismounted course will be followed by those so armed. No officer or soldier will be excused from pistol firing except by order of the department commander upon application of organization commander. In all record practice, both for dismounted and mounted courses,

scores will be kept with ink or indelible pencil, and, if practicable, by a noncommissioned officer detailed from an organization other than that firing.

Two soldiers are detailed to furnish ammunition and receive empty shells.

In all cases where the gait is the gallop, the prescribed regulation gallop is meant. The canter will not be permitted.

In the Record Practice of the Mounted Course, except in the second practice with mounted silhouettes (two targets), failure to fire at a target, through fault of the soldier, will count as a miss. When such failure is the result of defective ammunition, or due to the pistol, other shots will be given at the target where the failure of fire occurred. In the record practice with mounted silhouette (two targets), in case of a defective cartridge or pistol, the practice will be repeated.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

RANGE OFFICERS, PIT REGULATIONS, SCORING, TARGET YEAR, AND PRACTICE SEASON, SPECIAL COURSES, CLASSIFICATION, INSIGNIA, AND FIGURE OF MERIT.

30. Range officers.—At stations where the range is provided with several targets, and practice usually held simultaneously by two or more companies, and successively by others, a range officer should be appointed.

The range officer will be charged with the care and police of the range, and with the necessary repairs to the targets, shelters, butts or firing points; in carrying out these duties he should be assisted by a noncommissioned officer and by the labor of such fatigue parties as may be required.

He will make timely estimates for material and labor to place the range in thorough condition for the target season, and all necessary repairs will be made under his direction and the supervision of the post commander.

He will be responsible for the accurate measuring of the range and the correct location of the different firing points; that the targets are at all times free from any special marks that might afford undue assistance in aiming, and that the figure targets employed for skirmish and volley fire are correctly placed. He will be responsible for the condition of the arrangements and the efficiency of the personnel at the butts, and will make frequent inspections thereof.

He will see that on the days selected for practice the streamers are hoisted on the different poles, and that the range is otherwise prepared for firing.

The range officer will not exercise any supervision over the details of the instruction of the companies practicing on the range; he will, however, see that all necessary precautions are taken for the safety of those firing, and for the safety of the markers and any spectators that may be present.

When ranges are not provided with butts and the surroundings are such that persons or animals might attempt to cross the ground in rear of the targets, the range officer, before firing is begun, should post lookouts, whose duty it will be to warn passers-by that firing is in progress and to prevent any attempts to cross the line of fire. Whenever the lookouts can not prevent the line of fire being crossed, they should caution the markers to withdraw the targets and to display the danger signal until the ground is again clear.

31. Pit regulations.—A competent noncommissioned officer, with such assistants as the post commander deems necessary, will be detailed permanently in charge of arrangements at the butts. He will be under the direction of the range officer. He will notify the target details each day before the firing commences and will be responsible for their efficiency and discipline.

For the individual firing the detail for marking for each target will consist of two privates belonging to the company firing at that target and one noncommissioned officer, always selected, if practicable, from some other company. The noncommissioned officer will be held responsible that order is kept at his target, and should be familiar with the regulations governing the markers and with the method of marking.

Upon arriving at the proper target, the noncommissioned officer in charge thereof will see that the signal flag, marking staves and disks, and pasters are provided and in good order; and, if necessary, will notify the noncommissioned officer in charge of the pit of any deficiencies. He will then display the danger signal, and, examining the target carefully, will place pasters over any old shot holes, or put on a new paper target if necessary.

In slow fire, as each shot is fired, the noncommissioned officer indicates to one of the markers the value and position

of the hit, if any is made, and supervises this marker while he signals (being careful to place the center of the disk over the shot hole) the result of the shot to the firing point as follows:

If a bull's-eye, with a white disk.

If a center, with a red disk.

If an inner, with a black and white disk.

If an outer, with a black disk.

If a ricochet, by displaying the ricochet flag, and if the target is hit, by placing over the shot hole the appropriate disk. Ricochet flags are white flags with red centers similar to those used in signaling, the size depending on the distance.

If a miss, by waving the danger flag several times across the front of the target.

If the markers are certain on which side of the target the miss is made, the flag will also be waved on that side.

After the result of the shot has been signaled, the other marker, if a direct or a ricochet hit has been made, will reverse the target and place the proper paster over the shot hole.

In rapid fire, with rifle or carbine, at disappearing target, the noncommissioned officer in charge of target at the signal from the firing point commands "Ready." As soon as all is in readiness to run up the target, he commands "Up." Exactly twenty seconds after the target is in position he commands "Down," having preceded this command two or three seconds previously by the warning command "Ready." The target must be run up and down as quickly as possible.

The number of hits in the figure are indicated by the markers raising the white disk vertically over the middle line of the blank target in view, once for each hit; a hit in the target outside the figure is indicated by the marker's raising the black disk vertically along that side frame of the blank target in view nearest the hit. The marker will be careful to withdraw the disk entirely from view of the firing point each time he lowers it before he marks another hit with it. The flag is used only when all the shots fired miss both figure and target.

In rapid fire with the pistol at disappearing target, the manipulation of the target is as in rapid fire with the rifle or carbine, except that the target remains up ten seconds instead of twenty.

Any shot cutting the edge of the figure or bull's-eye will be signaled and recorded as a hit in the figure or bull's-eye, and as the limiting line of each division of the target is the outer edge of the line separating it from the next exterior division, whenever this line is touched by the shot, it will be signaled and recorded as a hit in the higher division.

If it should become necessary before the completion of the firing for a marker to leave, or for other persons to enter, a target pit not provided with a continuous shelter and a covered approach, the target should first be turned or withdrawn from the firing position and the danger signal displayed. After the signal "Cease firing" has been sounded, or, if there is no musician present at the firing point, after a few moments delay, the target pit may be entered or left, the target turned back to the firing position, the danger signal removed, and firing resumed.

Upon completion of the firing the noncommissioned officer will cause the target to be withdrawn from the firing position and then make such a disposition of the danger signal and marking disks as may have been directed by the range officer.

He will also report to the range officer such repairs as that target or its implements may require for a succeeding practice.

In the preparation of silhouette targets the noncommissioned officer in charge of pit will see that the paper is trimmed so as not to project beyond the steel frame.

32. Scoring.—The permanent record of the scores, from which only the classification will be made, will be kept at each firing point by a noncommissioned officer. These scorers will report for that purpose to the range officer, and be assigned, if practicable, to a firing point where their own company is not practicing.

The scorer, as each shot is signaled, will announce the name of the firer and the value of the shot, and will record it on the page of the company target record assigned to that soldier.

All entries in the company target record will be made in ink, or with indelible pencil, and no corrections or alterations made except by the officer directing the practice, who will then append thereto his initials.

Where practice is conducted simultaneously on two or more targets by detachments of the same company, and it is impracticable for a single scorer to enter all the shots as signaled

upon the company target record, the scorers at the other firing points will record the value of the shots in ink, or with indelible pencil, in a book or memorandum sheet prepared for the purpose. This memorandum, upon the completion of the firing, will be copied into the company target record, under the supervision of one of the company officers.

When a post is garrisoned by a single company, or where it is impossible to detail noncommissioned officers of other companies to supervise the marking and scoring, this duty may be performed by noncommissioned officers of the company firing. In this case new paper targets should be used for each firing, and upon its completion the company commander, or one of his lieutenants, should count the number of hits in each division of the target and compare the totals with the recorded scores. If the value of the hits as signaled is materially different from that obtained by the examination of the target, especially if the former record is much the greater, all scores as recorded for that day's firing will be canceled and not considered in the soldier's classification. Such corrective measures should also be taken as will insure accuracy on the part of the markers in future firings. As in some cases the markers may inadvertently make errors in signaling the hits, whenever an examination of the target gives results very closely agreeing with the recorded scores, the record should be permitted to stand, but the markers cautioned to exercise greater care in the future.

In the skirmish and volley fire the score will be kept in the target pit, reported to the officer conducting the practice, and by him copied upon the company target record.

In the firing at the figure targets there is danger, if bullets strike the steel frames, that some pasters may be shaken off the target by the impact without its coming to the knowledge of the markers. In all cases, therefore, where any paper silhouette is to be used for a second firing a cross will be marked with a red pencil over each shot hole before covering it with a paster.

For the volley fire and the fire at will, the examination of the targets and the record of the hits will be made by commissioned officers. The privates detailed to erase the shot marks may belong to the company firing, if not required to form part of the firing line.

That the marking may be quickly performed and the targets soon made ready for further firing, several officers should be detailed to examine the targets and keep the record of hits; they can divide between them the examination of the different figure targets.

As the rivalry between companies might, in exceptional cases in the individual target practice, offer a temptation for incorrect marking and exaggerated scores, the officer conducting the practice will take the utmost pains to prevent such inaccuracies and to secure a correct record of the result of the firing. He should, in this endeavor, receive from the post commander every encouragement and assistance.

33. *Target year and practice season.*—The target year for small-arms firing, during only a part of which practice will be conducted, will commence January 1 and terminate December 31.

The practice season for rifle, carbine, and pistol will be divided into two periods: one of three consecutive months, called the regular season, and the other of one month, called the supplementary season. The months constituting the practice season will be designated by department commanders. During the four months designated as practice season, firing on the range will be prosecuted in such a manner that, while the firing shall take place on the most favorable days and under the most favorable circumstances, the usual drills and instruction of troops will not be suspended more than is actually necessary.

In the regular season the prescribed course will be carried to completion—all officers and enlisted men required to fire taking part. In the supplementary season recruits who have joined since the close of the regular season, all who did not fire, and all who qualified only as third classmen, during that season, will fire. Recruits and all who did not fire during the regular season will take the regular Instruction Practice, Marksman's Course, if practicable, or, otherwise, Special Course A. (See paragraph 34.) For third classmen, firing will be in instruction practice only, and at ranges and under the classes of fire in which they failed to qualify in the regular season.

The main object of the supplementary season is to insure against the continued presence of a large number of recruits who have had no instruction in firing. It should be as nearly midway between the annual regular seasons as practicable.

The regular season will terminate on or before October 31, on which date the proper returns of firing will be submitted.

At the completion of the supplementary season reports in accordance with blank forms furnished will be rendered to department headquarters.

34. Special Course "A."—When a complete range is not available, and a range of 200 and 300 yards can be had, practice may be conducted, if authorized by the department commander, as prescribed in the following Special Course "A." This course is also prescribed for the troops of the Coast Artillery. The same special course may be followed for the supplementary firing at posts where, due to unfavorable conditions, the regular instruction practice can not be fully carried out.

Slow Fire.

Instruction Practice.				Record Practice.		
Large yards.	Position.	Time limit.	Scores.	Position.	Time limit.	Scores.
200	Standing.	No limit.	Minimum of two scores.	Standing.	5 minutes for each score.	2
300	Kneeling and sitting.			Choice of kneeling or sitting.		2
400	Prone.			Prone.		2

Timed Fire.

Instruction Practice.				Record Practice.		
Large yards.	Position.	Time limit.	Scores.	Position.	Time limit.	Scores.
200	Standing.	30 seconds for each score.	Minimum of two scores.	Standing.	30 seconds for each score.	2
300	Kneeling and sitting.			Choice of kneeling or sitting.		2
400	Prone.			Prone.		2

Subject to the conditions noted in the table, this course will be followed as described in Regulations Governing Slow Fire, Marksman's Course, paragraph 7, and Timed Fire, Expert Rifleman's Test, paragraph 14. No classification will be attempted.

35. Special Course "B."—For posts where a range of 200 and 800 yards can not be obtained and Special Course "A" can not be followed, practice may, if authorized by the department commander, be as prescribed in the following Special Course "B."

Firing at miniature targets, service charges.—This course is founded on the following principles:

(1) The soldier who can hit an 8-inch bull's-eye at 200 yards with frequency is a fair shot and requires little additional instruction to fit him for the firing line.

(2) With modern trajectory rifles to hit a 1½-inch bull's-eye at 50 feet distance is a problem which ordinarily presents the same conditions as to hit an 8-inch bull's-eye at 200 yards.

(3) The course of target practice laid down in the firing regulations is in time of peace often, and in time of war usually, not practicable for the instruction of recruits, for the reason that ranges with proper facilities are often lacking, and time is short.

(4) A range of 50 feet enables the firer to see the hole made by the shot, and saves the time ordinarily taken in indicating the position of the hit.

Description of system.—Range: The range is 50 feet.

Targets: The divisions of the miniature targets "X," "Y," and "Z" (see Definitions), are, respectively, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of the size of the division on the "A" target, and subtend the same visual angle as do those of the "A" target when at 100, 200, and 800 yards.

Course: The course is the same as special course "A," using miniature target "Y" for 200 yards firing, and target "Z" for 300 yards firing. It is preceded, when there is no gallery range, by such firing at target "X" as is necessary.

Front sight: For firing at miniature targets a special front sight is provided by the Ordnance Department which slips over the service sight, obviating the necessity which would otherwise exist of aiming below the bull's-eye.

Back stop: A back stop of 10 feet high is, in point of safety, when firing at 50 feet, equivalent to a back stop of 60 feet high at a distance of 100 yards and 120 feet high at a distance of 200 yards. It is generally possible to find in the vicinity of a post or camp a perpendicular cut bank having a height of 10 feet or more.

Method of firing: An instructed man is detailed to coach each recruit. The squad of recruits is drawn up facing the

targets. At the command or signal "Commence firing" the recruits, under supervision of the expert shots detailed as coaches, fire slowly until ten cartridges have been fired. The coach, standing by the recruit, corrects his fault of position or trigger pulling, points out position of each shot, and in each case explains the cause of the miss. When 10 shots are fired the miniature targets are removed to serve as records and replaced by new targets, when the firing, if necessary, recommences.

Number of men shooting: From 1 to 100 men may fire at the same time, this depending on the number of coaches and the extent of the back stop. No classification will be attempted.

36. *Classification.*—The conditions and requirements for qualification under the several grades of marksmanship are set forth in the following table and regulations:

Table of Classification.

Grades.	Esti- mat- ing dis- tance.	Rifle and carbine firing.										
		Total number of points and per cent of possible score re- quired in record practice of each course for qualification.										
		Marksman's course.				Sharpshooter's course.				Expert rifleman's test.		
		Rifle.		Carbine.		Rifle.		Carbine.		Rifle.	Carbine.	
		Points.	%	Points.	%	Points.	%	Points.	%	Points.	%	
Third classman*												
Second classman	75%	220	40	220	40							
First classman	80%	275	50	275	50							
Marksmen	85%	330	60	330	60							
Sharpshooter	90%					65	65	62	62			
Expert rifleman	90%								204	68	201	67

* All who fail to qualify as second classmen or better.

Regulations governing classification: All who qualify as marksmen take the sharpshooter's course; all who qualify as sharpshooters take the expert rifleman's test. Failure to qualify in estimating distance in a grade equal to, or higher than, that obtained in rifle or carbine firing, reduces the final qualification of the soldier to one grade below that attained in firing.

37. Insignia.—To the expert rifleman a silver pin will be issued in addition to the sharpshooter's badge. The soldier having once qualified as an expert rifleman may continue to wear the pin even if qualification is not renewed in future years. For insignia of the sharpshooter and marksman, see paragraph 453, S. A. F. R., 1898.

38. Figure of merit.—Object: By the device of the figure of merit a comparison of the standing in marksmanship of different organizations can be instituted and a conclusion drawn as to their probable relative efficiency in battle.

It is composed of the individual figure of merit, dependent upon the accuracy of fire of the individual soldier; the collective figure of merit, showing the effect of the collective fire of the organization; and the general figure of merit, the mean of these two partial figures, which serves as the basis for final judgment.

39. Who shall fire and classify in individual range firing.—One object of target practice being to disseminate the knowledge taught as far as practicable, and it being therefore desirable that all men leaving the company shall have received some instruction, all enlisted men of the line present at post during any part of the practice season, and all officers of the line of less than fifteen years' service, will take the regular course of target practice so far as the period of their service permits.

Soldiers who were discharged so near the beginning, or who joined so near the close of the practice season as to have been unable to complete the course, may be excused from classification by the department commander, but no such men will be so excused until the company commander shall have shown in each case that it was impracticable to carry the course to completion.

All who fire will be classified unless excused by the department commander. Those who fail to complete the course,

and are not so excused, will be classified as third classmen. The regimental and battalion noncommissioned staff and members of the band are permitted, but not required, to fire and qualify. All who are absent from the post by proper authority during the entire practice season will not be classified.

40. Composition of firing line in collective fire.—As great a proportion of the company as possible should take part in collective fire, but to insure uniformity in comparisons, this proportion should be fixed in computing the classification and should not be exceeded in the actual number of men firing. The firing line in collective fire, therefore, will be composed of not to exceed 85 per cent of all the enlisted men of the company enrolled at date of firing.

41. The individual figure of merit will be computed by multiplying the number of expert riflemen by 200; of sharpshooters by 150; of marksmen by 100; of first classmen by 75; of second classmen by 50; of third classmen by 10; of those present but not firing by 0, and dividing the sum of the products thus obtained by the total number of officers and men in the above seven classes.

42. The collective figure of merit.—The results of the three volleys at each range, expressed in percentage, will be obtained by multiplying the total number of hits by 100 and dividing the product by three times the number expressing 85 per cent of all enlisted men borne on the rolls of the company, regardless of the number firing. In computing the percentage the figures will be carried only to one place of decimals. The average percentage of the company for volley fire at all ranges will be obtained by dividing the sum of the percentages at each range by the number of ranges; the results of the fire at will will be calculated in the same manner. Cartridges failing to explode will not be replaced by individual shots, but scored as if they had missed the target. The collective figure of merit will be computed by dividing the sum of the percentage of the company at volley fire and that at fire at will by 2.

43. The general figure of merit will be obtained by dividing by 2 the sum of the individual and collective figures of merit.

44. Regimental individual figure of merit.—In determining the individual figure of merit of a regiment, the average of the results in its different companies will not be taken; but

the total number in each class for the entire regiment will be multiplied by the proper multiplier and the computation similarly continued as in the case of a company.

45. Regimental collective figure of merit.—In the same way the regimental collective figure of merit will not be determined from the average of the company figures, but computed independently, from the total number of shots fired and hits made in the volley fire and fire at will in all the companies.

46. Regimental general figure of merit.—The general figure of merit of the regiment will then be the average of these two partial figures.

47. The general figure of merit of a post, of a department, or of the Army will be obtained in a manner similar to that prescribed for a regiment.

48. Remarks.—The commissioned officers of a company who fire will be included in computing its individual figure of merit.

Any other officers or enlisted men who, though not required to attend target firing, may yet have practiced, will be included in the individual classification of the regiment (if belonging to the regimental field, staff, or band) and of the post or department to which they belong, but will not be considered with any company.

In computing the figure of merit of a department, or the departmental determination of the figure of merit of regiments, the records of such troops only as may be serving in the department for the last month of the practice season will be considered.

For the figure of merit of the Army and the final determination of the figure of merit of regiments, all the companies of a regiment will be considered, even if serving in separate departments.

PART IV.

COMPETITIONS.

49. Classes of competition.—There will be four competitions yearly, as follows:

1. The department infantry competition;
2. The department cavalry competition;
3. The army infantry competition;
4. The army cavalry competition.

50. The department infantry competition. Selection of competitors:

(a) **Enlisted men:** The commanding officer of each company of infantry will annually select from the enlisted men of his company the most suitable soldier, due regard being paid not only to the excellence of shooting, but to steadiness and good soldierly habits and conduct, and report the name of the man thus chosen to the post commander, who will send him to the place of competition on the date fixed by the department commander. If so desired, one competitor may also be selected in a similar manner from either the regimental noncommissioned staff or band, but not from both.

(b) **Officers:** Each post commander will report to department headquarters the names of any commissioned officers of infantry among the expert shots in his command who may desire to enter the competition and whom he can recommend for that purpose; further stating, whenever more than one officer is recommended, the comparative proficiency as rifle shots of those reported. From these reports, or from such additional reports of scores actually made as the department commander may require, the department commander will select two officers as competitors from each regiment of infantry in his command, and in addition such officers from the different staff corps as he deems proper.

Assembly: The officers and enlisted men thus selected will be assembled at some convenient place early in August of each year, and, after the completion of the preliminary practice, will compete for places on the department team of ten. In this competition the firing will be slow fire, rapid fire, and skirmish fire, and the composition of the team determined by the aggregate of the scores for all of these classes of firing.

The preliminary practice will not exceed two days in duration. On one day it will consist, for each competitor, of the record practice, marksman's course, to include only slow and rapid fire, as prescribed in paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 18, and 19, where applicable, and subject to regulations governing competitions. On the other day it will consist, for each competitor, of two runs, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, skirmish fire, record practice, marksman's course, as prescribed in paragraphs 7, 10, and 19, where applicable, and subject to regulations governing competitions.

The competition proper will extend over four days, not necessarily consecutive. On each of two of these days it will consist, for each competitor, of the record practice, marksman's course, to include only slow and rapid fire, as prescribed for those classes of fire in preliminary practice above. On each of the other two of these days it will consist, for each competitor, of two runs, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, skirinish fire, record practice, marksman's course, as prescribed for that class of fire in preliminary practice above.

Department team: The ten competitors who make for this four days' competition the highest aggregate scores will constitute the department infantry team.

Prizes: To the members of the department team thus selected the following prizes will be awarded: First prize, a gold medal; second prizes, a silver medal to the next three in order of merit of the team; third prizes, a bronze medal to each of the remaining 6 members of the team; provided that should the number of competitors be less than 40 and more than 28, 1 gold, 3 silver, and 4 bronze medals will be awarded; if the number of competitors be less than 29 and more than 20, 1 gold, 2 silver, and 8 bronze medals; if the number of competitors be 20 or less, 1 gold, 1 silver, and 3 bronze medals will be awarded. These medals, and such others as may be won in the other regular competitions or matches, may be worn on all dress occasions. The winners will not part with them without authority from the Commanding General of the Army, but will preserve them, subject to inspection at any time. The winner of a gold medal in a department or other authorized competition may, if he so elects, receive in lieu thereof a rifle or carbine of special design and superior workmanship, provided with the most improved sights, which will become his personal property, but which will not be used in competitions with men using the service rifle or carbine.

51. The department cavalry competition.—For this competition, the competitors will be selected, the competition itself will be conducted, the team constituted, and the prizes awarded in all respects in accordance with the rules governing the department infantry competition, except that the carbine will be used instead of the rifle.

52. *The Army infantry competition.*—Each year the competitors selected at department competitions, in the manner prescribed below, will be assembled for competition at such convenient time and place as may be designated from Headquarters of the Army.

Each department commander will cause those enlisted men of the class of distinguished marksmen who use the rifle in practice, and who desire to compete for a place upon the Army infantry team, to attend the department competition, firing thereat in the usual manner, during practice and competition, and the scores that they make in the latter firing being graded among those of all the competitors in order of their merit, though they can not win a place on the department team. The winners of the gold and silver medals, and those distinguished marksmen whose scores equal or exceed the scores of the winners of the silver medals, at each department competition will form the quota from that department as competitors for the Army team.

The Army infantry competition, both as regards the duration of the preliminary practice and the competitive firing, and the determination of the successful competitors, ten in number, will be conducted in the manner prescribed for the department infantry competition.

To the members of the Army infantry team, in the order determined by their competition, the following prizes will be awarded: First prize, a gold medal; second prizes, to the next three members of the team, silver medals; third prizes, to the remaining six members of the team, bronze medals.

53. *The Army cavalry competition.*—Competitors for the Army cavalry team will be selected and assembled in a similar manner at the same place and time as prescribed in the case of the Army infantry competition. This competition in all respects will be conducted as prescribed for the department cavalry competition. It may precede or follow the infantry competition or be conducted simultaneously with it, as may be most convenient.

The order of merit of the Army cavalry team will be decided as for the department cavalry competition. Prizes, ten in number, will be awarded similar to those for the Army infantry team.

54. Regulations governing competitive firing—Officer in charge, range officers, etc.—When in the opinion of the Commanding General of the Army the number of companies of infantry or troops of cavalry in a department is too small to justify a separate competition, such department may be combined with such other department as the Commanding General may direct.

This class of firing will be under the general control of an officer of experience, assisted by such range officers and statistical officers as may be required.

The officer in charge will prescribe the hours for any preliminary practice and for matches and competitions. He will also have general control of the range, and of its police and government during the firing.

The range officers will supervise, in the target pit, the marking and, at the firing point, the scoring of the shots. They will also see that the competitors take in firing the prescribed positions, and that the squads at the different firing points preserve order and conform to the regulations of the range. One range officer will generally be required in the target pit to every two targets, and on the range an equal number at the firing point.

During skirmish fire a range officer, mounted, should supervise the firing of each two or three of the competitors, and a scorer will follow each competitor to keep record of the shots fired and prevent their being delivered at a wrong target.

The statistical officers will assign the competitors to targets and to order of firing, their determinations being generally made by lot. They will verify the additions of the scores as reported by the score keepers, grade them in order of excellence, and prepare the results for official announcement.

During the progress of a match or competition, no one except the officers on duty at the range, the competitors, and score keepers will be permitted within the ropes without special permission of the officer in charge.

The squads of competitors will be stationed 10 yards in rear of the firing point, where each competitor must remain until called by the score keeper to take his position at the firing point and until he has completed his score.

All expression on the part of the competitor of approbation or disappointment, with reference to any scores made by

themselves or others, must not be uttered loud enough to be heard at the firing point.

Protests and objections must not be directly submitted to the officer in charge, but to one of the range officers. In case a competitor considers the decision of the latter unwarranted by the facts as presented, he may appeal to the officer in charge. Final appeals from decisions of the officer in charge must be made in writing and forwarded through that officer to the authority ordering the competition.

These regulations and such special rules or directions as the officer in charge may give must be rigidly complied with by competitors and all other persons upon the range grounds.

55. *Marking, scoring, and signaling.*—Hits in the different divisions of the targets, misses, and ricochets will be signaled and recorded as prescribed in paragraph 81, Pit Regulations.

All shots fired by the soldier after he has taken his place at the firing point, and it is his turn to fire—the target being ready—will be considered in his score, even if his piece is not directed toward the target, or is accidentally discharged.

Shots fired upon the wrong target will be entered upon the score of the man firing as a miss, no matter what the value of the hit upon the wrong target.

In slow fire, if two shots strike a target at the same or nearly the same time, both will be signaled; and if a shot was just fired from the firing point assigned to that target, the hit having the higher of the two values signaled will be entered in the soldier's score, and no record made of the other hit.

In slow fire, before any miss is signaled, the target must be withdrawn from the firing position and carefully examined by a range officer. Whenever the target is reversed and a miss then signaled, it will be presumed that this examination has been thoroughly made, and no challenge of the value signaled will be entertained or resignaling of the shot allowed.

The score keepers will be seated close to and in rear of the firing-point stakes, and will, as each shot is signaled, announce the name of the competitor and the value of the shot, and, at the conclusion of the score of each competitor, repeat his name and total score.

Competitors must pay attention to the score as announced and recorded, so that any error may be promptly investigated. The recorded value of any shot will not be changed after the

following shot has been fired, unless some special message with reference to it is received from one of the range officers in the target pit.

Any alteration of a scoring card must be witnessed by the officer in charge of the firing point and indorsed with his initials.

At all meetings where a number of men engage in the same matches or competitive firing, the labor of the statistical officers will be greatly lightened, and the prompt announcement of the score facilitated, by giving to each competitor a number by which he is known throughout the firing.

Each competitor should be given a score card stating his target and order of firing, and containing a blank space for the record of shots fired, and for the signature of the scorer.

These score cards should be printed on cardboard, using different colors for different ranges; but for all kinds of firing employing the same color for the same distance, as, for instance: All score cards for 200 yards, yellow; for 300 yards, red; for 500 yards, blue; for 600 yards, white, etc. This rule will prevent such a mistake as a competitor shooting on a 300-yard score card, with its particular assignment of target, at 200 yards, as the score keeper quickly becomes familiar with the color corresponding to each distance.

As scores are completed, an officer or noncommissioned officer detailed for that purpose should, without waiting for all the firing to cease, collect the records of the scores and transmit them to the statistical officers, who will enter them into the permanent record, and their totals upon the bulletin sheets prepared for that purpose.

In skirmish fire, after the run is completed and the signal "Cease Firing" has been sounded and repeated twice, the markers will examine the targets, the range officer will record the total hits on each, and the results will be communicated by means of prepared score cards to the statistical officers. In this fire the precautions with regard to the use of a red pencil in marking shot holes will be observed. (See paragraph 32, Scoring.)

56. Arms and ammunition.—In the authorized competitions, officers and men will use the rifle or carbine as issued by the Ordnance Department.

Except that the sights may be blackened, no alteration of the regular service sights will be permitted. The use of detachable spirit levels, temporary shades for the sight, or orthoptic eyepieces is forbidden.

The trigger pull must always be at least three pounds, and will be tested (holding the barrel vertically) by each competitor, under the supervision of a range officer, before firing, each day and at each range.

Competitors will submit their arms for further inspection whenever required.

Unless the use of other ammunition is distinctly authorized, the ammunition used will be the service cartridge for the arm, as manufactured and issued by the Ordnance Department.

57. Shooting.—Competitors will wear the service uniform and belt. Sheds or shelters for the firer will not be permitted at any range. Competitors must be present at the firing points punctually at the time, or in the order, stated on their score cards; no application on the part of a competitor for any alteration in his assignment will be entertained.

In slow fire, the competitors will place themselves at the firing points by twos, and will fire alternately, the odd number of each pair being on the right and firing first.

In slow fire, if, just as a shot is fired, the target is withdrawn from the firing position, the scorer at that firing point will at once report the fact to one of the range officers, who, if upon investigation is satisfied that the case is as represented, will direct that the shot fired be not considered and that the soldier fire another shot.

In slow fire, competitors will not be hurried in their firing, but such slight delay permitted after each shot as they may desire; provided, the time of firing the score with rifle or carbine does not exceed an average of one minute per shot. If an accident to a target, or any other cause over which the soldier has no control, prevent him completing his score within a reasonable interval, he will be permitted such additional time as a range officer may decide.

In skirmish fire, twenty cartridges will be issued before each run to each competitor and the latter will not be permitted to have any other cartridges about his person. If any cartridge fails to explode it will be replaced by the scorer with a new one. If a gun becomes disabled, the incomplete score

will not be considered, but the competitor will repeat the run. Hits, direct or ricochet, will be scored according to paragraph 82.

No two competitors shall shoot in any competition with the same rifle; nor shall a competitor change his rifle during any competition, unless his first rifle has become unserviceable through an accident, which must be verified by a range officer. Willful and intentional violation of this regulation will warrant the officer in charge, in his discretion, excluding the soldier from further competition.

Pieces can only be cleaned upon the completion of a score. In competitions at more than one distance cleaning will be permitted between distances. While, with these restrictions, cleaning will be permitted, it will not be required.

No "coaching" or unnecessary communication of any kind with those actually firing will be permitted.

No warming or fouling shots will be allowed in any competition.

In competitions, slow fire, in any one day, will be completed for all ranges before being followed by rapid fire.

58. Ties.—Ties will be decided as follows:

(a) In slow and rapid fire: (1) By the highest total score made in rapid fire; if still a tie, by the highest score in rapid fire at 500 yards; if still a tie, by the highest score in rapid fire at 300 yards; if still a tie, by the highest score in rapid fire at 200 yards. In the same manner the decision will be regulated by the highest total scores in succession made at 600, 500, 300, and 200 yards, slow fire. (2) By the fewest misses in rapid fire. (3) By the greatest number of hits on figure in rapid fire. (4) By the fewest misses in slow fire. (5) By the fewest outers in slow fire. (6) By the fewest inners in slow fire. (7) If still a tie, by firing single shots at the longest range, slow fire.

(b) In skirmish fire: (1) By the greatest number of penalties imposed. (2) By the greatest number of hits. (3) By the fewest hits in kneeling figures. (4) If still a tie, a special run in skirmish fire.

(c) Ties in the aggregate score will be decided by giving precedence to the competitor having the best total score in the skirmish fire. If the scores in the skirmish fire are also

of the same total, the order of merit for that fire (and therefore the final order of merit) will be determined in accordance with clause (b) of this paragraph.

59. Penalties.—Any competitor who shall be detected in an evasion of the conditions prescribed for any competition shall be excluded from further participation in the firing.

Any competitor—

(a) Who shall fire in a name other than his own, or who shall fire twice for the same prize, unless permitted by the conditions of the competition to do so; or,

(b) Who shall be guilty of falsifying his score, or being accessory thereto; or,

(c) Who shall offer a bribe of any kind to a scorer or marker, shall, upon the occurrence being proved to the satisfaction of the range officers and the officer in charge, be reported in writing to the officer ordering the competition, who will then direct that the competitor be forever disqualified from taking part in future contests ordered by his authority.

Any competitor refusing to obey the instructions of the officer in charge, or his assistants, or violating any of these regulations, or being guilty of unruly or disorderly conduct, or being intoxicated, will be immediately debarred from further competition at the meeting. The officer in charge will also report the facts in the case to the officer ordering the competition, who will take such further action as he deems proper.

Any person, whether a competitor or not, interfering with any of the firing squads, or annoying them in any way, will be warned to desist, and, if repeated, will be at once ordered off the range grounds.

Competitors and all others connected with the meetings of military riflemen must make themselves acquainted with the foregoing regulations, as well as with the conditions of competitive firing in which they may be participating, as the plea of ignorance of either of them will not be entertained.

60. Distinguished marksmen.—Whenever a marksman has been three times a member of a department team or has won three of the authorized medals, he will be announced in orders from the Headquarters of the Army as belonging to a

distinguished class, no longer eligible to enter the department competitions, and an appropriate badge will be issued him.

These badges, after being received by the soldier, if lost, can be replaced by purchase only, for which authority must be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance.

PART V.

RECORDS AND REPORTS.

61. *Records.*—The “Company Target Record” is the official record of the individual and collective fire, record practice, of the company. All entries therein will be made in ink or with indelible pencil. It consists partly of a series of sheets, one for each soldier, ruled for the entry of his record practice and qualifications for each season of his three years’ enlistment. Upon the discharge of the soldier, his sheet, showing his individual record at target practice for the term of his enlistment, may be extracted and given to him.

Another part of the Company Target Record is given to a record of the collective fire and the figure of merit of the company.

These sheets, forming the Company Target Record, will be bound by the loose-leaf plan so that at any time one or more sheets may be extracted and others inserted. By this means the book will at all times be a live record.

62. *Reports.*—All reports of target firing are submitted immediately after the close of firing and with the exception of the Department report never later than November 1.

These reports are as follows:

Company report of rifle and carbine firing. (See Appendix I.)

Company report of pistol firing. (See Appendix II.)

Company report of expert riflemen.

Department report of small-arms firing.

In addition:

Report of firing during the supplementary season. This last report will be submitted within 10 days after the close of the season.

These reports will be compiled in accordance with the prescribed forms furnished by the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

PART VI.

DEFINITIONS.

* * * *

Scores.—Groups of five consecutive shots, exclusive of sighting shots, fired in practice with the rifle and carbine at the bull's-eye and disappearing targets, and with the pistol at dismounted practice.

* * * *

Target "A."—The short-range target, used for 200 and 800 yards, and for dismounted pistol practice, is a rectangle 6 feet high by 4 feet wide; black circular bull's-eye, 8 inches diameter, value of hit, 5; center ring, 26 inches diameter, value of hit, 4; inner ring, 46 inches diameter, value of hit, 8; outer, remainder of target, value of hit, 2. A ricochet has the same value as a direct hit.

Target "B."—The mid-range target, used for 500 and 600 yards, is a square 6 feet on a side; black circular bull's-eye, 20 inches diameter; center ring, 37 inches diameter; inner ring, 53 inches diameter; outer, remainder of target. Value of hits same as on Target "A."

Target "C."—The long-range target, used for 800 and 1,000 yards, is a rectangle 6 feet high and 12 feet wide; circular bull's-eye, 36 inches diameter; center ring, 54 inches diameter; inner, space outside of center ring bounded by vertical lines 3 feet from each end of target; outer, remainder of target. Value of hits same as on Target "A."

Targets "D" and "E."—Skirmish targets. These are steel skeleton frames, representing the outline of a soldier in firing positions—kneeling and lying, respectively—covered with cloth and with black paper, cut as silhouettes to the shape of the frames.

Target "F."—Disappearing target. Silhouette of soldier in the kneeling position placed in the middle of a rectangular target, 6 by 6 feet. This target is used in but one frame. Value of hits, direct or ricochet, on figure, 5; on target outside of figure, 2; misses and unfired cartridges, 0.

Target "G."—Group skirmish target. Composed of the two figure targets "D" and "E" placed in line, forming a group, the kneeling figure on the military right, the distance

between the centers of figures being 1 yard. Value of hits, direct or ricochet, on lying figure, 5; on kneeling figure, 4. Hits on or within the steel frame, only, count.

Target "H."—This is a steel skeleton frame, representing a soldier in the standing position, covered with cloth and with black paper, cut as a silhouette to the shape of the frame. For the mounted firing a horizontal line is drawn across this target at its middle point. Hits above this line are scored 2; below this line, 1.

Target "K."—Disappearing target. Silhouette of a soldier in the standing position on a rectangular target, 4 by 6 feet. Value of hits, direct or ricochet, on figure, 5; on target outside of figure, 2.

Target "L."—Collective-fire target. Composed of three lines, in closed order, of the silhouette targets "D," "E," and "H;" the first line formed by sixteen of the Figure "E," the second by sixteen of the Figure "D," and the third by sixteen of the Figure "H;" the line of kneeling figures being placed at the distance designated for practice, the line of lying figures 10 yards directly to its front, and the line of standing figures 20 yards directly to its rear. Value of hits, direct or ricochet, on any figure, 1.

Target "M."—This is a steel frame representing a soldier mounted, covered with cloth and with black paper cut as a silhouette to the shape of the frame. Value of hits, direct or ricochet, above a horizontal line across the target from the lowest point of the horse's head, 2; those below that line, 1.

* * * * *

Target "X."—Miniature target, used in Special Course "B," is a rectangular paper target 8 by 12 inches, attached by means of a paper fastener to a target 6 by 6 feet; black circular bull's-eye, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter; center ring, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter; inner ring, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter; outer, remainder of target. Value of hits same as on Target "A."

Target "Y."—Miniature target, used in Special Course "B," is a rectangular paper target, 4 by 6 inches, attached to large target as in Target "X;" black circular bull's-eye, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter; center ring, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches diameter; inner ring, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter; outer, remainder of target. Value of hits same as on Target "A."

Target "Z."—Miniature target, used in Special Course "B," is a rectangular paper target, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 inches, attached to large target as in Target "X;" black circular bull's-eye, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter; center ring, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter; inner ring, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter; outer, remainder of target. Value of hits same as on Target "A."

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GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 21. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 26, 1903.

For the corresponding provisions of General Orders, No. 102, Adjutant General's Office, September 22, 1902, relating exclusively to the exceptions to the classes subject to systematic recitations in the complete course, the character and scope of instruction, and the allotment of time, the following are substituted for application to officers of the Artillery Corps only. All other provisions of the order cited will still apply in every particular.

* * * * *

3. The officers from whom systematic recitations are required and who shall take the complete course are captains of artillery of less than ten (10) years' service as commissioned officers and all first and second lieutenants of artillery, with the exceptions hereinafter noted.

Exceptions.—Graduates of the United States Military Academy shall be excused from recitations and examinations in military law, international law, and field engineering.

Graduates of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe shall be excused from recitations and examinations in subjects X to XXV, both inclusive, given in the table on pages 7 and 8 of this order.

* * * * *

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

5. The course of instruction here contemplated shall consist of two terms of one school year each and shall be pursued each year in the sequence prescribed in this order. The first term shall be commenced in November of each even numbered year and the second term in November of each odd numbered year.

Officers entering the artillery service during any odd numbered year shall attend the term prescribed for that school year.

All officers of artillery, except field officers and captains of over ten (10) years' service, graduates of the United States Military Academy, and graduates of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe shall be required to pass a preliminary examination at the beginning of their first term on the following sub-

NOTE.—The word "subject" wherever used in this order refers to some one of the headings given in the table on pages 7 and 8.

jects: Algebra through simple equations, use of logarithms, plane geometry, and plane trigonometry including practical solutions of triangles. Any officer failing to pass such examination shall be required to take a special course of instruction in these subjects. The hours necessary for recitations in these subjects shall be in addition to the hours herein directed for the regular prescribed course but shall be within the school term.

The scope of the regular course shall be as follows:

FIRST TERM.

I. ADMINISTRATION.

Theoretical and practical—The company.—Explanation and preparation of the following papers: Company morning report, descriptive list, pay roll, muster roll, working out of clothing account of soldier from date of enlistment. Discharges, final statements, and company returns. Explanation of clothing book, descriptive book, sick report. Company fund book, letters sent and letters received books, with index to each. Descriptive and assignment cards and all other books and reports pertaining to the company. Questions on the work mentioned above and Army Regulations having special reference to the company and the general duties of an officer, paragraphs 1 to 828, both inclusive.

The commissary.—Explanation and preparation of return of subsistence stores with its abstracts and vouchers; the account current with its abstracts and vouchers; the return of subsistence property with its vouchers. Requisitions for stores for issue; requisition for stores for sale; monthly report of stores on hand; estimate of subsistence funds; account current liquid coffee purchased *en route*. Ration certificate of troops detached. Questions on the work mentioned above and on Army Regulations relating to the duties of the commissary, paragraphs 593 to 820, and 1351 to 1441, all inclusive.

The quartermaster.—Explanation and preparation of the return of quartermaster's supplies with its abstracts and vouchers; the account current with its abstracts, vouchers, and accompanying papers, Form 1, report of persons and articles hired; Form 1A, report of bills of lading and transportation requests issued; Form 8, report of enlisted men on extra duty; Form 7, sales to officers; Form 9½, report of open-market purchases; also explanation and preparation of formal contract for construction; bond to accompany contract; report of progress of construction of public buildings; state-

ment of outstanding debts; invoices and receipts for supplies transferred for transportation; bills of lading; transportation requests; Form 2, list of persons and articles transferred; inventory and inspection report, and accounts of sales at auction.

Explanation and partial preparation of report of annual inspection of public buildings; annual estimate of stoves and stove parts and kitchen utensils; consolidated estimates of clothing; quarterly estimates of lamps, lanterns, oil, etc.; certificate of supplies transferred; memorandum receipts and descriptive list of public animals. Questions on the work mentioned above and Army Regulations relating to the duties of the quartermaster, paragraphs 593 to 820 and 1076 to 1350, all inclusive.

The adjutant.—Explanation of the adjutant's office duties; books, records, and reports made at post headquarters. Questions on Army Regulations, paragraphs 423 to 517, 821 to 911, 1501 to 1569, all inclusive.

The recruiting officer.—Explanation of his duties and of all the papers to be made out in connection with enlistment of recruits. Questions on Army Regulations, paragraphs 912 to 955, both inclusive.

The ordnance officer.—Explanation of his return of stores with its vouchers; requisitions for stores. Questions on Army Regulations, paragraphs 1694 to 1740, both inclusive.

The signal officer.—General explanation of his duties and reports and returns to be made by him. Questions on Army Regulations, paragraphs 1741 to 1751, both inclusive.

The engineer officer.—Paragraphs 522 to 526 and 1677 to 1693, all inclusive.

The post treasurer.—Explanation of his duties including method of distributing bakery savings with problem therein. Questions on Army Regulations, paragraphs 324 to 362, both inclusive.

The post exchange officer.—Explanation of his duties and of all books and records of the exchange. Questions on Post Exchange Regulations, and Army Regulations, paragraphs 363 to 385, both inclusive.

Particular attention will be given to the information contained in the manuals of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Pay Departments; a thorough familiarity therewith shall be insisted upon.

II. MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY.

Theoretical.—Recitations in the prescribed manual.

Practical.—Duties as officer of the day, and as officer of the guard when practicable.

III. SMALL-ARMS FIRING REGULATIONS.

Theoretical.—Recitations in the prescribed manual.

Practical.—Practice on the range and in supervision of troops during the regular practice season.

IV. TROOPS IN CAMPAIGN.

Theoretical.—Recitations in the prescribed manual.

V. MINOR TACTICS.

Theoretical.—Recitations in Wagner's "Security and Information."

VI. FIELD ENGINEERING.

Theoretical.—Recitations in Beach's "Manual of Field Engineering."

Practical.—Such practical work as can be conveniently done at the post.

VII. MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY AND SKETCHING.

Theoretical.—Recitations in Root's "Military Topography and Sketching," as follows: Chapters I, II, III, V, XI to middle of page 170, from "pacing" on page 257 to bottom of page 286; chapter XXII to bottom of page 312; chapter XXIV.

VIII. MILITARY LAW.

Theoretical.—Recitations in Davis' "Military Law," and the Manual for Courts-martial.

IX. INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Theoretical.—Recitations in Davis' "International Law."

X. DRILL REGULATIONS, COAST ARTILLERY.

Theoretical.—Recitations in Part I, sections 1 and 2; Part IV; Part V; Part VI; Mechanical Maneuvers.

XI. POWER DEVICES—KNOTS AND CORDAGE.

Theoretical, and practical at posts where the equipment will permit.—Setting up and rigging gins and shears; the care and use of hydraulic jacks; such knots, splices, lashings, and purchases as are ordinarily used in coast artillery work.

Text-books: Best's Gunner's Manual and Instructions issued by the Ordnance Department on the care and use of hydraulic jacks. Chapter XIV, Beach's Manual of Field and Engineering.

SECOND TERM.

XII. GUNS AND CARRIAGES.

Theoretical.—A detailed study of all service guns and carriages. Text-books: "Instructions for Mounting, Using, and Caring for Guns and Carriages," issued by the Ordnance Department; Circulars and General Orders referring to guns and carriages.

XIII. POWDERS AND PROJECTILES.

Theoretical, and practical at posts where the equipment will permit.—Recitations in Part II, D. R. C. A.; Artillery Notes, No. 1; ordnance pamphlet on paints for projectiles; Circulars and General Orders referring to powders and projectiles; use of crusher gauge. Text-book: "Instructions for Use of Crusher Gauge," issued by the Ordnance Department.

XIV. FUZES AND PRIMERS.

Theoretical.—Recitations in Chapter V, Bruff's Ordnance and Gunnery, and publications of Ordnance Department on fuzes and primers.

XV. SIGHTS AND QUADRANTS.

Theoretical.—Recitations in "Handbook of Sights for Cannon," issued by the Ordnance Department.

XVI. METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND VENTILATION OF POWDER MAGAZINES.

Theoretical.—Recitations in Artillery Circular "D," omitting pages 37, and 42 to 45, both inclusive; Artillery Notes, No. 7; Circular, No. 8, January 18, 1900, Headquarters, Department of the East.

XVII. RANGE TABLES.

Theoretical and practical.—Instruction in the use of range tables issued by the Ordnance Department, including graphic tables.

XVIII. DIFFERENCE CHARTS.

Theoretical and practical.—Construction and use of difference charts.

Text-books: D. R. C. A., page 72, and Artillery Notes No. 5.

XIX. PLOTTING BOARDS.

Theoretical and practical.—Construction and use of plotting boards.

Text-books: Best's Gunner's Manual; Hamilton's Gunner's Catechism.

XX. DEPRESSION POSITION FINDER.

Theoretical, and practical at posts where the equipment will permit.—Instruction in setting up, adjusting, and use of the Lewis Depression Range Finder.

Text-book: Artillery Notes No. 8.

XXI. RANGE AND POSITION FINDING BY THE HORIZONTAL BASE SYSTEM.

Theoretical, and practical at posts where the equipment will permit.—Instruction in the method and instruments used in connection therewith.

Text-books: Best's Gunner's Manual, Hamilton's Gunner's Catechism, Ordnance Department pamphlet on the Azimuth Circle, and Artillery Circular "E," pages 19, 20, and 24.

XXII. TELEPHONES AND TELAUTOGRAPHS.

Theoretical, and practical at posts where the equipment will permit.—General principles of construction and operation of telephones and telautographs.

Text-books: Anderson's Handbook for the use of Electricians; Artillery Notes, Nos. 4 and 6, and Signal Corps Manuals, Nos. 1 and 8.

XXIII. STORAGE BATTERIES.

Theoretical, and practical at posts where the equipment will permit.—General principles; care and use of.

Text-book: Anderson's Handbook for the use of Electricians.

XXIV. DYNAMOS.

Theoretical, and practical at posts where the equipment will permit.—Instruction in general principles; care and use of.

Text-book: Anderson's Handbook for the use of Electricians.

XXV. SEACOAST ENGINEERING.

Theoretical, and practical at posts where the equipment will permit.—Instruction in hydrographic surveying; orientation of azimuth circles of seacoast carriages and location of pintle centers; measurement of base lines and triangulation.

Text-book: Johnson's Surveying.

XXVI. HIPPOLOGY (FOR OFFICERS OF FIELD ARTILLERY ONLY).

Theoretical.—Recitations in Carter's "Horses, Saddles, and Bridles." (Second edition.)

Practical.—Stable management and horse shoeing; examination of horse for age; conformation and soundness.

XXVII FIELD ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS (FOR OFFICERS OF FIELD ARTILLERY ONLY).

Theoretical and practical.

6. Allotment of time in hours for recitations in the several subjects.

FIRST TERM.

No.	Subjects.	Hrs.	Text and reference books.
I	Administration	38	Army Regulations and General Orders issued pertaining to same; the Manuals of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Pay Departments.
II	Manual of guard duty.....	6	Manual of Guard Duty.
III	Small-arms firing regulations.	6	Firing Regulations for Small Arms.
IV	Troops in campaign	6	Troops in Campaign.
V	Minor tactics	16	Wagner's Security and Information.
VI	Field engineering.....	16	Beach's Manual of Field Engineering.
VII	Military topography and sketching.	16	Root's Military Topography and Sketching.
VIII	Military law	20	Davis' Military Law, and the Manual for Courts-martial.
IX	International law.....	30	Davis' International Law.
X	Drill regulations coast artillery.	16	Drill Regulations Coast Artillery.
XI	Power devices — knots, and cordage.	10	Best's Gunner's Manual; Instructions on care and use of hydraulic jacks, Ordnance Department; Beach's Manual of Field Engineering, Chapter XIV.
		180	

SECOND TERM.

XII	Guns and carriages.....	36	Instructions for Mounting, Using, and Caring for Guns and Carriages, issued by the Ordnance Department; Circulars and General Orders referring to guns and carriages.
XIII	Powders and projectiles.	6	D. R. C. A.; Artillery Notes, No. 1; Ordnance Department pamphlets on paints for projectiles; Circulars and General Orders referring to powders and projectiles; Instructions for use of Crusher Gauge, Ordnance Department.
XIV	Fuzes and primers.....	6	Bruff's Ordnance and Gunnery, Chapter V; publications of Ordnance Department on fuzes and primers.

SECOND TERM—Continued.

No.	Subjects.	Hrs.	Text and reference books.
XV	Sights and quadrants....	6	Handbook of Sights for Cannon. Ordnance Department.
XVI	Meteorological instruments; ventilation of powder magazines.	10	Artillery Circular D. omitting pages 37, 42 to 45 inclusive; Artillery Notes, No. 7; Circular, No. 3, Headquarters, Department of the East.
XVII	Range tables.....	10	Range tables issued by the Ordnance Department.
XVIII	Difference charts	10	D. R. C. A., page 72; Artillery Notes, No. 5.
XIX	Plotting boards.....	10	Best's Gunners' Manual; Hamilton's Gunners' Catechism.
XX	Depression position finder.	10	Artillery Notes, No. 3.
XXI	Range and position finding by horizontal base system.	10	Best's Gunners' Manual; Hamilton's Gunners' Catechism; Ordnance Department pamphlet on the Azimuth Circle; Artillery Circular E, page 19.
XXII	Telephones and telautographs.	10	Anderson's Handbook for the use of Electricians; Artillery Notes, Nos. 4 and 6; Signal Corps Manuals, Nos. 1 and 3.
XXIII	Storage batteries.....	10	Anderson's Handbook for the use of Electricians.
XXIV	Dynamos.....	10	Do.
XXV	Seacoast engineering....	36	Johnson's Surveying.
		180	

NOTE.—In addition to the text and reference books mentioned there will be included such General Orders, Circulars, Artillery Notes, handbooks, and instruction pamphlets issued by the Ordnance Department, Signal Corps publications, and other authorized publications as may from time to time be issued.

In addition to the above post commanders will require of field artillery officers during the term a sufficient number of recitations and exercises in hippology and field artillery drill regulations to properly complete the courses therein.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

No. 22.

Washington, February 27, 1903.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act Authorizing the Secretary of War to cause to be erected monuments and markers on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to commemorate the valorous deeds of certain regiments and batteries of the United States Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Gettysburg National Park Commission be, and hereby are, authorized and directed, under the supervision of the Secretary of War, to erect such monuments and markers of granite and bronze upon the battlefield of Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, as will fittingly designate the positions, indicate the movements, and commemorate the valorous services of the following batteries and regiments of United States Regulars upon the battlefield: Batteries E, G, H, I, and K, First United States Artillery; A, B, D, G, L, and M, Second United States Artillery; C, F, and K, Third United States Artillery; A, B, C, F, G, and K, Fourth United States Artillery; C, D, F, I, and K, Fifth United States Artillery; Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Regiments of United States Infantry; First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth Regiments of Cavalry; and United States Engineers Detachment.

The Secretary of War shall, so far as practicable, procure the appointment of committees of the survivors of these regiments and batteries, with whom the said commission shall consult, and, with the approval of the Secretary of War, determine the designs and positions of said monuments and markers and the inscriptions they shall bear, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, sixty-one thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, and the disbursements under this act shall be made on the approval of the Secretary of War.

Approved, February 18, 1903.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General,

Major General, U. S. Army

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 23. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 4, 1903.

The following acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I...An Act Making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sums of money herein provided for be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available until expended, namely:

FORTIFICATIONS AND OTHER WORKS OF DEFENSE.

For construction of gun and mortar batteries, two million two hundred and thirty-six thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For installation of range and position finders, two hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the procurement or reclamation of land, or right pertaining thereto, needed for the site, location, construction, or prosecution of works for fortifications and coast defenses, two hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to purchase land on Cushings Island, Portland Harbor, Maine, for which appropriation was made in the act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, and so forth, approved June sixth, nineteen hundred and two, at such times and in such parcels and quantity as may appear to him to be for the best interests of the Government.

For purchase and installation of searchlights for the defenses of our most important harbors, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications for which there may be no special appropriation available, three hundred thousand dollars.

For preparation of plans for fortifications, five thousand dollars.

For tools, electrical and engine supplies and appliances, to be furnished by the Engineer Department, for the use of the troops for maintaining and operating electric light and power plants in gun and mortar batteries, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For construction of sea walls and embankments, eighty-nine thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the construction of mining casemates, cable galleries, torpedo storehouses, cable tanks, and other structures necessary for the operation, preservation, and care of submarine mines and their accessories, fifty thousand dollars, to be expended by the Engineer Department.

For the purchase of submarine mines and necessary appliances to operate them for closing the channels leading to our principal seaports, and continuing torpedo experiments, one hundred thousand dollars; this sum and the unexpended balance from the sum of seventeen thousand dollars appropriated in the fortification appropriation act of June sixth, nineteen hundred and two, for the purchase of submarine mines and necessary appliances and for continuing torpedo experiments, to be expended through the Ordnance Department.

For purchase of the necessary machinery, tools, and implements for the repair shop of the torpedo depot at Fort Totten, Willets Point, New York, to be expended through the Ordnance Department, three thousand dollars.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to apply the money herein appropriated under the heading "Fortifications and other works of defense," in carrying on the various works, by contract or otherwise, as may be most economical and advantageous to the Government. Where said works are done by contract, such contract shall be made after sufficient public advertisement for proposals, in such manner and form as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and such contracts shall be made with the lowest responsible bidders, accompanied by such securities as the Secretary of War shall require, conditioned for the faithful prosecution and completion of the work according to such contract.

ARMAMENT OF FORTIFICATIONS.

For finishing and assembling eight-inch, ten-inch, and twelve-inch guns at the Army Gun Factory, including new firing

attachments for guns now in service and any new tools or machinery necessary for their manufacture, eighty thousand dollars.

For oil-tempered and annealed steel for seacoast-defense guns of eight-inch, ten-inch, and twelve inch caliber, sixty-one thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no contract for oil-tempered and annealed steel for high-power coast-defense guns and mortars shall be made at a price exceeding twenty-one cents per pound except for nickel steel: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Secretary of War a portion of this money may be used for the purchase of material for a limited number of steel-wire seacoast guns.

For purchase, manufacture, alteration, issue, and repair of carriages for mounting seacoast guns of eight, ten, and twelve inch calibers, including any new tools or machinery necessary for their manufacture at arsenals, two hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars.

For equipping twelve-inch seacoast carriages in service with electrical apparatus for retracting purposes, fifteen thousand dollars.

For alteration and improvement of twelve-inch mortar carriages, one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.

For new firing mechanism for twelve-inch mortars, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For shields for barbette carriages, fifty thousand dollars.

For powders, projectiles, and explosives for reserve supply for cannon, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For rapid-fire guns, including their mounts, sights, implements, ammunition, and so forth, to be procured by the Secretary of War by contract or otherwise, including any new tools or machinery necessary for their manufacture at arsenals, one million two hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars.

For eight, ten, and twelve-inch guns manufactured by contract under the provisions of the fortifications acts approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and February twenty fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, one hundred and ninety-nine thousand four hundred and seventy-three dollars and twenty-two cents.

For proof of seacoast guns, mortars, and carriages, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For armor plates and deck plates, including backing and

cost of erection, for testing armor-piercing and deck-piercing projectiles, fifteen thousand dollars.

For ammunition for artillery practice, including components thereof, and for subcaliber tubes, with their fittings, and ammunition for reloading fired cases, tools, and so forth, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For machine guns, including metallic carriages, with limbers and protective shields, complete, and also automatic and semiautomatic guns, with their mounts, ammunition, and so forth, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For range finders, including instruments for fire control and azimuth instruments for coast defense, and for instruments for field batteries, fifty thousand dollars.

For implements and equipments for service, and also for mounting, repairs, care, and preservation of armament and of instruments for practice, eighty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For material, power lathes, machinist tools, and tools and implements for the use of battery mechanics and tools for electrical power plants at the fortifications, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase, manufacture, alterations and repair of steel breech loading field guns and their carriages, including sights, implements, equipments, and tools or machinery necessary for their manufacture at arsenals, two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.

For steel field howitzers and their carriages, including implements and equipments, fifty-three thousand dollars.

For steel breech-loading siege rifles and their carriages, including implements, equipments, and platforms, forty thousand dollars.

For steel breech-loading howitzers, siege, and their carriages, including implements, equipments, and platforms, forty thousand dollars.

For sights for cannon, twenty thousand dollars.

For fuses and primers for cannon, fifty thousand dollars.

For inspecting instruments, gauges, and templets for the manufacture of cannon, projectiles, and carriages, five thousand dollars.

For cast steel top carriages for twelve-inch mortars, forty thousand dollars.

PROVING GROUND, SANDY HOOK, NEW JERSEY.

For current expenses and maintenance of the ordnance proving ground, Sandy Hook, New Jersey, including expenses incident to the transportation of men and material therefor, general repairs and alterations and accessories incidental to testing and proving ordnance, including hire of assistants for the Ordnance Board, skilled mechanical labor, purchase of instruments and other supplies, building and repairing butts and targets, clearing and grading ranges, fifty thousand two hundred and forty-three dollars.

For the necessary expenses of officers while temporarily employed on ordnance duties at the proving ground and absent from their proper station, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per diem while so employed, and the compensation of draftsmen while employed in the Army Ordnance Bureau on ordnance construction, eighteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For repairs of railroad tracks connecting the proving ground with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, four thousand dollars.

For replacing plank roads by macadam, five thousand dollars.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

For one brick shop, and machinery for manufacture of shrapnel, forty-three thousand dollars.

BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION.

To enable the board to make all needful and proper purchases, experiments, and tests to ascertain, with a view to their utilization by the Government, the most effective guns, small arms, cartridges, projectiles, fuses, explosives, torpedoes, armor plates, and other implements and engines of war, and to purchase or cause to be manufactured, under authority of the Secretary of War, such guns, carriages, armor plates, and other war material as may, in the judgment of the board, be necessary in the proper discharge of the duty devolved upon it by the act approved September twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight; to pay the salary of the civilian member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification provided by the act of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and

ninety-one, and for the necessary traveling expenses of said member when traveling on duty as contemplated in said act; for the payment of the necessary expenses of the board, including a per diem allowance to each officer detailed to serve thereon, when employed on duty away from his permanent station, of two dollars and fifty cents a day; and for the test of experimental guns, carriages, and other devices procured in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, one hundred thousand dollars, the expenditure of which shall be made by the several bureaus of the War Department heretofore having jurisdiction of the same, or by the board itself, as the Secretary of War may direct: *Provided*, That before any money shall be expended in the construction or test of any gun, gun carriage, ammunition, or implements under the supervision of the said board, the board shall be satisfied, after due inquiry, that the Government of the United States has a lawful right to use the inventions involved in the construction of such gun, gun carriage, ammunition, or implements, or that the construction or test is made at the request of a person either having such lawful right or authorized to convey the same to the Government.

That all material purchased under the foregoing provisions of this act shall be of American manufacture, except in cases when, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, it is to the manifest interest of the United States to make purchases in limited quantities abroad, which material shall be admitted free of duty.

A. H. EMERY ELEVATING CARRIAGE.

To enable A. H. Emery to complete and erect the twelve-inch elevating carriage he is building for the Government the Secretary of War, in his discretion, is hereby authorized to increase the contract price of such carriage and its foundations from one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to one hundred and ninety thousand dollars; and to enable the Secretary of War to make this increase in the price of this work and to make payment therefor the sum of forty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated: *Provided*, That if in the judgment of the Secretary of War the carriage, emplacement, and loading mechanism can be completed for the sum hereby appropriated,

and when completed will be of service to the Government, the appropriation herein made shall be available.

Approved March 8, 1903.

II..An Act To provide for the erection at Washington, District of Columbia, of statues to the memory of Brigadier-General Count Pulaski and Major-General Baron von Steuben, of the Continental Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be erected in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, a statue of Brigadier-General Count Casimir Pulaski, of Poland, who came to America and, after declaring his intention to become a citizen of the Republic, offered his sword to Washington, under whose leadership in the great struggle for American Independence he lost his life at the siege of Savannah, Georgia, October eleventh, seventeen hundred and seventy-nine; and for the purpose of procuring and erecting said statue with a suitable pedestal, and for the preparation of a site, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be expended under the direction of a commission to be composed of the Secretary of War, the chairman of the Committee on the Library of the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on the Library of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-seventh Congress, and the president of the Pulaski monument Polish central committee.

SEC. 2. That there shall be erected in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, a statue of Frederick William Augustus Henry Ferdinand, Baron von Steuben, major-general and inspector-general in the Continental Army; and for the purpose of procuring and erecting said statue with a suitable pedestal, and for the preparation of a site, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be expended under the direction of a commission to be composed of the Secretary of War, the chairman of the Committee on the Library of the Senate, and the chairman of the Committee on the Library of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-seventh Congress.

SEC. 3. That the commissions herein created are empowered,

respectively, to select sites for the statues authorized by this act on ground belonging to the Government: *Provided*, That said statues shall not be located in the grounds of the Capitol or Library of Congress.

Approved, February 27, 1903.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 24

}
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 7, 1903.

The following acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

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I..An Act Making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four:

COMMANDING GENERAL'S OFFICE OR THAT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

To defray the contingent expenses of the Commanding General's Office or that of the Chief of Staff in his discretion, three thousand dollars.

CONTINGENCIES OF THE ARMY: For all contingent expenses

of the Army not provided for by other estimates, and embracing all branches of the military service, to be expended under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War, twenty-five thousand dollars.

ARMY WAR COLLEGE: For expenses of the Army War College, being for the temporary hire of office rooms, purchase of the necessary stationery, office, toilet, and desk furniture, text-books, books of reference, scientific and professional papers and periodicals, binding, maps, police utensils, and for all other absolutely necessary expenses, fifteen thousand dollars.

UNDER THE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

SCHOOL OF SUBMARINE DEFENSE, FORT TOTTEN, NEW YORK: For incidental expenses of school and depot, including fuel, lights, chemicals, stationery, hardware, extra-duty pay to soldiers necessarily employed for periods not less than ten days as artificers on work in addition to and not strictly in line with their military duties, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, draftsmen, printers, lithographers, photographers, engine drivers, telegraph operators, teamsters, wheelwrights, masons, machinists, painters, overseers, laborers, repairs of and for material to repair public buildings, boats used in connection with the school, office furniture and fixtures, machinery, and unforeseen expenses, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase of material for use in instruction of artillery troops in their special duties in connection with the loading and planting of submarine mines, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of special apparatus and for experimental purposes of the department of electricity, mines, and mechanism, Fort Totten, New York, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of special apparatus and for experimental purposes of the department of chemistry and explosives, Fort Totten, New York, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchase of special apparatus for electrician sergeants division, School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, New York, one thousand dollars.

For purchase and binding of professional books of recent date treating of military and scientific subjects for library of School of Submarine Defense, and for use of school, two thousand five hundred dollars.

UNITED STATES SERVICE SCHOOLS: To provide means for the

theoretical and practical instruction at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia; the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, New York; the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kansas, by the purchase of text-books, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, the purchase of modern instruments and material for theoretical and practical instruction, and for all other absolutely necessary expenses, to be allotted in such proportions as may, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, be for the best interest of the military service, twenty-five thousand dollars.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

For contingent expenses at the headquarters of the several military departments, including the staff corps serving thereat, being for the purchase of the necessary articles of office, toilet, and desk furniture, binding, maps, books of reference, professional newspapers and periodicals, and police utensils, to be allotted by the Secretary of War, and to be expended in the discretion of the several military department commanders, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of War to purchase from Francis B. Heitman, the compiler thereof, the manuscript of the Historical Register of the United States Army, compiled from the official records of the War Department from seventeen hundred and eighty-nine to the date of the passage of this act, three thousand dollars, to be immediately available; and for printing an edition of six thousand copies of said register by the Public Printer, one thousand for the use of the Senate, two thousand for the use of the House of Representatives, and three thousand for the War Department, and from the copies allotted to the War Department each Government depository shall be supplied with one copy, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the military information division, Adjutant-General's Office, including the purchase of law books, books of reference, periodicals and newspapers, and of the military attachés at the United States embassies and legations abroad, and of the branch office of the military information division at Manila, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, ten thousand dollars: *Provided, That*

section thirty-six hundred and eighty-two, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to the expenditure of this appropriation so far as it relates to the offices of the military attachés abroad and to said branch office at Manila: *And provided further*, That section thirty-six hundred and forty-eight, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to subscriptions for newspapers and periodicals to be paid for from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That section one hundred and ninety-two, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to the subscriptions to newspapers by the military information division for the fiscal years ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and one, June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and thereafter.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

SIGNAL SERVICE OF THE ARMY: For expenses of the Signal Service of the Army, as follows: Purchase, equipment, and repair of field electric telegraphs, signal equipments and stores, binocular glasses, telescopes, heliostats, and other necessary instruments, including necessary meteorological instruments for use on target ranges; war balloons; telephone apparatus (exclusive of exchange service) and maintenance of the same; electrical installations and maintenance at military posts; maintenance and repair of military telegraph lines and cables, including salaries of civilian employees, supplies, and general repairs, and other expenses connected with the duty of collecting and transmitting information for the Army, by telegraph or otherwise, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter the purchase of signal stores and equipment, or the engagement of services not personal, by the Signal Corps of the Army, may be made by the Signal Corps of the Army in open market in the manner common among business men when the aggregate of the amount required does not exceed two hundred dollars, but every such purchase or employment shall be promptly reported to the Secretary of War.

For the purchase, installation, operation, and maintenance of the necessary lines and means of electrical communication, including telephones, dial and other telegraphs, wiring, and all special instruments, apparatus, and materials, and salaries of electrical experts, engineers, and other necessary employees connected with the use of coast artillery, three hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars.

For the purchase, installation, operation, and maintenance of a submarine cable for connecting the headquarters Department of the Columbia with military garrisons in southeastern Alaska, said cable to extend from a point at or near Fort Lawton, Seattle, Washington, via Sitka, Alaska, to Juneau, Alaska, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, four hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.

PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

For pay of officers of the line, five million dollars.

For pay of officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, one million sixty-five thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

PAY OF ENLISTED MEN.

For pay of enlisted men of all grades, including recruits, nine million dollars.

For additional pay for length of service, one million dollars.

For extra pay to expert riflemen, twelve thousand dollars: *Provided*, That expert riflemen, hereafter qualifying as such, shall receive one dollar a month in addition to their pay.

ENGINEER BATTALIONS.

Two hundred and sixty-two thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars.

Additional pay for length of service, twenty-seven thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

One hundred and seventy-one thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Additional pay for length of service, thirty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

One hundred and fifty quartermaster-sergeants, at four hundred and eight dollars each, sixty-one thousand two hundred dollars.

Additional pay for length of service, fourteen thousand four hundred dollars.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Two hundred post commissary-sergeants, at four hundred and eight dollars each, eighty-one thousand six hundred dollars.

Additional pay for length of service, nineteen thousand two hundred dollars.

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS (ARTILLERY CORPS).

One hundred electrician sergeants, to be assigned for duty at such places as the Secretary of War may direct, at four hundred and eight dollars each, forty thousand eight hundred dollars: *Provided*, That there shall be added to the Artillery Corps twenty-five master electricians, to be enlisted by the Secretary of War, after such examination as he may prescribe, who shall receive seventy-five dollars per month and the allowance of an ordnance sergeant, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Additional pay for length of service, four thousand and eighty dollars.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Two hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Additional pay for length of service, thirteen thousand and eighty dollars.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Seven hundred and seventy thousand four hundred dollars.

Additional pay for length of service, sixty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

Provided, That hereafter the Hospital Corps of the United States Army shall consist of sergeants first class, sergeants, corporals, privates first class, and privates; the rank and pay of sergeants first class, sergeants, and privates first class shall be as now provided by law for hospital stewards, acting hospital stewards, and privates of the Hospital Corps; corporals shall receive twenty dollars per month and privates sixteen dollars, with such increase on account of length of service as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law to other enlisted men. That the Secretary of War is authorized to organize companies of instruction, ambulance companies, field hospital, and other detachments of the Hospital Corps as the necessities of the service may require.

PAY TO CLERKS AND MESSENGERS AT DEPARTMENT HEAD-QUARTERS, AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, OR THAT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

One chief clerk at headquarters of the Army, or that of the Chief of Staff, two thousand dollars per annum.

Four clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each per annum.

Ten clerks, at one thousand six hundred dollars each per annum.

Twenty-five clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each per annum.

Sixty-five clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each per annum.

Eighty-six clerks, at one thousand dollars each per annum.

Sixty-eight messengers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each per annum.

In all, two hundred and seventy-three thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

And said clerks and messengers shall be employed and assigned by the Secretary of War to the offices and positions in which they are to serve.

FOR PAY OF THE STAFF.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Adjutant-General's Department, eighty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, twenty-five thousand and fifty dollars.

In all, one hundred and eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Inspector-General's Department, fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, fifteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

In all, sixty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS: For pay of officers in the Corps of Engineers, three hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred dollars.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, ninety-nine thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.

In all, four hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred and seventy dollars.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Ordnance Department, one hundred and fifty-six thousand four hundred dollars.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, forty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

In all, two hundred and three thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Quartermaster's Department, two hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, sixty-seven thousand and fifty dollars.

In all, two hundred and ninety thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Subsistence Department, one hundred and forty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, thirty-one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

In all, one hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Medical Department, six hundred and eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, one hundred and ninety-five thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

In all, eight hundred and six thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

PAY DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Pay Department, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, thirty-eight thousand four hundred dollars.

In all, one hundred and sixty-six thousand four hundred dollars.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Judge-Advocate-General's Department, forty thousand dollars.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, twelve thousand dollars.

In all, fifty-two thousand dollars.

SIGNAL CORPS: For pay of the officers of the Signal Corps, seventy-two thousand four hundred dollars.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, twenty-one thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars: *Provided*, There shall be added to the Signal Corps of the Army, as now authorized by law, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, four captains, and four first lieutenants: *Provided further*, That the vacancies thus created or caused shall be filled first by the promotion of officers of the Signal Corps, according to seniority, and thereafter by details from the line of the Army: *Provided further*, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer of the Signal Corps as chief of the telegraph and cipher bureau of the Executive Office, who shall have, while so serving, the rank, pay, and allowances of a major.

In all, ninety-four thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE: For pay of officers of the Record and Pension Office, eight thousand dollars.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, two hundred and fifty dollars.

In all, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

For pay of officers on the retired list and for officers who may be placed thereon during the current year one million seven hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That in addition to the detail of retired officers now authorized by law, it shall hereafter be lawful for the Secretary of War to detail, whenever in his judgment the public interests require it, not exceeding twenty retired officers for service in connection with the organized militia in the States or Territories, upon the request of the governor thereof, and such retired officers shall be entitled, while so employed, to receive the full pay and allowances of their respective grades.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, four hundred and

twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter, except in case of officers retired on account of wounds received in battle, no officer now on the retired list shall be allowed or paid any further increase of longevity pay, and officers hereafter retired, except as herein provided, shall not be allowed or paid any further increase of longevity pay above that which had accrued at date of their retirement.

In all, two million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

RETIRED ENLISTED MEN.

For pay of the enlisted men of the Army on the retired list, seven hundred and twenty-four thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter, in computing the length of service for retirement, credit shall be given soldiers for double the time of their actual service in China, the same as is now given in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For pay of not exceeding one hundred hospital matrons, twelve thousand dollars.

For pay of one Superintendent Nurse Corps, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For one hundred nurses, fifty-six thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of forty-two veterinarians, at one thousand five hundred dollars, sixty-three thousand dollars.

For thirty dental surgeons, fifty-six thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For pay of ninety paymasters' clerks, one hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty-three cents.

For pay of paymasters' messengers, fifteen thousand dollars.

For traveling expenses of paymasters' clerks and expert accountant of the Inspector-General's Department, twenty thousand dollars.

For expenses of courts-martial, courts of inquiry, military commissions, and compensation of reporters and witnesses attending the same, twenty thousand dollars.

For additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings and grounds at Washington, District of Columbia, one thousand dollars.

For commutation of quarters to commissioned officers on duty, without troops, at stations where there are no public quarters, three hundred thousand dollars.

For travel allowance to enlisted men on discharge, nine hundred thousand dollars.

For clothing not drawn due to enlisted men on discharge, four hundred thousand dollars.

For interest on soldiers' deposits, one hundred thousand dollars, and so much as may be necessary to pay back such deposits.

For pay of translator and librarian of the military information division, Adjutant-General's Office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For pay of expert accountant for the Inspector-General's Department, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For mileage to officers and contract surgeons, when authorized by law, four hundred thousand dollars.

For three hundred and fifty contract surgeons, six hundred and thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That contract surgeons and contract dental surgeons on duty in Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico may transfer or assign their pay accounts when due and payable in the methods now provided by regulations for commissioned officers of the Army.

For additional twenty per centum increase on pay of enlisted men serving at foreign stations, five hundred thousand dollars.

For additional ten per centum increase on pay of commissioned officers serving at foreign stations, two hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of one computer for artillery board, two thousand five hundred dollars.

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Fifty first lieutenants, eighty thousand dollars.

Fifty second lieutenants, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Noncommissioned officers and privates, fifty companies, five hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty dollars: *Provided*, That all enlisted men of the Regular Army who served as commissioned officers of United States Volunteers organized in eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, or who have served or may be now serving as such in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment or in

the Philippine Scouts, who, upon their muster-out, have returned or may return to the ranks of the Regular Army, shall have such period of service counted as if it had been rendered as enlisted men, and that they be entitled to all continuous-service pay and to count, in computing the time necessary to enable them to retire, as enlisted men.

Hereafter, in all payments to be made under the provisions of army appropriation acts, when the rate of compensation is annual, payment shall be made monthly at the rate of one-twelfth of the annual rate, and of such monthly rate and of all other monthly rates of compensation one-thirtieth shall be the daily rate for computation of pay for fractional parts of a month; and for the purposes of this act each and every month shall be held to consist of thirty days, whether the actual number of days be greater or less.

For Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, composed of two battalions of four companies each:

Pay of officers of the line, fifty-four thousand three hundred dollars.

Pay of enlisted men, one hundred and forty-three thousand six hundred and seventy-six dollars: *Provided*, That citizens of Porto Rico shall be eligible for enlistment in the Regular Army and the Porto Rico Regiment may be ordered for service outside of the island of Porto Rico: *Provided*, That all volunteer officers now in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment shall be mustered out on June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, and their places be filled by detail from the line of the Army: *Provided further*, That any vacancy now existing or which may occur between now and June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, shall be filled by detail from the line of the Army.

All the money hereinbefore appropriated for pay of the Army and miscellaneous shall be disbursed and accounted for by the Pay Department as pay of the Army, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Purchase of subsistence supplies: For issue, as rations, to cadets at the United States Military Academy, troops, civil employees when entitled thereto, hospital matrons and nurses, general prisoners of war (including Indians held by the Army

as prisoners, but for whose subsistence appropriation is not otherwise made), and to military prisoners at posts; for sales to officers and enlisted men of the Army; for authorized issues of candles; of toilet articles, barbers', laundry, and tailors' materials, for use of general prisoners confined at military posts without pay or allowances, and recruits at recruiting stations; of matches for lighting public fires and lights at posts and stations and in the field; of flour used for paste in target practice; of salt and vinegar for public animals; of issues to Indians employed with the Army, without pay, as guides and scouts, and for toilet paper for use by enlisted men at posts, camps, rendezvous, and offices where water-closets are provided with sewer connections. For payments: For meals for recruiting parties and recruits; for hot coffee, canned meats, and baked beans for troops traveling, when it is impracticable to cook their rations; for scales, weights, measures, utensils, tools, stationery, blank books and forms, printing, advertising, commercial newspapers, use of telephones, office furniture; for temporary buildings, cellars, and other means of protecting subsistence supplies (when not provided by the Quartermaster's Department); for coffee roasters; for commissary chests, complete, and for renewal of their outfits; for field desks of commissaries; for extra pay to enlisted men employed on extra duty in the Subsistence Department for periods of not less than ten days, at rates fixed by law; for compensation of civilians employed in the Subsistence Department, and for other necessary expenses incident to the purchase, care, preservation, issue, sale, and accounting for subsistence supplies for the Army. For the payment of commutation of rations to the cadets at the United States Military Academy in lieu of the regular established ration at the rate of thirty cents per ration; and for the payment of the regulation allowances of commutation in lieu of rations to enlisted men on furlough; to ordnance sergeants on duty at ungarrisoned posts; to enlisted men and male and female nurses when stationed at places where rations in kind can not be economically issued, and when traveling on detached duty where it is impracticable to carry rations of any kind; to enlisted men selected to contest for places or prizes in department and army rifle competitions while traveling to and from places of contest; and to male and female nurses on leaves of absence.

For subsistence of the masters, officers, crews, and employees of the vessels of the Army transport service; for difference between the cost of the ration at twenty-five cents per day and the amount of forty cents per day to be expended by commissaries on request of medical officers for special diet to enlisted patients in hospital who are too sick to be subsisted on the army ration; for difference between the cost of the ration at twenty-five cents and the cost of rations differing in whole or in part from the ordinary ration, to be issued to enlisted men in camp in the United States during periods of recovery from low conditions of health consequent upon service in unhealthy regions or in debilitating climates (to be expended only under special authority of the Secretary of War); and for ice to organizations of enlisted men at such places as the Secretary of War may determine; in all seven million dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, and accounted for as "Subsistence of the Army," and for that purpose to constitute one fund.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

REGULAR SUPPLIES: Regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, including their care and protection, consisting of stoves and heating apparatus required for heating offices, hospitals, barracks and quarters, and recruiting stations; also ranges and stoves, and appliances for cooking and serving food, and repair and maintenance of such heating and cooking appliances; of fuel and lights for enlisted men, including recruits, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices, and for sale to officers, and including also fuel and engine supplies required in the operation of modern batteries at established posts; for post bakeries; for ice machines and their maintenance where required for the health and comfort of the troops in the insular possessions, and for cold storage; for the necessary furniture, text-books, paper, and equipment for the post schools and libraries; for the tableware and mess furniture for kitchens and mess halls, each and all for the enlisted men, including recruits; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the Quartermaster's Department at the several posts and stations and with the armies in the field, and for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry and

scouts as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including blank books for the Quartermaster's Department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Quartermaster's departments, and for printing department orders and reports, five million dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department shall be expended on printing unless the same shall be done by contract after due notice and competition, except in such cases as the emergency will not admit of the giving notice of competition, and in cases where it is impracticable to have the necessary printing done by contract the same may be done, with the approval of the Secretary of War, by the hire of the necessary labor for the purpose: *Provided further*, That hereafter, except in cases of emergency or where it is impracticable to secure competition, the purchase of all supplies for the use of the various departments and posts of the Army and of the branches of the army service shall only be made after advertisement, and shall be purchased where the same can be purchased the cheapest, quality and cost of transportation and the interests of the Government considered; but every open-market emergency purchase made in the manner common among business men which exceeds in amount two hundred dollars shall be reported for approval to the Secretary of War under such regulations as he may prescribe.

For the purchase of the necessary instruments, office furniture, stationery, and other authorized articles required for the equipment and use of the officers' schools at the several military posts, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES: Postage; cost of telegrams on official business received and sent by officers of the Army; extra pay to soldiers employed on extra duty, under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, and storehouses, in the construction of roads and other constant labor for periods of not less than ten days, and as clerks for post quartermasters at military posts, and for prison overseers at posts designated by the War Department for the confinement of general prisoners; for expenses of expresses to and from frontier posts and armies in the field, of escorts to

paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts can not be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action or who die when on duty in the field, or at military posts or on the frontiers, or when traveling under orders, and of noncommissioned officers and soldiers; and in all cases where such expenses would have been lawful claims against the Government reimbursement may be made of expenses heretofore or hereafter incurred by individuals of burial and transportation of remains of officers, including acting assistant surgeons, not to exceed the amount now allowed in the cases of officers, and for the reimbursement in the cases of enlisted men not exceeding the amount now allowed in their cases, may be paid out of the proper funds appropriated by this act, and the disbursing officers shall be credited with such reimbursement heretofore made; but hereafter no reimbursement shall be made of such expenses incurred prior to the twenty-first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, or guides for the Army; compensation of clerks and other employees to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, and incidental expenses of recruiting; for the apprehension, securing, and delivering of deserters, including escaped military prisoners, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and no greater sum than fifty dollars for each deserter or escaped military prisoner shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be paid to any civil officer or citizen for such services and expenses; for a donation of five dollars to each dishonorably discharged prisoner upon his release from confinement, under court-martial sentence, involving dishonorable discharge; for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, the authorized number of officers' horses, and for the trains, to wit: Hire of veterinary surgeons, purchase of medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, blacksmith's tools and materials, horse-shoes and blacksmith's tools for the cavalry service, and for the shoeing of horses and mules, and such additional expenditures as are necessary and authorized by law in the movements and operations of the Army, and at military posts, and not expressly assigned to any other department, two million two hundred thousand dollars.

HORSES FOR CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY: For the purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery, and for the Indian scouts, and for such infantry and members of the Hospital Corps in field campaigns as may be required to be mounted, and the expenses incident thereto, four hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the number of horses purchased under this appropriation, added to the number now on hand, shall be limited to the actual needs of the mounted service, and, unless otherwise ordered by the Secretary of War, no part of this appropriation shall be paid out for horses not purchased by contract, after competition duly invited by the Quartermaster's Department, and an inspection under the direction and authority of the Secretary of War: *Provided further*, That when a mounted officer of the line is ordered to duty beyond the seas or to make a change of station in the United States in which the cost of transportation for the private horses which he is required to keep exceeds the sum allowed for that purpose in the Army Regulations, the Secretary of War is authorized, under such regulations in respect to inspection and valuation as he may prescribe, to permit the purchase of said horses by the Quartermaster's Department at a price not exceeding the average contract price paid for horses during the preceding fiscal year, from which sum shall be deducted one-seventh of such contract price for each year, or major fraction of a year, which may have elapsed since date of purchase by said officer.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS: For barracks and quarters for troops, storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, for offices, recruiting stations, and for the hire of buildings and grounds for summer cantonments, and for temporary buildings at frontier stations, for the construction of temporary buildings and stables, and for repairing public buildings at established posts, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same: *Provided*, That no part of the moneys so appropriated shall be paid for commutation of fuel or for quarters to officers or enlisted men: *Provided further*, That the number of and total sum paid for civilian employees in the Quartermaster's Department, including those paid from the funds appropriated for regular supplies, incidental expenses, barracks and quarters, army transportation, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, shall be limited to the actual requirements of the service, and that no employee paid therefrom

shall receive a salary of more than one hundred and fifty dollars per month, except upon the approval of the Secretary of War, four million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and two million dollars of said sum shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That of the above amount the sum of nine thousand dollars, to be immediately available, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used by the Secretary of War to purchase additional ground adjacent to the present Omaha Quartermaster's Depot Reservation in Omaha, Nebraska, for the purpose of enlarging said reservation to admit the erection thereon of the Quartermaster's warehouse building: *Provided further*, For continuing the construction, equipment, and maintenance of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium, to be expended in the discretion and under the direction of the Secretary of War, five hundred thousand dollars: *Provided further*, That not more than forty thousand dollars of the above appropriation shall be expended at any one post or station.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Continuing the work of providing for the proper shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States lawfully on duty in the Philippine Islands, including the acquisition of title to building sites when necessary, and including also shelter for the animals and supplies, and all other buildings necessary for post administration purposes, five hundred thousand dollars.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE ARMY AND ITS SUPPLIES: Transportation of the Army, including baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water, and including also the transportation of recruits and recruiting parties heretofore paid from the appropriation for "Expenses of recruiting;" of supplies to the militia furnished by the War Department; of the necessary agents and employees; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and other quartermaster stores, from army depots or places of purchase or delivery to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipments and subsistence stores from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract to such places as the circumstances of the service may require

them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of draft and pack animals and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other vessels and boats required for the transportation of troops and supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters and other employees; extra-duty pay of enlisted men driving teams, repairing means of transportation, and employed as train masters, and in opening roads and building wharves; transportation of funds of the Army; the expenses of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; no steamship in the transport service of the United States shall be sold or disposed of without the consent of Congress having been first had or obtained; for procuring water, and introducing the same to buildings at such posts as from their situation require it to be brought from a distance, and for the disposal of sewage and drainage, and for constructing roads and wharves; for the payment of army transportation lawfully due such land-grant railroads as have not received aid in Government bonds (to be adjusted in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court in cases decided under such land-grant acts), but in no case shall more than fifty per centum of full amount of service be paid: *Provided*, That such compensation shall be computed upon the basis of the tariff or lower special rates for like transportation performed for the public at large, and shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such service: *Provided further*, That in expending the money appropriated by this act a railroad company which has not received aid in bonds of the United States, and which obtained a grant of public land to aid in the construction of its railroad on condition that such railroad should be a post route and military road, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, naval, and other Government services, and also subject to such regulations as Congress may impose restricting the charge for such Government transportation, having claims against the United States for transportation of troops and munitions of war and military supplies and property over such aided railroads, shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated by the foregoing provision only on the basis of such

rate for the transportation of such troops and munitions of war and military supplies and property as the Secretary of War shall deem just and reasonable under the foregoing provision, such rate not to exceed fifty per centum of the compensation for such Government transportation as shall at that time be charged to and paid by private parties to any such company for like and similar transportation; and the amount so fixed to be paid shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such service: *Provided further*, That the number of draft animals purchased from this appropriation, added to those now on hand, shall be limited to such numbers as are actually required for the service, fifteen million five hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no action looking to the discontinuance of the transport service shall be taken without further action of Congress.

CLOTHING, AND CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE: For cloth, woolens, materials, and for the manufacture of clothing for the Army, for issue and for sale at cost price, according to the Army Regulations; for altering and fitting clothing and washing and cleaning, when necessary; for equipage, and for expenses of packing and handling, and similar necessities; for a suit of citizen's outer clothing, to cost not exceeding ten dollars, to be issued upon release from confinement to each prisoner who has been confined under a court-martial sentence involving dishonorable discharge; for indemnity to officers and men of the Army for clothing and bedding, and so forth, destroyed since April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by order of medical officers of the Army for sanitary reasons, four million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF HOSPITALS: For construction and repair of hospitals at military posts already established and occupied, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, and including also all expenditures for construction and repairs required at the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, except quarters for the officers, and for the construction and repair of general hospitals and expenses incident thereto, and for additions needed to meet the requirements of increased garrisons, four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That sixty thousand dollars of this amount may be used for the construction at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, of a modern hospital for

forty-eight beds, necessary to accommodate the sick of the contemplated increase of the garrison at that post to one regiment of infantry and two light batteries of artillery.

QUARTERS FOR HOSPITAL STEWARDS: For construction of quarters for hospital stewards at military posts already established and occupied, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, fifteen thousand dollars.

SHOOTING GALLERIES AND RANGES: For shelter, shooting galleries, ranges for small-arms target practice, repairs, and expenses incident thereto, thirty-five thousand dollars.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT: For the purchase of medical and hospital supplies, including disinfectants for military posts, camps, hospitals, hospital ships, and transports; for the purchase, installation, operation, and maintenance of ice-making plants; for expenses of medical supply depots; for medical care and treatment of officers and enlisted men of the Army on duty, and of prisoners of war and other persons in military custody or confinement, at posts and stations for which no other provision is made, under such regulations as shall have been or shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War; for the proper care and treatment of epidemic and contagious diseases in the Army or at military posts or stations, including measures to prevent the spread thereof, and the payment of reasonable damages not otherwise provided for, for bedding and clothing injured or destroyed in such prevention; for the pay of male and female nurses, not including the Nurse Corps (female), and of cooks and other civilians employed for the proper care of sick officers and soldiers, under such regulations fixing their number, qualifications, assignment, pay, and allowances as shall have been or shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War; for the pay of civilian physicians employed to examine physically applicants for enlistment and enlisted men, and to render other professional services from time to time under proper authority; for the pay of other employees of the Medical Department; for the payment of express companies and local transfers employed directly by the Medical Department for the transportation of medical and hospital supplies, including bidders' samples and water for analysis; for supplies for use in teaching the art of cooking to the Hospital Corps; for the supply of the Army and Navy Hospital

at Hot Springs, Arkansas; for advertising, laundry, and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses of the Medical Department, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter the purchase of medicines and medical stores or the engagement of services not personal for the Medical Department of the Army may be made by the Medical Department in open market in the manner common among business men when the aggregate of the amount required does not exceed two hundred dollars, but every such purchase or employment shall be promptly reported to the Secretary of War.

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY: For Army Medical Museum, preservation of specimens and the preparation and purchase of new specimens, five thousand dollars.

For the library of the Surgeon-General's Office, including the purchase of necessary books of reference and periodicals, ten thousand dollars.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEER DEPOTS: For incidental expenses of the depots, including fuel, lights, chemicals, stationery, hardware, machinery, pay of civilian clerks, mechanics, and laborers, extra-duty pay to soldiers necessarily employed for periods not less than ten days as artificers on work in addition to and not strictly in the line of their military duties, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, draftsmen, printers, lithographers, photographers, engine drivers, telegraph operators, teamsters, wheelwrights, masons, machinists, painters, overseers, laborers; repairs of, and for materials to repair, public buildings, machinery, and unforeseen expenses, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchase and repair of instruments, to be issued to officers of the Corps of Engineers and to officers detailed and on duty as acting engineer officers for use on public works and surveys, five thousand dollars.

Engineer School, Washington, District of Columbia: Equipment and maintenance of the Engineer School of Application at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, including purchase of instruments, machinery, implements, models, and materials, for the use of the school and for instruction of engineer troops in their special duties as sappers and miners; for land and submarine mines, pontoniers, torpedo drill, and signaling; for purchase and binding of professional works of

recent date treating of military and civil engineering and kindred scientific subjects, for the library of the United States Engineer School; for incidental expenses of the school, including fuel, lights, chemicals, stationery, hardware, machinery, and boats; for pay of civilian clerks, mechanics, and laborers; for extra-duty pay to soldiers necessarily employed for periods not less than ten days as artificers on work in addition to and not strictly in the line of their military duties, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, draftsmen, printers, lithographers, photographers, engine drivers, telegraph operators, teamsters, wheelwrights, masons, machinists, painters, overseers, laborers; for repairs of, and materials to repair, public buildings, and machinery; for unforeseen expenses, for travel expenses of officers on journeys approved by the Chief of Engineers and made for the purpose of instruction: *Provided*, That the traveling expenses herein provided for shall be in lieu of mileage and other allowances; and to provide means for the theoretical and practical instruction at the Engineer School of Application, by the purchase of text-books, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, and for other absolutely necessary expenses, twenty-five thousand dollars.

BUILDINGS. ENGINEER SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: For the completion of the establishment of the Engineer School and Post at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, in accordance with plans submitted by the Chief of Engineers and approved by the Secretary of War, subject to such modifications as may prove to be expedient before or during construction, including buildings, roads, pavements, tree planting, grading, sea walls, sewerage, provision for lighting and protection against fire, and all purposes for the proper establishment of said Engineer School and Post not specifically mentioned herein, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars; this sum and all other funds heretofore appropriated for this purpose to be available until expended.

For pontoon trains, intrenching tools, instruments, and drawing materials, and for purchase and printing of engineer manuals for use in the engineer equipment of troops, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For services of surveyors, draftsmen, photographers, master laborers, and clerks to engineer officers on the staff of division, corps, and department commanders, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Total for Engineer Department, four hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDNANCE SERVICE: Current expenses of the Ordnance Service required to defray the current expenses at the arsenals; of receiving stores and issuing arms and other ordnance supplies; of police and office duties; of rents, tolls, fuel, and light; of stationery and office furniture; of tools and instruments for use; incidental expenses of the Ordnance Service and those attending practical trials and tests of ordnance, small arms, and other ordnance supplies, including purchase of publications for ordnance office library and payment for mechanical labor in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, three hundred thousand dollars.

ORDNANCE, ORDNANCE STORES, AND SUPPLIES: Manufacture or purchase of metallic ammunition for small arms for current needs and reserve supply, and ammunition for reloading cartridges, including the cost of targets and material for target practice, ammunition for burials at the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and its several Branches, including National Soldiers' Home in Washington, District of Columbia, marksmen's medals and insignia for all arms of the service, eight hundred and twenty-five thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars: *Provided*, That for the purpose of furnishing a national trophy and medals and other prizes to be provided and contested for annually, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, said contest to be open to the Army, and the National Guard or organized militia of the several States, Territories, and of the District of Columbia, and for the cost of the trophy, prizes, and medals herein provided for, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, annually appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended for the purposes hereinbefore prescribed under the direction of the Secretary of War: *Provided further*, That for the purpose of furnishing the necessary articles requisite to fully arm, equip, and supply each regiment, battalion, squadron, company, troop, battery, signal, engineer, and hospital corps and medical department of the organized militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia

with the same armament and equipment as are now prescribed for corresponding branches of the line or staff in the Regular Army, without cost to said States, Territories, or the District of Columbia, but to remain the property of the United States, and to be accounted for in the manner now prescribed by law, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, on the requisitions of the governors of the several States and Territories, or the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, to issue the said armament and equipment to the organized militia; and the sum of two million dollars is hereby appropriated and made immediately available until expended for the procurement and issue of the articles constituting the same.

For repairing and preserving ordnance and ordnance stores in the hands of troops and for issue at the arsenals and depots, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores to fill requisitions of troops, six hundred thousand dollars.

For infantry, cavalry, and artillery equipments, including horse equipments for cavalry and artillery, nine hundred and thirty thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For overhauling, cleaning, and preserving new ordnance and ordnance stores on hand at the arsenals, posts, and depots, fifty thousand dollars.

For firing the morning and evening gun at military posts prescribed by General Orders, Numbered Seventy, Headquarters of the Army, dated July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and at National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and its several Branches, including National Soldiers' Home in Washington, District of Columbia, and at Soldiers and Sailors' State Homes, including material for cartridges, bags, reworking obsolete powder, and so forth, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For targets for artillery practice and implements for mechanical maneuvers, forty thousand dollars.

Manufacture, repairing, procuring, and issuing arms at the national armories, one million seven hundred thousand dollars.

And hereafter purchases of ordnance and ordnance stores and supplies may be made by the Ordnance Department in open market, in the manner common among business men, when the aggregate of the amount required does not exceed

two hundred dollars but every such purchase shall be immediately reported to the Secretary of War. All funds received as the value of military stores transferred by the several staff departments of the Army to the Insular Department of the Philippines shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and remain available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and four for the procurement of like military stores to replace those so transferred.

And hereafter details for service to the grade of first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department under the provisions of the act of February second, nineteen hundred and one, may be made, from the Army at large, from the grade of first or second lieutenant, and officers so detailed shall, while so serving, receive the pay of first lieutenant: *Provided*, That no officer shall be so detailed except upon such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and empowered to accept the sum of ten thousand dollars, tendered the Government by Chaplain C. C. Pierce, United States Army, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the purpose of erecting a memorial building, for the physical and moral welfare of the enlisted men, at such army post as the Secretary of War may approve.

Approved, March 2, 1908.

II...An Act To authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, directed, in the settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers of the War Department, arising between the twenty-first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, from which date war with Spain is declared to have existed, and the eighth day of July, nineteen hundred and one, inclusive, the date on which the last organization of the Volunteer Army was mustered out of the service of the United States, to allow such credits for payments and for losses of funds, vouchers, and property as may be recommended under authority of the Secretary of War by the heads of the military bureaus to which such accounts respectively pertain.

SEC. 2. That the accounts of military officers, whether of the line or staff, for Government property charged to them, shall be closed by the proper accounting officers whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, it will be for the interest of the United States to do so: *Provided*, That such accounts originated subsequent to April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and prior to the ninth day of July, nineteen hundred and one: *Provided further*, That no settlement shall be made by the officers of the Treasury, under this act, of the accounts of any officer whose combined responsibility for public money and Government property shall exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, and only of such officers of the Army in whose accounts there is no apparent fraud against the United States: *And provided further*, That this act shall remain in force for two years from and after its passage, and no longer.

Approved, March 3, 1903.

III..An Act For the relief of George A. Detchemendy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized to summon George A. Detchemendy, late captain in the Twenty-second Infantry, United States Army, before a retiring board, to inquire whether at the date of his resignation, accepted to take effect March tenth, nineteen hundred and two, he was incapacitated for active service and whether such incapacity was the result of an incident of service, and whether said resignation should have been accepted as valid, and upon the results of said inquiry the President is authorized to nominate and appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the said George A. Detchemendy a captain of infantry, and to place him upon the retired list of the Army.

Approved, March 3, 1903.

IV..An Act To authorize the promotion of Major *William Crawford Gorgas*, surgeon in the Army of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint

Major William Crawford Gorgas, surgeon, United States Army, to the grade of assistant surgeon-general, United States Army, with the rank of colonel, the number in that grade of the Medical Department to be temporarily increased for that purpose during the time that he may hold that office.

Approved, March 8, 1903.

V...An Act Authorizing and empowering the Secretary of War to locate a right of way for and granting the same and a right to operate and maintain a line of railroad through the Vancouver Barracks and Military Reservation, in the State of Washington, to the Portland, Vancouver and Yakima Railway Company, its successors and assigns.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and empowered to locate a right of way, not exceeding one hundred feet in width, through the lands of the Vancouver Barracks and Military Reservation if in his judgment it can be done in such a manner as not to interfere with the uses of said reservation for military purposes by the United States; and when said right of way shall be so located it is hereby granted during the pleasure of Congress to the Portland, Vancouver and Yakima Railway, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Washington, its successors and assigns, for the purpose of constructing a railroad and telegraph line thereon: *Provided*, That the said right of way and the width and location thereof through said lands, the compensation therefor, and the regulations for operating said railroad within the limits of the said military reservation so as to prevent all damage to public property or for public uses shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War prior to any entry upon said lands or the commencement of the construction of said works: *Provided also*, That whenever said right of way shall cease to be used for the purposes aforesaid the same shall revert to the United States.*

SEC. 2. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, March 8, 1903.

VI...An Act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint Kensey J. Hampton captain and quartermaster in the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the

President of the United States in his discretion be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint Kensey J. Hampton, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to the grade of captain and quartermaster, United States Army, to fill the first or any subsequent vacancy in said grade in the Quartermaster's Department occurring after the passage of this act.

Approved, March 8, 1903.

VII.—An Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four.

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That section five of the act entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency of the Army," approved February fourteenth, nineteen hundred and three, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. That the Chief of Artillery shall hereafter serve as an additional member of the General Staff, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a brigadier general, and when the next vacancy occurs in the office of colonel of artillery it shall not be filled, and thereafter the number of colonels of artillery shall not exceed thirteen; and the provisions of the foregoing sections of this act shall take effect on August fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three."

Approved, March 8, 1903.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,	}	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
		ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 25.		Washington, March 10, 1903.

I--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following paragraph is added to the Army Regulations:

517½. Upon the annual visit to the White House on New Year's Day and on similar occasions when officers on the retired list appear in uniform, they will, in the formation, take precedence of officers on the active list. The formation to be under direction of the Adjutant General.

II--By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 58 (page 22), General Orders, No. 132, December 31, 1902, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

* * * * *

INSIGNIA.

53. * * * * *

Chaplains. * * * * *

The insignia of corps, department, or arm of service to be placed upon the sleeves of full-dress coat will be of gold or silver metal or embroidery.

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III--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following information relative to the issue of russet-leather dressing is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Hereafter russet-leather dressing will be issued as part of the contents of the cleaning-material box to all troops supplied with russet-leather equipments in lieu of the leather polish formerly forming part of this box for use on black leather.

To use the dressing the leather should first be thoroughly cleaned and then the dressing applied with a small cloth and well rubbed in.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

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**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 26. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 10, 1903.**

The following act of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I..An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, and for prior years, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

For completion and publication of report of board of medical officers appointed to investigate the origin and spread of typhoid fever in the United States military camps in eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, including pay of professional assistance of surviving member of the board, two thousand five hundred dollars; two stenographers and typewriters, at not exceeding eighty dollars per month each, and for printing and binding five thousand copies in two volumes; in all, twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty dollars, to remain available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and four.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

REGULAR SUPPLIES: For regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, including all objects specified under this head in the army appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, the sum of four hundred thousand dollars is hereby reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three out of the unexpended balance of

the appropriation for regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department made for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE ARMY AND ITS SUPPLIES: To enable the accounting officers of the Treasury to reopen and pay certain claims of the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company for amounts deducted and withheld from an account recently rendered for transportation service performed over eighty miles of nonland-grant railroad between New Orleans, Louisiana, and Morgan City, Louisiana, in eighteen hundred and eighty-five and eighteen hundred and eighty-nine to eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, inclusive, which had been erroneously considered as land grant, one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars and forty-five cents.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: For continuing the work of providing for the proper shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States lawfully on duty in the Philippine Islands, including the acquisition of title to building sites where necessary, and including also shelter for animals and supplies, and all other buildings necessary for post administrative purposes, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SHOOTING GALLERIES AND RANGES: For shelter, shooting galleries, ranges for small-arm target practice, repairs, and expenses incident thereto, ten thousand dollars.

MILITARY POST, FORT SNELLING, MINNESOTA: For constructing a spur from the railway to location of storehouses and such other purposes as the Secretary of War may designate, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

MILITARY POST AT FORT BRADY, MICHIGAN: For the construction, complete, including plumbing, water supply, sewerage, heating and lighting appliances, of barracks for four companies of infantry at Fort Brady, Michigan, to replace buildings at that post wholly destroyed by fire on the second instant, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand four hundred dollars.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF HOSPITALS: For construction and repair of hospitals at military posts already established and occupied, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, and including also all expenditures for

construction and repairs required at the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, except quarters for officers, being for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

HARBOR OF NEW YORK: Prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City: For pay of crews and maintenance of five steam tugs and three launches, ten thousand dollars.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

For replacing the following ordnance and ordnance stores destroyed by fire at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on February eleventh, nineteen hundred and three, to continue available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and four, as follows:

For infantry, cavalry, and artillery equipments, including horse equipments for cavalry and artillery harness for field, mountain, and siege artillery, one hundred and thirty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents;

For Gatling guns, with carriages and equipments, twenty thousand dollars;

For implements and equipments for mountain, field, and siege rifles and carriages, one hundred and two thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars;

For miscellaneous spare parts pertaining to infantry, cavalry, and horse equipments, paints, cleaning material and similar stores, paper targets, leather, portable forges, armament chests, breech covers, paulins, and so forth, and the various tools and material and supplies for issue, six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; in all, eight hundred and eighty thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty cents.

For rebuilding and equipping Storehouse A at Rock Island Arsenal, which was destroyed by fire on February eleventh, nineteen hundred and three, to continue available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and four, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON IN CHARGE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

For improvement and maintenance of Executive Mansion grounds (within iron fence), one thousand dollars.

EXECUTIVE MANSION: For care, repair, and refurnishing of Executive Mansion, ten thousand dollars, to be expended by contract or otherwise, as the President may determine.

For fuel for the Executive Mansion, greenhouses, and stable, three thousand dollars.

For gas, electric lights, pay of lamplighters, gas fitters, and laborers, and so forth, four thousand dollars.

The unexpended balance of the sum of three thousand dollars appropriated by the act approved June twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and two, for repairs to conservatory and greenhouses, Executive Mansion, is hereby made available for the reconstruction of said conservatory and greenhouses, and for each and every purpose connected therewith.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRANSPORTATION OF DESTITUTE CITIZENS FROM ALASKA: For payment of accounts for transportation of destitute citizens from Alaska to San Francisco and Port Townsend, five thousand one hundred and forty dollars and ten cents.

IMPROVING CHIPPEWA RIVER, WISCONSIN: To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Improving Chippewa River, Wisconsin," six dollars and one cent.

REIMBURSEMENT TO WINFIELD T. DURBIN: To reimburse Winfield T. Durbin, late colonel One hundred and sixty-first Indiana Volunteers, for amount expended in defending cases brought against him in Florida, one thousand three hundred and two dollars and seventy-six cents, and for reimbursements for cost of erection of one hospital building, and for purchase of one garbage burner for use of the One hundred and sixty-first Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, which were afterwards left for use of the Third Division, Seventh Army Corps, Hospital, two hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-six cents; in all, one thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty-two cents.

REIMBURSEMENT TO CAPTAIN O. B. MITCHAM: For expenses incurred by Captain *O. B. Mitcham*, Ordnance Department, United States Army, while in Europe in nineteen hundred, under orders from the Secretary of War and Chief of Ordnance, four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and ninety-one cents.

PAYMENT TO ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY: For payment

to the Alaska Commercial Company, of San Francisco, California, for logs and cord wood purchased by the United States in Alaska, as fully set forth on pages eight and nine of House Document Numbered One hundred and twenty-five of the present session: *Provided*, That before payment is made for the said logs and cord wood the said Alaska Commercial Company shall be required to furnish a good and sufficient bond securing the United States against all adverse claimants, seventeen thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-four cents.

CREDIT IN ACCOUNTS OF JAMES E. McDONALD, LIEUTENANT, TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, UNITED STATES ARMY: The accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby directed to credit the accounts of Lieutenant *James E. McDonald*, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, with one thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and eighty four cents, balance of quartermaster's funds fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, with which he remains accountable, being the difference between three thousand and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-six cents, the amount of public funds in his possession and destroyed by fire at Humingan, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands, on April twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and two, and one thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars and twelve cents, representing the value of the ashes of these funds which were found possible of identification and redemption by the Treasury.

CREDIT IN ACCOUNTS OF COLONEL JOHN SIMPSON: The accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to allow and credit in his accounts for July, nineteen hundred and one, fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, the sum of two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and thirty-six cents.

CREDIT IN ACCOUNTS OF CAPTAIN MARION P. MAUS: Authority is hereby granted to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to allow a credit in the accounts of Captain *Marion P. Maus*, First Infantry, acting paymaster, for the sum of five hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty cents, standing against him on the books of the Treasury.

CREDIT IN ACCOUNTS OF J. W. PULLMAN, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY: The accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to reopen the accounts of Lieutenant-

Colonel *J. W. Pullman*, deputy quartermaster-general, United States Army, and to credit him with the amounts of vouchers 1B, April, nineteen hundred and two, one hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-seven cents, and 1B, May, nineteen hundred and two, two hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty-eight cents, "Army transportation," fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, total of three hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty-five cents, being for payments of transportation accounts made under misapprehension of law, from the appropriation of fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, which lapsed June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and one.

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK: For continuing the establishment of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park; for the compensation and expenses of two civilian commissioners; maps, surveys, clerical and other assistance, messengers, office expenses, and all other necessary expenses; foundations for State monuments; mowing; historical tablets, iron and bronze; iron gun carriages; and for roads and their maintenance, thirty-three thousand nine hundred and twenty-three dollars and seventy-five cents.

PAYMENT TO CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS: For payment of claims filed with the Quartermaster-General under act of February twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two, for horses, saddles, and bridles taken from Confederate soldiers in violation of terms of surrender, fifty thousand dollars; and all claims under said act shall be filed within one year from the first day of March, nineteen hundred and three, or be forever barred.

ACCOUNTS OF ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY AND OTHERS: The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to examine and adjust the accounts of the Alaska Commercial Company, the North American Transportation and Trading Company, and the Alaska Exploration Company for supplies furnished and services rendered to the sick, destitute, and starving natives of Alaska during an epidemic of disease over that country in the year nineteen hundred, and to determine whether such services and supplies were furnished in an exigency at the request of the Government officials, consisting of the governor of Alaska, the officers of the United States Army, the officers of the Revenue-Cutter Service, the special agents of the Treasury Department, and the superintendent of education, Department of the Interior, division of Alaska

and report the result of such adjustment and determination to Congress, with such recommendation as he may deem proper.

BRITISH STEAMSHIP MOGUL: That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to examine the claim of Messrs. Gallatly, Hankey and Company, of London, England, owners of the British steamship Mogul, for damages alleged to be due said owners by reason of the collision between said steamship Mogul and the United States transport Warren in Manila Bay on December thirtieth, nineteen hundred, and determine what damages, if any, are due thereby to said owners of said steamship Mogul, and to certify the amount of such damages, if any are so found to be due, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to report the same to Congress for its action.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Central Branch at Dayton, Ohio: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For household expenses, including the same objects specified under this head in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, six thousand dollars.

For transportation of members of the Home, two thousand dollars.

Northwestern Branch at Milwaukee, Wisconsin: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For transportation of members of the Home for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, one hundred and one dollars and forty-five cents.

Eastern Branch at Togus, Maine: For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, fifteen thousand dollars.

Southern Branch at Hampton, Virginia: For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Cen-

tral Branch in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, thirty thousand dollars.

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, five thousand dollars.

At the Western Branch at Leavenworth, Kansas: For household expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, seven thousand dollars.

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, one hundred and ten dollars.

Marion Branch, at Marion, Indiana: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, one thousand dollars.

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, and for necessary expenses for the procurement, piping, and preservation of natural gas, oil, and water, ten thousand dollars.

Danville Branch, at Danville, Illinois: For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, five thousand dollars.

STATE OR TERRITORIAL HOMES: For continuing aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers, in conformity with the act approved August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, including all classes of soldiers admissible to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, on account of the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, eighty-one thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars and forty-three cents: *Provided*, That one-

half of any sum or sums retained by State homes on account of pensions received from inmates shall be deducted from the aid herein provided for.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

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MARINE CORPS.

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FORAGE: To reimburse Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, for forage furnished the Marine Corps in the Philippines for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, one hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety-eight cents.

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To reimburse Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, for miscellaneous contingent supplies furnished the Marine Corps in the Philippines for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, two thousand one hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety-nine cents.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

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GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

For current expenses of the Government Hospital for the Insane: For support, clothing, and treatment in the Government Hospital for the Insane of the insane of the Army and Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue-Cutter Service, inmates of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, persons charged with or convicted of crimes against the United States who are insane, all persons who have become insane since their entry into the military or naval service of the United States, who have been admitted to the hospital and who are indigent, thirty-seven thousand dollars.

For general repairs and improvements, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For hospital extension, administration building; to replace two and one-fourth inch sashes and transoms instead of one and three-fourths inch, plate glass instead of double-thick sheet glass; stone quoins on all angles of building; stone frieze and entablature on north, south, and rear elevations of building; indirect steam radiation, as specified in original

specifications; and tile for roofing and copper for all exterior work instead of slate and galvanized iron, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

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PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

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Printing and binding for the War Department and its bureaus, thirty thousand dollars.

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JUDGMENT SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

* * * *

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

For pay, and so forth, of the Army, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety-six cents.

For subsistence of the Army, two hundred and thirty dollars and two cents.

For regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department, one dollar and fifty cents.

For incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department, one hundred and forty-three dollars and nine cents.

For transportation of the Army and its supplies, thirty-two thousand and thirteen dollars and seventy-nine cents.

For barracks and quarters, sixty-one dollars and forty-three cents.

For headstones for graves of soldiers, six dollars and thirty-two cents.

For Medical and Hospital Department, four hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-two cents.

For ordnance stores, manufacture, one thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars and four cents.

For National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Pacific Branch, sixteen dollars and thirty-four cents.

For National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Danville Branch, forty dollars and eighty-four cents.

For National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, clothing, three dollars and twenty-seven cents.

For traveling expenses of California and Nevada volunteers, one hundred and eleven dollars and thirty cents.

For pay, transportation, services, and supplies of Oregon and Washington volunteers in eighteen hundred and fifty-five and eighteen hundred and fifty-six, sixty-five dollars and ten cents.

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CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

For pay, and so forth, of the Army, four thousand and ninety-eight dollars and ninety cents.

For regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department, five hundred and two dollars and seventy-five cents.

For transportation of the Army and its supplies, eighty-three thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars and ninety-seven cents.

For barracks and quarters, ninety-eight dollars and forty cents.

For headstones for graves of soldiers, three dollars and sixty-one cents.

For Medical and Hospital Department, ninety-seven dollars.

For pay, transportation, services, and supplies of Oregon and Washington volunteers in eighteen hundred and fifty-five and eighteen hundred and fifty-six, fifty-one dollars and forty-one cents.

* * * * *

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

For transportation of the Army and its supplies, eight thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-one cents.

For headstones for graves of soldiers, four dollars and fifty-two cents.

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Approved, March 8, 1903.

II..An Act To establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the unit of value in the Philippine Islands shall be the gold peso consisting of twelve and nine-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, said gold peso to become the unit of value when the government of the Philippine Islands shall have coined and ready

for, or in, circulation not less than five million of the silver pesos hereinafter provided for in this act, and the gold coins of the United States at the rate of one dollar for two pesos hereinafter authorized to be coined shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, in the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 2. That in addition to the coinage authorized for use in the Philippine Islands by the act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," the government of the Philippine Islands is authorized to coin to an amount not exceeding seventy-five million pesos, for use in said islands, a silver coin of the denomination of one peso and of the weight of four hundred and sixteen grains, and the standard of said silver coins shall be such that of one thousand parts, by weight, nine hundred shall be of pure metal and one hundred of alloy, and the alloy shall be of copper.

SEC. 3. That the silver Philippine peso authorized by this act shall be legal tender in the Philippine Islands for all debts, public and private, unless otherwise specifically provided by contract: *Provided*, That debts contracted prior to the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and three, may be paid in the legal-tender currency of said islands existing at the time of the making of said contracts, unless otherwise expressly provided by contract.

SEC. 4. That section seventy-seven of the act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, is hereby amended so that it shall read:

"SEC. 77. That the government of the Philippine Islands is authorized to coin for use in said islands a coin of the denomination of fifty centavos and of the weight of two hundred and eight grains, a coin of the denomination of twenty centavos and of the weight of eighty-three and ten one-hundredths grains, and a coin of the denomination of ten centavos and of the weight of forty-one and fifty-five one-hundredths grains; and the standard of said silver coins shall be such that of one thousand parts, by weight, nine hundred shall be of pure metal and one hundred of alloy, and the alloy shall be of copper."

SEC. 5. That the Philippine peso herein authorized and the subsidiary silver coins authorized by section seventy-seven of the act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, as amended

by the preceding section of this act, shall be coined under the authority of the government of the Philippine Islands in such amounts as it may determine, with the approval of the Secretary of War of the United States, except as limited in section two of this act, from silver bullion purchased by said government, with the approval of the Secretary of War of the United States: *Provided*, That said government may, in its discretion, in lieu of the purchase of bullion, recoin any of the silver coins now in or hereafter received by the treasury of the government of the Philippine Islands into the coins provided for in this act or in the act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, as herein amended, at such rate and under such regulations as it may prescribe; and the subsidiary silver coins authorized by this act and by the act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, shall be legal tender in said islands to the amount of ten dollars.

SEC. 6. That the coinage authorized by this act shall be subject to the conditions and limitations of the provisions of the act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," except as herein otherwise provided; and the government of the Philippine Islands may adopt such measures as it may deem proper, not inconsistent with said act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, to maintain the value of the silver Philippine peso at the rate of one gold peso, and in order to maintain such parity between said silver Philippine pesos and the gold pesos herein provided for, and for no other purpose, may issue temporary certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest at a rate not to exceed four per centum annually, payable at periods of three months or more, but not later than one year from the date of issue, which shall be in the denominations of twenty-five dollars, or fifty pesos, or some multiple of such sum, and shall be redeemable in gold coin of the United States, or in lawful money of said islands, according to the terms of issue prescribed by the government of said islands; but the amount of such certificates outstanding at any one time shall not exceed ten million dollars, or twenty million pesos, and said certificates shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the government of the Philippine Islands, or any local authority therein, or of the Government of the United

States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under any State, municipal, or local authority in the United States or the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That all the proceeds of said certificates shall be used exclusively for the maintenance of said parity, as herein provided, and for no other purpose, except that a sum not exceeding three million dollars at any one time may be used as a continuing credit for the purchase of silver bullion in execution of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. That the Mexican silver dollar now in use in the Philippine Islands and the silver coins heretofore issued by the Spanish Government for use in said islands shall be receivable for public dues at a rate to be fixed from time to time by the proclamation of the civil governor of said islands until such date, not earlier than the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, as may be fixed by public proclamation of said civil governor, when such coins shall cease to be so receivable: *Provided*, That the public offices of the government of said islands shall give a preference for all public dues to the silver pesos and the silver certificates authorized by this act, and may at any time refuse to receive such Mexican dollars and Spanish coins as may appear to be counterfeit or defective.

SEC. 8. That the treasurer of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to receive deposits of the standard silver coins of one peso authorized by this act to be coined, at the treasury of the government of said islands or any of its branches, in sums of not less than twenty pesos, and to issue silver certificates therefor in denominations of not less than two nor more than ten pesos, and coin so deposited shall be retained in the treasury and held for the payment of such certificates on demand, and used for no other purpose. Such certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and for all public dues in the Philippine Islands, and when so received may be reissued, and when held by any banking association in said islands may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve.

SEC. 9. That for the purchase of metal for the silver Philippine peso authorized by this act, an appropriation may be made by the government of the Philippine Islands from its current funds, or as hereinbefore authorized, which shall be reimbursed from the coinage under said sections.

SEC. 10. That the silver Philippine pesos hereinbefore authorized may be coined at the mint of the government of the Philippine Islands at Manila, or arrangements may be made by the said government with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for their coinage or any portion thereof at any of the mints of the United States, at a charge covering the reasonable cost of the work.

SEC. 11. That the silver Philippine peso hereinbefore authorized shall bear devices and inscriptions to be prescribed by the government of the Philippine Islands, and such devices and inscriptions shall express the sovereignty of the United States, that it is a coin of the Philippine Islands, the denomination of the coin, and the year of the coinage.

SEC. 12. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed, when requested by the government of the Philippine Islands, to cause to be made and prepared any drawings, designs, and plates, and execute any coinage, engraving, or printing of notes and certificates authorized by this act, and to make a proper charge for the same, covering as nearly as may be the actual cost, which shall be defrayed from the revenues of said islands.

SEC. 13. That section seventy-eight of the act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with [the provisions] of this [act], and all provisions of law in force in the Philippine [Islands] making any form of money legal tender after December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and three, except as provided in this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1903.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 27. Washington, March 11, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders, No. 81, June 18, 1901, from this office, announcing the various artillery districts and prescribing the duties of the artillery district commanders, is amended to read as follows:

ARTILLERY DISTRICTS.

District of Portland.

Fort Preble, Me.	Fort Levett, Me.
Fort Williams, Me.	Fort Scammel, Me.
Fort McKinley, Me.	

District of Boston.

Fort Banks, Mass.	Fort Andrews, Mass.
Fort Warren, Mass.	Fort Standish, Mass.
Fort Strong, Mass.	Fort Independence, Mass.
Fort Heath, Mass.	Fort Constitution, N. H.
Fort Revere, Mass.	Fort Foster, N. H.

District of Narragansett.

Fort Adams, R. I.	Fort Greble, R. I.
Fort Wetherill, R. I.	Fort Rodman, Mass.

District of New London.

Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.	Fort Terry, N. Y.
Fort Michie, N. Y.	Fort Mansfield, R. I.
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	

Eastern District of New York.

Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	Fort Totten, N. Y.
Fort Slocum, N. Y.	

Southern District of New York.

Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	Fort Hancock, N. J.
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	

District of the Delaware.

Fort Dupont, Del.	Fort Mott, N. J.
Fort Delaware, Del.	

District of the Chesapeake.

Fort Monroe, Va.

District of Baltimore.

Fort McHenry, Md.	Fort Smallwood, Md.
Fort Howard, Md.	Fort Armistead, Md.
Fort Carroll, Md.	

District of the Potomac.

Fort Washington, Md.	Fort Hunt, Va.
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District of Charleston.

Fort Getty, S. C.
Fort Sumter, S. C.

Fort Caswell, N. C.

District of Savannah.

Fort Screven, Ga.

Fort Fremont, S. C.

District of Key West.

Key West Barracks, Fla.

Fort Dade, Fla.

Fort Taylor, Fla.

Fort De Soto, Fla.

District of Pensacola.

Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Fort Morgan, Ala.

Fort McRee, Fla.

Fort Gaines, Ala.

Fort Pickens, Fla.

District of New Orleans.

Jackson Barracks, La.

Fort Jackson, La.

Fort St. Philip, La.

District of San Diego.

San Diego Barracks, Cal.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal.

District of San Francisco.

Presidio, Cal.

Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.

Fort McDowell, Cal.

Fort Mason, Cal.

Fort Baker, Cal.

Fort Miley, Cal.

District of Puget Sound.

Fort Flagler, Wash.

Fort Worden, Wash.

Fort Casey, Wash.

District of the Columbia.

Fort Stevens, Oreg.

Fort Canby, Wash.

Fort Columbia, Wash.

District of San Juan.

Fort El Morro, Porto Rico.

Fort San Cristobal, Porto Rico.

District of Honolulu.

Camp McKinley, Hawaiian Islands.

In the coast artillery the chain of tactical command in a military department is as follows:

1. Department commander.
2. District commander.
3. Fort commander.
4. Fire commander.
5. Battery commander.

When local conditions permit the battery commander will be assigned to the command of a group of pieces of the same caliber in adjacent emplacements. The personnel of his command will consist of the company officers and such enlisted

men as may be fixed by the Secretary of War, according to the requirements of the service to which they are assigned.

All the operations of a battery command in action or drill come under the head of "Fire Discipline and Fire Direction."

Battery commands will be grouped according to location and tactical considerations into fire commands. Generally no fire command will consist of less than two battery commands. Such grouping, when local conditions admit, will be made with reference to the accomplishment of one or more objects in the general scheme of defense to meet every possible plan of the enemy.

The fire command is the lowest unit of executive fire control. The exercise of the function of a fire commander in action or drill comes under the head of "Fire Control." Although its minimum strength is two battery commands, nevertheless, to the command of each independent fort a field officer will be assigned when practicable as fort commander. When the fort consists of more than one fire command the fort commander will not be a fire commander, but will exercise general supervision, including submarine and land defense. If it consists of only one fire command he will be the fire commander.

An artillery district consists of two or more forts with their accompanying mine fields and land defenses over which supervision in action, according to a definite plan, may be exercised by a single head. Isolated single fire commands (such as Fort Caswell, Fort Rodman, and elsewhere) will be attached to districts for purposes of inspection and supervision.

The command of an artillery district devolves upon the senior artillery officer, who is responsible to the department commander for its efficiency, and shall have control within its limits of all matters relating to artillery instruction, drill, practice, and the procurement of artillery supplies and accessories. He will see that the orders of the department commander prescribing artillery instruction, artillery drill, and other exercises are uniform in his district, and after consultation with the fort commanders shall prescribe the amount of drill and instruction to be given to men on extra or special duty.

Accompanied by a member of his staff he shall visit each fort in his district at least twice each calendar month, and thoroughly inspect the armament, material and appliances, artillery records, and the personnel at the guns in their drills, and in fire control and direction. He will at the same time when practicable inspect the submarine defense. He shall correct such defects as may be remedied by the resources at hand. At the last inspection he shall prepare a report on the

prescribed form and forward the same on the last day of each quarter, through the department commander, to the Adjutant General.

He shall prepare and record a plan of defense for his district against hostile naval attack, one copy of which will be forwarded direct to the Chief of Artillery, and shall prescribe the occasions for and personally supervise the combined exercises of his district in fire control according to the adopted scheme.

He shall fix the dates for and shall personally supervise all artillery practice in his district. For these purposes and for those of official visits and inspections he shall be furnished with the necessary transportation.

Upon the recommendation of company commanders he will appoint or reduce to the ranks all company noncommissioned officers of artillery.

All correspondence and reports on artillery practice and material or accessories, all correspondence, reports, estimates, and requisitions from or to forts within his district which pertain to the Signal, Engineer, or Ordnance Department, and all correspondence relating to the discipline or efficiency of commissioned officers, and applications for their assignment to organizations within the district, leaves of absence for more than seven days, details on detached service shall pass through his office. (Quarterly property returns shall be rendered direct.)

He may attach lieutenants to any coast artillery organization in his district (the Chief of Artillery to be notified through the department commander of such action), may transfer enlisted men from one coast artillery organization to another, and detail detachments to and relieve them from subposts, in each case without expense to the United States. When expense is involved he will make the necessary recommendations to the department commander.

He shall make the official calls now required of post commanders and shall order the appropriate ceremonies within his district in case of official visits.

The post and headquarters of the district commander in each artillery district shall be designated in orders from the War Department.

All instructions, drill, exercise, practice, and administration, except as above specified, as well as the usual police and discipline, shall remain in the hands of the post commander as at present.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 28. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, March 12, 1903.**

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 100 (amended by General Orders, No. 144, November 7, 1901), 156, 197, 368, 585, 715 (amended by General Orders, No. 28, March 17, 1902), 753, 867, 897, 938, 984, 989, 1447, 1520 (amended by General Orders, No. 119, November 21, 1902), 1528 (amended by General Orders, No. 140, November 2, 1901), and 1727 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

100. The post noncommissioned staff consists of sergeants major of the Artillery Corps (senior grade), ordnance, post commissary, post quartermaster, and electrician sergeants, and sergeants major of the Artillery Corps (junior grade). They are appointed by the Secretary of War after due examination, as follows: Sergeants major of the Artillery Corps (senior grade) from sergeants major, Artillery Corps (junior grade); ordnance sergeants from sergeants of the line who have served at least eight years in the Army, including four years as non-commissioned officers, and who are less than forty-five years of age; post commissary sergeants from sergeants of the line who have served five years in the Army, including three years as noncommissioned officers; post quartermaster sergeants from sergeants of the line who have served four years in the Army; electrician sergeants from the Army, to be at time of appointment unmarried, under thirty years of age, and of good character; sergeants major of the Artillery Corps (junior grade) from sergeants of the Artillery Corps who have served at least five years in the Army, including three years as non-commissioned officers.

156. In time of peace a soldier serving in the second year or first six months of the third year of his first enlistment may apply to the Adjutant General of the Army through military channels for the privilege of purchasing his discharge, but such application will not be entertained unless based on satisfactory reasons fully set forth by the applicant and verified by the officer forwarding the application, nor unless accompanied by a statement of the soldier's immediate commanding officer showing the condition of his accounts. If such application be granted the purchase price will be entered on the final statements as an item due the United States. When the purchase money has been received the company commander will imme-

diately forward the same to a paymaster for deposit in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 1547, and will send the Paymaster General the usual notification thereof; after the receipt of the certificate of deposit he will note the amount on the final statements, thus showing the total credit of the soldier. A soldier once discharged by purchase will not be granted that favor a second time. A soldier serving in a second or any other enlistment, but not receiving continuous service or reenlisted pay, is not debarred from discharge by purchase. The price of purchase in the first month of the second year will be \$120, and will be \$5 less in each succeeding month for the period during which purchase may be authorized.

197. Recommendations for a certificate of merit must be based upon the statement of an eyewitness, preferably the immediate commander. The act or acts by which the enlisted man distinguished himself must be specifically described and when the recommendation is made by a commissioned officer who was an eyewitness it must be so stated. When a commissioned officer was not an eyewitness the testimony, when practicable, of at least two eyewitnesses who so describe themselves must accompany the recommendation. Each case will be submitted separately, forwarded through the regular channels, with the views or recommendations of each commander indorsed thereon, including the commanding officer of the regiment or the chief of the corps to which the enlisted man belongs.

368. The officer commanding an artillery district has the authority to appoint and reduce on the recommendation of their respective commanders the noncommissioned officers of bands, batteries, and companies. Where artillery organizations are detached or not serving in an artillery district the foregoing authority is vested in the commanding artillery officer.

585. Vouchers covering bills for advertising in newspapers must, prior to payment, be submitted to the Secretary of War, except in the Division of the Philippines where they will be submitted to the division commander for his approval before payment. They will be prepared by the publisher, in duplicate, upon prescribed forms, and each will have attached a copy of the advertisement cut from the newspaper. No voucher will contain the account of more than one newspaper, nor for more than one advertisement. The date of first and subsequent insertions; number of lines, squares, or folios; number

of insertions charged and ordered, and the amount charged will be entered in the proper columns. The column headed "Amount allowed" will be left blank. The receipt should be signed in duplicate by the publisher or proprietor or other person authorized to receipt for money in the name of the paper. Indorsed on the voucher will appear a copy of the authority of the War Department for the publication, stating its number. The accounts thus prepared will be forwarded by the certifying officer direct to the chief clerk of the War Department, except in the Division of the Philippines where they will be forwarded to the division adjutant general for the consideration of the division commander, with an indorsement describing the inclosures, preferably on letter of authority or if the letter of authority is not in the hands of the officer then by a letter of transmittal.

715. Every voucher in support of a payment for supplies or for services, except as provided for the Engineer Department in paragraph 715½ of these Regulations, whether it be made pursuant to a formally prepared contract, an accepted bid, or a purchase without advertising will be made out in favor of the creditor, giving his address, and must state (if for supplies furnished) the date of the purchase, the quantity and price of each article, and the amount, or (if for services) the character of the services, the date or dates on which rendered, and the amount. Where a purchase under an accepted bid after public notice is made, the voucher besides being subject to the foregoing requirements will be accompanied by a copy of the public notice, the accepted bid, and a copy of the letter accepting the bid, and must contain a certificate that the award was made to the lowest responsible bidder for the best and most suitable articles, and that the needs of the service required the purchase to be made in the manner indicated by the public notice. Where papers relating to two or more vouchers are required to accompany accounts they must be filed with the first voucher paid and reference thereto made on the other vouchers. A voucher for services by the day or month must state the nature of the service, the inclusive dates of service, the time for which payment is made, the rate of pay, and the amount, and the receipt of a creditor to a voucher for supplies furnished or services rendered must contain the words, "which I certify to be correct."

All vouchers when practicable will be rendered in the English language, but if rendered in a foreign language a translation of the same must accompany the voucher.

758. Supplies procured by one bureau will not be furnished to another except by special authority of the Secretary of War, except in the Division of the Philippines where the authority of the division commander is sufficient. When furnished and restored in kind they will be delivered at the post from which received, or at such other post as department commanders or chiefs of bureaus concerned may determine. If the transaction is between two bureaus of the War Department payment will be made at the contract or invoice price of the stores. When between a bureau of the War Department and any other Executive Department the amount to be paid will include the contract or invoice price and cost of transportation.

867. In the distribution of General Orders and Circulars from the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, division and department commanders are furnished such number of copies as they may deem necessary to supply *all* the officers on duty at their headquarters and a surplus number to meet special demands.

Commanding officers of posts are furnished one copy of each General Order or Circular for personal file, one for post file, four for each troop of cavalry, company of infantry and coast artillery, five for each battery of field artillery (one for the personal file of each officer and the other for the company file), and fifteen copies for regimental field officers and the post staff (excepting the surgeon and quartermaster, who are supplied through their respective staff departments).

Commanding officers of regiments serving at military posts are furnished five copies for the regimental files in addition to the number furnished them as post commanders. When a regiment is serving in the field seventy copies are furnished regimental headquarters, one copy each for battalion commanders and battalion adjutants, four copies for companies, and remaining number for colonel, staff, and surplus.

Officers of the staff departments are furnished copies through the chiefs of their respective departments.

Special Orders.—Seven full copies of Special Orders are furnished to the headquarters of each military division and department. These are intended for the department commander, adjutant general, inspector general, judge advocate, chief quartermaster, chief commissary, and chief surgeon. The chief paymaster is furnished a copy through the Paymaster General of the Army.

Extracts of Special Orders are furnished to *all concerned only*, either direct or through the immediate commander.

897. All officers of the Regular or Volunteer armies absent from their regiments, corps, or commands will at the end of each month make report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army, giving their address; if on duty, the date of commencement of same, nature thereof and by what authority, and if not on duty, date of commencement of and authority for absence; and any officer so absent who may incur any sickness or injury will include in his report for the month in which it occurred a statement of the fact giving the nature and cause of such sickness or injury.

933. Enlistments will not be antedated so as to allow the soldier additional pay for reenlistment who applies after the period of three months has expired, nor does an application for reenlistment, made within three months, entitle the soldier to such increase. The benefit provided in section 1284, Revised Statutes, can be obtained only by actual reenlistment before the expiration of the three months' limit prescribed in said section, as amended by the act of August 1, 1894 (28 Statutes at Large, 216).

984. Inspectors will exercise great care in examining property submitted to them for condemnation, and in making recommendations regarding its disposition. Articles "to be continued in service" are such as are still serviceable. Those "to be dropped" from the returns are such as can not be sold at the post and are not worth cost of transportation to an arsenal or depot for repair. If worthless, they must be so far destroyed as to prevent any possibility of future presentation. Such articles as can not be destroyed will, when practicable, be marked "I. C." (inspected—condemned), or will be broken up and the serviceable parts retained. Condemned animals will be branded "I. C." on the neck under the mane. Should the inspector's recommendation be disapproved in regard to articles marked "I. C.," the marks will be canceled and a certificate of the fact given to the responsible officer. Suitable brands and stencils will be kept for use of inspectors at posts and depots. Articles "to be sold at post" are such as are of no further public use, or not worth cost of transportation to a depot. Those "to be turned into depot" are such as can not be repaired at the post and are worth cost of transportation. Small arms found to be unfit for service will be turned in to the nearest arsenal or depot to be broken up, or disposed of in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of War.

Small arms found to be unfit for service in the Division of the Philippines will, however, be turned into the Manila ordnance depot, to be broken up or disposed of in pursuance of the orders of the division commander.

989. Department commanders, the commander of an army corps or army in the field, or the Commanding General of the Army, may give orders, on the reports of authorized inspectors, to sell, destroy, or make such other disposition of condemned property as the case may require, except the sale of ordnance and ordnance stores and the destruction of saddles issued by the Ordnance Department, for which the orders of the Secretary of War must be given. If the property be of considerable value, and there be good reason to suppose that it can be more advantageously applied or disposed of elsewhere than within the command, the matter will be referred to the War Department through the Adjutant General of the Army. But in the Division of the Philippines the orders of the division commander are sufficient for the destruction of condemned saddles and other ordnance and ordnance stores.

1447. An officer may forward his pay accounts a few days before maturity to a paymaster, who shall hold them until maturity and then remit the amount to the officer, or if he so request place it to the officer's credit with a bank; but an officer will neither hypothecate nor transfer a pay account not actually due. When due it may be transferred, when the following form of indorsement will be strictly observed: "I certify that I have this _____ day of _____, 190-, transferred the within account to _____ and have so notified the paymaster at (the station where it is to be paid)." When an account is so transferred the officer will, at the time of transfer, send a notification of the fact to the paymaster at the station where he is usually paid, and instruct the party to whom the account is transferred to forward it to such paymaster for payment. If the officer be on leave and transfers an account, he will forward his leave order with the notification, and the paymaster after indorsing payment thereon, in accordance with paragraph 1446, will return it to the officer. A transferred account will not be paid outside the department where the officer is stationed, except when transferred for the benefit of his family residing in another department, in which case the officer will send the notification, through the paymaster at the station where he is usually paid, to the paymaster whose station is nearest the address of

the payee; the former to forward with the notification any information he may have affecting the validity of the account.

1520. Should a soldier die or desert in the interval between signing the pay rolls and the receipt of the money at the post from the paymaster, the check or cash will be immediately returned to the paymaster by the company or detachment commander, the cash by express, through the Quartermaster's Department, the check by registered mail, and a note of explanation stating the fact of nonpayment and return of the check or money will be made on the roll, verified by the signature of the witnessing officer. The same course will be pursued should a soldier decline to receive his pay or if for any other reason it should be impracticable to deliver it to him in person. When a paymaster has had money returned to him in such cases he will cancel the signature of the soldier on the roll.

Should it appear from the pay rolls submitted to the paymaster that the term of any soldier thereon will expire and he be discharged before the pay rolls and money can be received back at the post, the paymaster will ignore the man's account and erase his signature from the "receipt" column, and the company commander in preparing such soldier's final statements will note thereon the date of last actual payment and not the date of expiration of muster period for which he has signed the rolls.

1528. Reenlistment pay, under section 1282, Revised Statutes, and act of August 1, 1894, will be allowed to all enlisted men at the rate of pay provided for the fifth year of continuous service. Reenlistment pay, having once been earned by continuance in service after a service of five years, will be paid to the soldier during all subsequent service whatever period of time may intervene between his discharge and subsequent enlistment.

1727. When sales of ordnance stores are recommended all of the copies of the inspection report will be forwarded by the department commander direct to the Chief of Ordnance for the final action of the Secretary of War, except in the Division of the Philippines where the reports will be forwarded for the action of the division commander, which is final.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following paragraphs are added to the Regulations:

1994. Neither a medal of honor nor a certificate of merit will be awarded in any case when the service of the person recommended, subsequent to the time when he distinguished himself, has not been honorable.

7154. Vouchers for supplies or for services other than by the day or month submitted in support of payments for all work carried on under the Engineer Department will be accompanied by the original bills submitted by the creditor and dated and signed by him or by his authorized representative, and vouchers with such bills attached will be made out in favor of the creditor, giving his address, and stating the account in general terms, with the aggregate amount only extended, and the words "as per bill hereto attached," or words of like import added, except that such original bills need not be attached to vouchers in the following cases, viz: Where under a contract quantities delivered or amounts due are determined by a duly authorized inspector, and his certificate as to the facts is filed with the voucher to which it pertains; where a bill of lading or transportation request accompanies a voucher for transportation services performed under public tariffs; where a voucher is for telegraphic services at rates fixed by the Postmaster General.

14474. An officer about to embark for service beyond sea and desiring to make provision for himself or his family in the United States, may send to the paymaster nearest the address of the payee, such full monthly accounts as he may elect, indorsing them as follows: "When due pay to _____," or "When due place to the credit of _____ with _____," or "When due place to my credit with _____." Such paymaster will immediately notify the chief paymaster of the department where the officer is to serve, of the months for which accounts have been so received, and will then pay them as they become due if the casualty list and stoppage circular show no bar to payment. Should an officer already in service beyond sea desire to have his accounts paid as above described, he will forward them, through the chief paymaster of the department where he is serving, to the paymaster whose station is nearest the address of the payee, and the former will make a record of the accounts so forwarded. In either case the officer will, at the time of forwarding the accounts, notify the Paymaster General of the months covered thereby, with the name and address of the party to whom payment is to be made.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 29. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 12, 1903.**

I--By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders, No. 67, May 15, 1900, from this office, is revoked, and the following instructions relative to making repairs to the armament of the various fortifications along the seacoast are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Whenever the armament of the seacoast fortifications, or part thereof, are in need of the services of skilled mechanics of the Ordnance Department the ordnance officers of forts are authorized, with the approval of their post commanders, to communicate directly with the officers of the Ordnance Department designated below, who have been instructed to comply with requests to furnish the necessary mechanics and materials. For this purpose applications will be made as follows, viz:

For the fortifications of the New England coast down to and including New London, Connecticut, to the armament officer, Northern Armament District, Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts.

For the fortifications of New York Harbor (excepting those on Sandy Hook), Delaware River, Baltimore, Washington, and Hampton Roads to the armament officer, Central Armament District, Army Building, New York City, New York.

For the fortifications on Sandy Hook to the armament officer, Sandy Hook Armament District, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, New Jersey.

For the fortifications of the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Wilmington, North Carolina, to Galveston, Texas, both inclusive, to the armament officer, Southern Armament District, Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Georgia.

For the fortifications of the Pacific Coast to the armament officer, Western Armament District, Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, California.

II--By direction of the Secretary of War, the requirements of so much of paragraph 41, page 17, General Orders, No. 132, December 31, 1902, from this office, as relates to steel scabbard in dull-finished nickel for the use of all officers with the service uniform are suspended until further orders.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

**W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.**

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTER : OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 80. } Washington, March 12, 1903.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 283 and 234 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

283. The flag of the President shall consist of a blue ground with the official coat of arms of the United States, as determined by the State Department, in the center, and shall be of the dimensions prescribed for the admiral's flag No. 1, 10.20 feet hoist, 14.40 feet fly.

HEADQUARTERS FLAG.

284. The headquarters flag of the President shall be of scarlet silk, 6 feet 6 inches fly and 4 feet on the pike, which shall be 10 feet long, including ferrule and head. The head shall consist of a globe, 3 inches in diameter, surmounted by an American eagle, alert, 4 inches high. In each of the four corners shall be a five-pointed white star. The points of these stars lie in the circumference of an imaginary circle of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches radius. The centers of these imaginary circles, which coincide with the centers of these stars, are 9 inches from the short sides and 7 inches from the long sides of the color. In the center of the color shall be a large fifth star, also of five points, which lie in the circumference of an imaginary circle of $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches radius. The center of this circle is the point of intersection of the diagonals of the color. The reentering angles of this large star lie in the circumference of an imaginary circle of 8 inches radius, with the same center as before. Inside of the star thus outlined is a parallel star, separated from it by a band of white $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. This inner star forms a blue field, upon which is the official coat of arms of the United States as determined by the State Department, the device being located by placing the middle point of the line dividing the chief from the paleways of the escutcheon upon the point of intersection of the diagonals of the color, and thus coinciding with the center of the larger star. On the scarlet field around the larger star are other white stars, one for each State, equally scattered in the reentering angles, and all included within the circumference of a circle of $19\frac{1}{4}$ inches radius, whose center is the center of the large star. The design, letters, figures, and stars are to be embroidered in silk, the same on both sides of the color. The edges of the color are to be trimmed with knotted fringe, of silver and gold, 3 inches wide, and one cord (having two tassels) 8 feet 6 inches long and made of red, white, and blue silk intermixed.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 31. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 14, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, and in substitution of General Orders, No. 133, December 31, 1902, from this office, the following rules and regulations will be observed in procuring and accounting for submarine mining property:

Requisitions from artillery officers for submarine mining property will be sent to the commandant of the School of Submarine Defense, who will consolidate them and forward them to the Chief of Artillery. These requisitions when approved by the Chief of Artillery will be referred to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, who will then direct their purchase in accordance with law and regulations.

Requisitions will be made in duplicate on Ordnance form (22 a) and forwarded quarterly. Special requisitions will be made only in case of emergency.

Only material designed strictly for submarine defense will be supplied, and if articles are needed for this purpose not listed in the Torpedo Manual they will be fully described and the necessity therefor fully stated in the column of remarks.

Prices ruling in the vicinity of the post will be given when known.

The property will be accounted for on a separate semiannual return (Form 1 o) to the Chief of Ordnance by the submarine mining officer, and the quarterly statement (Form 33 a) showing the stores on hand will be forwarded through each artillery district commander to the Chief of Artillery direct.

The property will be turned over to the Ordnance Department and the proper receipts and invoices exchanged so that it may be taken up on the return for the half year ending June 30, 1903.

The separate return (Form 1 o, semiannual return of submarine mining property) with headings properly printed, is now in course of preparation, together with Form 33 a, and will be issued in time for the rendering of the return for the half year referred to in the previous paragraph.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 32. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, March 16, 1903.**

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, namely:

*** * * * ***

UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

For the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois, as follows:

For machinery and shop fixtures, ten thousand dollars.

For general care, preservation, and improvements; for painting and care and preservation of permanent buildings; for building fences and sewers, grading grounds, and roads, ten thousand dollars.

For the Rock Island Bridge, as follows:

For operating and care and preservation of Rock Island Bridge and Viaduct, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

AUGUSTA ARSENAL, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA: For necessary connection with sewer system of the village of Summerville, Georgia, provided that no other or further charge shall be made against the United States for the future use of said sewer system, three thousand dollars.

SANDY HOOK PROVING GROUND, NEW JERSEY: For building and repairing roads and walks, and for general repairs of shops, storehouses, and quarters, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For one passenger and freight boat, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For one fireproof brick magazine for storing ammunition, eight thousand dollars.

In all, seventy-five thousand five hundred dollars.

POWDER DEPOT, NEAR DOVER, NEW JERSEY: For storehouse for nitrate of soda, ten thousand dollars.

Toward increase of transportation facilities, fifteen thousand dollars.

For constructing new wagon road, five thousand dollars.

For power house, to contain also carpenter, machine, blacksmith, and tin shops, thirty thousand dollars.

For wheel and dynamo house, five thousand dollars.

For installation of electric lighting plant, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

SPRINGFIELD ARSENAL, SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: For general care, repair of quarters, of buildings, and machinery not used for manufacturing purposes, and of grounds and roads, ten thousand dollars;

For shed for cuttings, filings, and so forth, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For iron girder bridge across canal in front of new shops, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, thirteen thousand dollars.

TESTING MACHINES, WATERTOWN ARSENAL: For labor and materials in caring for, preserving, and operating the United States testing machines at Watertown Arsenal, including such new tools and appliances as may be required, fifteen thousand dollars.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS: For lavatory and water-closet for shops, three thousand five hundred dollars.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WATERVLIET, NEW YORK: For introducing steam heat in barracks and hospital building, five thousand dollars.

REPAIRS OF ARSENALS: For repairs and improvements at arsenals and powder depots, and to meet such unforeseen expenditures as accidents or other contingencies during the year may render necessary, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

For improvement and care of public grounds, District of Columbia, as follows:

For improvement and maintenance of grounds south of Executive Mansion, four thousand dollars.

For ordinary care of greenhouses and nursery, two thousand dollars.

For ordinary care of Lafayette Park, one thousand dollars.

For ordinary care of Franklin Park, one thousand dollars.

For improvement and ordinary care of Lincoln Park, two thousand dollars.

For care and improvement of Monument Grounds and annex (Potomac Park) to Monument Grounds, seven thousand dollars.

The officer in charge of public buildings and grounds may hereafter authorize the temporary use of the Monument Grounds or grounds south of the Executive Mansion or other reservations in the District of Columbia for playgrounds for children and adults, under regulations to be prescribed by him.

For continuing improvement of reservation numbered seventeen, and site of old canal northwest of same, two thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no part thereof shall be expended upon other than property belonging to the United States.

For construction and repair of post-and-chain fences, repair of high iron fences, constructing stone coping about reservations, painting watchmen's lodges, iron fences, vases, lamps, and lamp-posts; manure, and hauling the same, and removing snow and ice; purchase and repair of seats and tools; trees, tree and plant stakes, labels, lime, whitewashing, and stock for nursery, flower pots, twine, baskets, wire, splints, moss, and lycopodium, to be purchased by contract or otherwise, as the Secretary of War may determine; care, construction, and repair of fountains; abating nuisances, cleaning statues, and repairing pedestals, sixteen thousand and fifty dollars.

For improvement, care, and maintenance of various reservations, twenty thousand dollars.

For improvement, care, and maintenance of Smithsonian grounds, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For improvement, care, and maintenance of Judiciary Park, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For laying asphalt walks in various reservations, two thousand dollars.

For broken-stone road covering for parks, two thousand dollars.

For curbing and flagging for park roads and walks, two thousand dollars.

One half of the foregoing sums under "Buildings and grounds in and around Washington" shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States.

Under appropriations herein contained no contract shall be made for making or repairing concrete or asphalt pavements in Washington City at a higher price than one dollar and seventy cents per square yard for a quality equal to the best laid in the District of Columbia prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and with a base of not less than six inches in thickness.

For improvement, care, and maintenance of grounds of Executive Departments, one thousand dollars.

For such trees, shrubs, plants, fertilizers, and skilled labor for the grounds of the Library of Congress as may be requested by the superintendent of the Library building, one thousand dollars.

For such trees, shrubs, plants, fertilizers, and skilled labor for the grounds of the Capitol as may be requested by the superintendent of the Capitol building, three thousand dollars.

For improvement and maintenance of Executive Mansion grounds (within iron fence), four thousand dollars.

For the employment of an engineer by the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For purchase and repair of machinery and tools for shops at nursery, two thousand dollars.

EXECUTIVE MANSION: For care, repair, and refurnishing of Executive Mansion, sixty thousand dollars, to be expended by contract or otherwise, as the President may determine.

For fuel for the Executive Mansion, greenhouses, and stable, eight thousand dollars.

For care and maintenance of greenhouses, seven thousand dollars.

For repairs to and reerection of greenhouses, Executive Mansion, three thousand dollars.

To procure for the Executive Mansion an oil portrait of the President, two thousand five hundred dollars.

LIGHTING THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AND PUBLIC GROUNDS: For gas, pay of lamplighters, gas fitters, and laborers; purchase, erection, and repair of lamps and lamp-posts; purchase of matches, and repairs of all kinds; stoves, fuel, and lights

for office and office stable, watchmen's lodges, and for the greenhouses at the nursery, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That for each five-foot burner not connected with a meter in the lamps on the public grounds not more than twenty dollars shall be paid per lamp for gas, including lighting, cleaning, and keeping the lamps in repair, under any expenditure provided for in this act; and said lamps shall burn every night, on the average, from fifteen minutes after sunset to forty-five minutes before sunrise; and authority is hereby given to substitute other illuminating material for the same or less price, and to use so much of the sum hereby appropriated as may be necessary for that purpose: *Provided further*, That three thousand four hundred dollars of the foregoing sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the remainder from the Treasury of the United States.

For lighting six arc electric lights in Executive Mansion grounds within the iron fence, at not exceeding eighty dollars per light per annum, which shall cover the entire cost to the United States of lighting and maintaining in good order each electric light in said grounds, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For lighting six arc electric lights at the propagating gardens, at not exceeding eighty dollars per light per annum, which sum shall cover the entire cost of lighting and maintaining in good order each of said arc electric lights, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For lighting arc electric lights in public grounds as follows: For seven in grounds south of the Executive Mansion, thirty-two in Lafayette, Franklin, Judiciary, and Lincoln parks, and fourteen in grounds south of Executive Mansion and in Monument Park, at not exceeding eighty dollars per light per annum, which sum shall cover the entire cost of lighting and maintaining in good order each of said arc electric lights; in all, four thousand two hundred and forty dollars, one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States.

REPAIR OF WATER PIPES: For repairing and extending water pipes, purchase of apparatus for cleaning them, purchase of hose, and for cleaning the springs and repairing and renewing the pipes of the same that supply the Capitol, the Executive Mansion, and the building for the State, War, and Navy Departments, two thousand five hundred dollars.

TELEGRAPH TO CONNECT THE CAPITOL WITH THE DEPART-

MENTS AND GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: For care and repair of existing lines, one thousand five hundred dollars.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT: For the care and maintenance of the Washington Monument, namely: For one custodian, at one hundred dollars per month; one steam engineer, at eighty dollars per month; one assistant steam engineer, at sixty dollars per month; one fireman, at fifty dollars per month; one assistant fireman, at forty-five dollars per month; one conductor of elevator car at seventy-five dollars per month; one attendant on floor, at sixty dollars per month; one attendant on top floor, at sixty dollars per month; three night and day watchmen, at sixty dollars per month each; in all, eight thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

For fuel, lights, oil, waste, packing, tools, matches, paints, brushes, brooms, lanterns, rope, nails, screws, lead, electric lights, heating apparatus, oil stoves for elevator car and upper and lower floors, repairs to engines, boilers, dynamos, elevator, and repairs of all kinds connected with the Monument and machinery, and purchase of all necessary articles for keeping the Monument, machinery, elevator, and electric plant in good order, three thousand dollars.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Toward the construction of works on harbors and rivers under contract and otherwise, and within the limits authorized by law, namely:

Improving harbor at Charleston, South Carolina: For continuing improvement, sixty thousand dollars

For works authorized by the river and harbor act of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, as follows:

Improving Cumberland Sound, Georgia and Florida: For continuing improvement, four hundred thousand dollars.

Improving Kentucky River, Kentucky: For continuing improvement, two hundred thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at San Pedro, California: For continuing construction of breakwater, five hundred thousand dollars.

Improving Winyaw Bay, South Carolina: For continuing improvement of harbor at Winyaw Bay, one hundred thousand dollars.

For works authorized by the river and harbor act of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, as follows:

Improving harbor at Ashtabula, Ohio: For completing improvement, one hundred and eighteen thousand dollars.

Improving channel in Gowanus Bay, New York: For continuing improvement of Bay Ridge and Red Hook channels, two hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Black River, Ohio: For continuing improvements, nine thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Calumet, Illinois: For completing improvement, two hundred and four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Improving Mississippi River from the mouth of the Ohio to Minneapolis, Minnesota: For continuing improvement between Saint Paul and Minneapolis, two hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty-three cents.

Improving harbor at New York, New York: For continuing improvement of Ambrose Channel (formerly known as East Channel) across Sandy Hook Bar, seven hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at New Haven, Connecticut: For continuing improvement in accordance with the adopted and extended projects, sixty-three thousand and seventy-three dollars and ninety cents.

Improving Ohio River below Pittsburg, Pennsylvania: For continuing construction of Dams Numbered Thirteen and Eighteen, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at San Francisco, California: For continuing improvement by the removal of Blossam Rock, fifty thousand dollars.

Improving Tampa Bay, Florida: For continuing improvement of channel from the Gulf of Mexico to Port Tampa, one hundred and eighty-six thousand three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents.

Improving harbor at Toledo, Ohio: For continuing improvement, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

For works authorized by the river and harbor act of nineteen hundred and two, as follows:

Improving harbor at Boston, Massachusetts: For continuing improvement by providing channels thirty-five feet deep, and of authorized widths, from the navy-yard at Charlestown and the Chelsea and Charles river bridges to President Roads, and thence by route designated as numbered three through Broad Sound to the ocean, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Fall River, Massachusetts: For com-

pleting improvement, one hundred and seventeen thousand four hundred and twelve dollars.

Improving harbor at Gloucester, Massachusetts: For continuing improvement in accordance with the approved and modified project, sixty thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at New London, Connecticut: For continuing improvement, sixty thousand dollars.

Improving Lake Erie entrance to Black Rock Harbor and Erie Basin, New York: For continuing improvement, two hundred thousand dollars.

Improving Arthur Kill, New York and New Jersey: For continuing improvement of channel from Kill von Kull to Raritan Bay, in connection with adopted or modified project as authorized, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving Harbor at Baltimore, Maryland: For completing improvement of harbor at Southwest Baltimore (Spring Garden), two hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars.

For completing improvement of channel of Curtis Bay, Baltimore Harbor, one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars.

Improving Hampton Roads, Virginia: For completing improvement by removal of Middle Ground Bar, two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Norfolk, Virginia: For continuing improvement by removal of Hospital Point, one hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

Improving harbor at Savannah, Georgia: For continuing improvement in accordance with approved or modified project as authorized, seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Improving Biscayne Bay, Florida: For continuing improvement, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Mobile, Alabama: For continuing improvement, two hundred thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Galveston, Texas: For continuing work of restoration of channel and jetties in accordance with approved or modified plan as authorized, three hundred thousand dollars.

For continuing improvement of channel, Galveston, Texas, from outer end of inner bar to Fifty-first street, two hundred thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Cleveland, Ohio: For continuing improvement in accordance with the plan for new harbor en-

trance and breakwater extension, two hundred and twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Improving harbor at Conneaut, Ohio: For continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Waukegan, Illinois: For completing improvements in accordance with the modified project as authorized, two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Ludington, Michigan: For completing improvement, one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Marquette, Michigan: For completing improvement, eighty thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Saugatuck and Kalamazoo River, Michigan: For continuing improvement according to the alternative project involving a new cut to Lake Michigan, one hundred thousand dollars.

Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal: For completing improvement of Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal and harbor of refuge connected therewith, one hundred and seventy eight thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Oakland, California: For continuing improvement, one hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at San Diego, California: For completing improvement, one hundred and ninety-two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Improving San Pablo Bay, California: For continuing improvement by constructing a channel between the Straits of Karquines and the Golden Gate, off Point Pinole, Point Wilson, and Lone Tree Point, two hundred thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Tacoma, Washington: For continuing improvement, one hundred thousand dollars.

Improving Passaic River, New Jersey: For continuing improvement from the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railroad bridge to deep water in Staten Island Sound, one hundred thousand dollars.

Improving Delaware River, Pennsylvania and New Jersey: For continuing improvement from Christian street, Philadelphia, to Delaware Bay, one million four hundred thousand dollars.

Improving Appomattox River, Virginia: For continuing improvement by the deflection and improvement of the river at Petersburg, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Improving Great Pedee River, South Carolina: For contin-

uing improvement of upper portion of river, forty thousand dollars.

Improving of Saint Johns River, Florida: For continuing improvement from Jacksonville to the ocean in accordance with the approved and modified project, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving Black Warrior, Warrior, and Tombigbee rivers, Alabama: For continuing improvement by the construction of locks and dams numbered one, two, and three in the Tombigbee and Warrior rivers, two hundred thousand dollars.

Improving Pascagoula River, Mississippi: For continuing improvement from three miles above the mouth of Dog River to the seventeen-foot contour in Mississippi Sound, one hundred thousand dollars.

Improving Southwest Pass, Mississippi River: For continuing improvement in accordance with the approved or modified project as authorized, one million dollars.

Improving Galveston Ship Channel and Buffalo Bayou, Texas: For continuing improvement to a uniform depth in divisions one and two, five hundred thousand dollars.

Improving Trinity River, Texas: For continuing improvement by the construction of locks and dams and the operation of snag boats upon the river between the mouth and section one, and by clearing this portion of the river for through navigation, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving Ouachita River, Arkansas and Louisiana: For continuing improvement of Ouachita and Black rivers, Arkansas and Louisiana, by the construction of lock numbered four, near Monroe, Louisiana, and of lock numbered six, near Roland Raft, Arkansas, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving Mississippi River from mouth of Ohio River to Minneapolis, Minnesota: For continuing improvement from the mouth of the Ohio River to the mouth of the Missouri River, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing improvement from the mouth of the Missouri River to Saint Paul, Minnesota, four hundred thousand dollars.

Improving Tennessee River below Chattanooga, Tennessee, Alabama, and Kentucky: For continuing improvement at Colbert and Bee Tree shoals by the construction of a lateral canal, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving Ohio River below Pittsburg, Pennsylvania: For

continuing construction of dams numbered two, three, four, and five, three hundred thousand dollars.

For continuing construction of lock at dam numbered eight, two hundred thousand dollars.

For continuing construction of lock at dam numbered eleven, two hundred thousand dollars.

For continuing construction of dam numbered thirty-seven, four hundred thousand dollars.

Improving Monongahela River, Pennsylvania: For completing the reconstruction of lock and dam numbered two, four hundred and fifty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars.

Improving Big Sandy River, West Virginia and Kentucky: For continuing improvement by the construction of locks and dams on Big Sandy River and Tug and Levisa forks of the same, fifty thousand dollars.

Improving Detroit River, Michigan: For continuing improvement from Detroit to Lake Erie, in accordance with "Plan A," four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving Middle and West Neebish channels, Saint Marys River, Michigan: For continuing improvement, eight hundred thousand dollars.

Improving Stockton and Mormon channels, California: For continuing improvement by dredging and by the construction of a canal to divert the waters of Mormon Channel into Calaveras River at and near the city of Stockton, fifty thousand dollars.

Improving Mouth of Columbia River, Oregon and Washington: For continuing improvement in accordance with the approved or modified project, as authorized, one million dollars.

UNDER THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

Improving Mississippi River: For continuing improvement of Mississippi River from Head of Passes to the mouth of the Ohio River, including salaries and clerical, office, traveling, and miscellaneous expenses of the Mississippi River Commission, two million dollars.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

FOR NATIONAL CEMETERIES: For maintaining and improving national cemeteries, including fuel for superintendents of

national cemeteries, pay of laborers and other employees, purchase of tools and materials, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement and repair of the military cemetery on the Fort Crawford Reservation at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and for the purpose of purchasing a suitable approach to said cemetery, the sum of three thousand dollars heretofore appropriated is reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and four.

FOR SUPERINTENDENTS OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES: For pay of seventy-five superintendents of national cemeteries, sixty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

HEADSTONES FOR GRAVES OF SOLDIERS: For continuing the work of furnishing headstones for unmarked graves of Union soldiers, sailors, and marines in national, post, city, town, and village cemeteries, naval cemeteries at navy-yards and stations of the United States, and other burial places, under the acts of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and February third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, fifty thousand dollars.

REPAIRING ROADWAYS TO NATIONAL CEMETERIES: For repairs to roadways to national cemeteries which have been constructed by special authority of Congress: *Provided*, That no railroad shall be permitted upon the right of way which may have been acquired by the United States to a national cemetery, or to encroach upon any roads or walks constructed thereon and maintained by the United States, fifteen thousand dollars.

BURIAL OF INDIGENT SOLDIERS: For expenses of burying in the Arlington National Cemetery, or in the cemeteries of the District of Columbia, indigent ex-Union soldiers, sailors, and marines of the late civil war who die in the District of Columbia, to be disbursed by the Secretary of War, at a cost not exceeding forty-five dollars for such burial expenses in each case, exclusive of cost of grave, three thousand dollars.

ROAD TO NATIONAL CEMETERY, PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: For continuation of stone wall on the boundary line of the reservation of the Presidio of San Francisco, California, five thousand dollars.

ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD: For repair and preservation of monuments, tablets, observation tower, roads, and fences, and so forth, made and constructed by the United States upon

public land within the limits of the Antietam battlefield, near Sharpsburg, Maryland, three thousand dollars.

For pay of superintendent of Antietam battlefield, said superintendent to perform his duties under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department and to be selected and appointed by the Secretary of War, at his discretion, the person selected and appointed to this position to be an honorably discharged Union soldier, one thousand five hundred dollars.

BRINGING HOME THE REMAINS OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS WHO DIE ABROAD: To enable the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to cause to be transported to their homes the remains of officers and soldiers who die at military camps or who are killed in action or who die in the field or hospital in Alaska and at places outside of the limits of the United States, or who die while on voyage at sea, forty thousand dollars.

BRINGING HOME THE REMAINS OF CIVIL EMPLOYEES OF THE ARMY WHO DIE ABROAD AND SOLDIERS WHO DIE ON TRANSPORTS: To enable the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to cause to be transported to their homes the remains of civilian employees of the Army, who have died, or who may hereafter die, while in the employ of the War Department in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, China, Alaska, and the Philippines, including the remains of any honorably discharged soldiers who are entitled under the terms of their discharge to return transportation on Government transport, and who die while on said transport, five thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: For the relief of the distress in the Philippine Islands, to be expended under the direction and in the discretion of the Philippine government in such proportions as they deem wise, in the direct purchase and distribution or sale of farm implements, farm animals, supplies, and necessities of life, and through the employment of labor in the construction of government wagon roads, and other public works, to be immediately available, three million dollars. And the Governor of the Philippines shall submit to the Secretary of War a statement of all expenditures hereunder.

CARE OF CIVIL RECORDS OF THE LATE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF CUBA: For classification, arrangement, care, and storage of the civil records of the late military government of occupation of Cuba, including hire of clerks, messengers, and

every other necessary expense in connection therewith, eleven thousand two hundred and eighty dollars, to be immediately available.

MILITARY POSTS: For the construction of buildings at and the enlargement of such military posts as, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, may be necessary, and for the erection of barracks and quarters for the artillery in connection with adopted project for seacoast defenses, and for the purchase of suitable building sites for said barracks and quarters, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

For additional amount necessary for purchase of land for a military post at or near Indianapolis, Indiana, and for necessary expenses incident to the appraisal and sale of the arsenal property in said city, thirty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For continuing the establishment, in the vicinity of Manila, Philippine Islands, of a military post, including the construction of barracks, quarters for officers, hospital, storehouses, and other buildings, as well as water supply, lighting, sewerage, and drainage necessary for the accommodation of a garrison of two full regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, to be immediately available, one million dollars.

For the purchase of about eight hundred and forty-five acres of land lying south of the Fort Snelling Military Reservation, for use as a target range; also for purchase of the improvements thereon, at not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For purchase of not less than one hundred and ten acres of land adjoining the military post at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and lying between that post and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, the same being required for sites for the additional buildings necessary for the accommodation of the increased garrison and for drill ground, two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For construction, including heating and plumbing, of a three-story and basement storehouse at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The unexpended appropriation of twenty-five thousand dol-

lars in sundry civil act approved June twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and two, for completing construction of an addition to fireproof storehouse at the clothing depot at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and installing elevators, is hereby made available for putting a new roof on fireproof annex to storehouse numbered three, including such repairs to walls and upper story as may be necessitated thereby, and repairing roofs of three iron storehouses, all at the said depot.

For purchase of a tract of land at Skagway, Alaska, to be used as a site for a military post, five hundred dollars.

ENLARGEMENT OF GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK: For continuing plan of improvement for the enlargement of Governors Island, New York Harbor, by wharf work, dredging, bulkhead, and filling, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA: For repair and maintenance of wharf, including all necessary labor and material therefor, fuel for waiting rooms, and water for flushing closets, seven thousand nine hundred and forty five dollars; wharfinger, nine hundred dollars; labor, four hundred and twenty dollars; in all, nine thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars; for one-half of said sum to be supplied by the United States, four thousand six hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents.

Repairs and operation of roads, pavements, streets, lights, and general police: For rakes, shovels, and brooms; repairs to streets, macadamizing, brick, cement, terra-cotta drainpipe, and catch-basins; electric lights for streets, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; driver for police cart, four hundred and eighty dollars; laborer policing roads, four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, three thousand nine hundred and ten dollars; for one-half of said sum to be supplied by the United States, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars.

Maintenance of sewer system: For coal and wood, waste, oil, and pump repairs, sewer pipe, cement, brick, and supplies, new roof, sewerage tank, one thousand seven hundred dollars; two engineers, at nine hundred dollars each; two firemen, at six hundred dollars each; two laborers, at five hundred dollars each; in all, five thousand seven hundred dollars; for one-half of said sum to be supplied by the United States, two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK: For the improvement of the Yellowstone National Park, in accordance with the approved project, including maintenance and

repair of existing improvements, to be expended by and under the direction of the Secretary of War, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Private parties or companies doing business in the Yellowstone National Park under authority from the Government may be permitted, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, to use electricity furnished by the electric lighting and power plant of Fort Yellowstone and Mammoth Hot Springs at actual cost to the Government for operation, maintenance, and depreciation of the plant and ten per centum additional, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK: To enable the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made of the most practicable route for a wagon road into said park, and toward the construction of said road after the survey herein provided for shall have been made, ten thousand dollars.

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK: For continuing the establishment of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park; for the compensation and expenses of two civilian commissioners; maps, surveys, clerical and other assistance, messenger, office expenses, and all other necessary expenses; foundations for State monuments; mowing; historical tablets, iron and bronze; iron gun carriages; for roads and their maintenance, and for the purchase of land already authorized by law, forty thousand dollars.

SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK: For continuing the work of establishing a national military park on the battlefield of Shiloh, Tennessee; for the compensation of three civilian commissioners and the secretary, clerical and other services, labor, land, iron gun carriages and historical tablets, maps and surveys, roads, purchase and transportation of supplies and materials, office and other necessary expenses, twenty thousand dollars.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK: For continuing the work of establishing the national park at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania: for the acquisition of lands, surveys, and maps; constructing, improving, and maintaining avenues, roads, and bridges thereon; making fences and gates; marking the lines of battle with tablets and guns, each tablet bearing a brief legend giving historic facts, and compiled without censure and without praise; preserving the features of the battlefield and the monu-

ments thereon; providing for a suitable office for the commissioners in Gettysburg; compensation of three civilian commissioners, clerical and other services; expenses, and labor; the purchase and preparation of tablets and gun carriages and placing them in position, and all other expenses incidental to the foregoing, sixty thousand dollars.

VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK: For continuing the work of establishing the Vicksburg National Military Park; for the compensation of three civilian commissioners, the secretary and historian; for clerical and other services, labor, iron gun carriages, the mounting of siege guns, monuments, markers, and historical tablets giving historical facts, compiled without praise and without censure; maps and surveys; roads, bridges, restoration of earthworks, purchase and transportation of supplies and materials; office and other necessary expenses, fifty thousand dollars.

MAPS, WAR DEPARTMENT: For publication of maps for use of the War Department, inclusive of war maps, the unexpended balance of the sum of five thousand dollars appropriated for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three is hereby reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and four.

SURVEY OF NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES: For survey of northern and northwestern lakes, including all necessary expenses for preparing, correcting, extending, printing, and issuing charts and bulletins, and of investigating lake levels, with a view to their regulation, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

TRANSPORTATION OF REPORTS AND MAPS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES: For the transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries through the Smithsonian Institution, one hundred dollars.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS: For furnishing artificial limbs and apparatus, or commutation therefor, and necessary transportation, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of War, one hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars.

APPLIANCES FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS: For furnishing surgical appliances to persons disabled in the military or naval service of the United States, and not entitled to artificial limbs or trusses for the same disabilities, to be disbursed

under the direction of the Secretary of War, two thousand dollars.

SUPPORT AND MEDICAL TREATMENT OF DESTITUTE PATIENTS: For the support and medical treatment of ninety-five medical and surgical patients who are destitute, in the city of Washington, under a contract to be made with the Providence Hospital by the Surgeon-General of the Army, nineteen thousand dollars; for the reconstruction and completion of the old Providence Hospital building and renovation and rearrangement of grades and approaches to the hospital and the fitting up and equipping of a modern morgue, one hundred thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and nineteen thousand dollars, one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL: For maintenance, to enable it to provide medical and surgical treatment to persons unable to pay therefor, under a contract to be made with the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia, nineteen thousand dollars; for the erection of a building on the Garfield Memorial Hospital grounds for heating, cooking, laundry, and electric-elevator purposes and furnishing the same for use, and for the erection and furnishing of new surgical rooms with modern appliances, one hundred thousand dollars, to be immediately available, and to be expended under the direction of the trustees of Garfield Memorial Hospital; in all, one hundred and nineteen thousand dollars, one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States.

CALIFORNIA DÉBRIS COMMISSION: For defraying the expenses of the Commission in carrying on the work authorized by the act of Congress approved March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, fifteen thousand dollars.

HARBOR OF NEW YORK: For prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City:

For pay of inspectors, deputy inspectors, office force, and expenses of office, ten thousand two hundred and sixty dollars;

For pay of crews and maintenance of five steam tugs and three launches, sixty thousand dollars;

For generally overhauling and repairing steam tug Lamont, five thousand dollars.

For purchase or construction of one steam tug to replace the launches Active and Alert and the tug Argus, forty-five thousand dollars;

In all, one hundred and twenty thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

For the support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, as follows:

AT THE CENTRAL BRANCH, AT DAYTON, OHIO: For current expenses, namely: Pay of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Home, with such exceptions as are hereinafter noted, and their clerks and orderlies; also payments for chaplains and religious instruction, printers, bookbinders, librarians, musicians, telegraph and telephone operators, guards, policemen, watchmen, and fire company; for all property and materials purchased for their use, including repairs not done by the Home; for necessary expenditures for articles of amusement, boats, library books, magazines, papers, pictures, and musical instruments, and for repairs not done by the Home; and for stationery, advertising, legal advice, for payments due heirs of deceased members: *Provided*, That all receipts on account of the effects of deceased members during the fiscal year shall be also available for such payments; and for such other expenditures as can not properly be included under other heads of expenditure, fifty-four thousand dollars;

For subsistence, namely: Pay of commissary sergeants, commissary clerks, porters, laborers, bakers, cooks, dishwashers, waiters, and others employed in the subsistence department; the cost of all articles purchased for the regular ration, and the subsistence of civilian employees regularly employed and residing at the Branch, their freight, preparation, and serving; aprons, caps, and jackets for kitchen and dining-room employees; of tobacco; of all dining-room and kitchen furniture and utensils, bakers' and butchers' tools and appliances, and their repair not done by the Home, two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars;

For household, namely: Expenditures for furniture for officers' quarters; for bedsteads, bedding, bedding material, and all other articles required in the quarters of the members, and of civilian employees permanently employed and residing at

the Branch, and for their repair, if they are not repaired by the Home; for fuel, including fuel for cooking, heat, and light; for engineers and firemen, bath-house keepers, hall cleaners, laundrymen, gas makers, and privy watchmen, and for all labor, materials, and appliances required for household use, and for their repairs unless the repairs are made by the Home, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For hospital, namely: Pay of assistant surgeons, matrons, druggists, hospital clerks and stewards, ward masters, nurses, cooks, waiters, readers, hospital carriage drivers, hearse drivers, gravediggers, funeral escort, and for such other services as may be necessary for the care of the sick; for surgical instruments and appliances, medical books, medicine, liquors, fruits, and other necessities for the sick not on the regular ration; for bedsteads, bedding, and bedding materials, and all other articles necessary for the wards, and for the quarters of the assistant surgeons, nurses, and other civilian employees attached to the hospital permanently employed and residing at the Branch; for hospital kitchen and dining-room furniture and appliances, including aprons, caps, and jackets for hospital kitchen and dining-room employees; carriage, hearse, stretchers, coffins; for tools of gravediggers, and for all repairs to hospital furniture and appliances not done by the Home, fifty-six thousand five dollars;

For transportation, namely: For transportation of members of the Home, four thousand dollars;

For repairs, namely: Pay of chief engineer, builders, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, gas fitters, electrical workers, plumbers, tinsmiths, steam fitters, stone and brick masons, whitewashers, and laborers, and for all appliances and materials used under this head; also for repairs of roads and other improvements of a permanent character, fifty-six thousand five hundred dollars;

For fire escapes for hospitals, one thousand six hundred dollars:

For one barrack, fifty-five thousand dollars;

For farm, namely: Pay of farmer, chief gardener, harness makers, farm hands, gardeners, horseshoers, stablemen, teamsters, dairymen, herders, and laborers, and for all tools, appliances, and materials required for farm, garden, and dairy work; for grain, hay, straw, dressing, seed, carriages, wagons, carts, and other conveyances; for all animals purchased for

stock or for work (including animals in the park); for all materials, tools, and labor for flower garden, lawn, and park; for rent of leased lands, and for repairs not done by the Home, eighteen thousand dollars;

In all, six hundred and forty thousand six hundred dollars;

AT THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-four thousand eight hundred dollars;

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars;

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, sixty-five thousand five hundred dollars;

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-three thousand dollars;

For transportation of members of the Home, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-five thousand dollars;

For elevator in hospital, six thousand one hundred dollars;

For addition to quartermaster's storehouse, with equipment, eight thousand five hundred dollars;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, ten thousand five hundred dollars;

In all, three hundred and twenty-five thousand two hundred dollars.

AT THE EASTERN BRANCH AT TOGUS, MAINE: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-five thousand dollars;

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars;

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, sixty-two thousand dollars;

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars;

For transportation of members of the Home, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-six thousand dollars;

For quartermaster's storehouse and equipment, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For gateways and lodges for main entrances, five thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars;

For greenhouse, six thousand dollars;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty dollars;

In all, three hundred and forty-four thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars.

AT THE SOUTHERN BRANCH, AT HAMPTON, VIRGINIA: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-one thousand one hundred dollars;

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars;

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, seventy-five thousand dollars;

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-six thousand dollars;

For transportation of members of the Home, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-two thousand dollars.

For officers' quarters, four thousand dollars;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, nine thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars;

In all, three hundred and seventy-three thousand two hundred dollars.

AT THE WESTERN BRANCH, AT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, forty-one thousand eight hundred dollars;

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars;

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, seventy thousand dollars;

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, forty thousand dollars;

For transportation of members of the Home, four thousand dollars;

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-five thousand dollars;

For elevators for hospital, five thousand dollars;

For carpenter shop, three thousand dollars;

For conservatory, six thousand dollars;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, seventeen thousand dollars;

In all, three hundred and seventy-six thousand eight hundred dollars.

AT THE PACIFIC BRANCH, AT SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA:

For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-two thousand three hundred dollars;

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars;

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, fifty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars;

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, forty-three thousand dollars;

For transportation of members of the Home, three thousand dollars;

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty thousand dollars;

For one additional barrack, thirty thousand dollars;

For additional wing to hospital and detention ward, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For installation of new boilers, pumps, and so forth, eight thousand dollars;

For band stand, three thousand dollars;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirteen thousand dollars;

In all, three hundred and seventy-one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

AT THE MARION BRANCH, AT MARION, INDIANA: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-three thousand dollars;

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars;

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, and for necessary expenses for the procurement, piping, and preservation of natural gas, oil, and water, thirty thousand dollars;

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For transportation of members of the Home, two thousand dollars;

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, and for necessary expenses for the procurement, piping, and preservation of natural gas, oil, and water, forty-one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriations for repairs for any of the Branch Homes shall be used for the construction of any new building;

For quartermaster's storehouse and equipment, twenty-seven thousand dollars;

For remodeling present quartermaster's storehouse, eight thousand dollars;

For laundry building, fifteen thousand dollars;

For officers' quarters, four thousand dollars;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, and for necessary expenses for the procurement, piping, and preservation of natural gas, oil, and water, ten thousand dollars;

In all, three hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred dollars.

AT THE DANVILLE BRANCH, DANVILLE, ILLINOIS: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-three thousand four hundred dollars;

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars;

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, and to procure electric-light poles, wire, and arc lamps, and for erection of the same in the

grounds, complete, for electric current to be procured under contract, seventy-seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-three thousand four hundred dollars;

For transportation of members of the Home, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-two thousand dollars;

For officers' quarters, four thousand dollars;

For greenhouse, five thousand dollars;

For fencing, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For grading of grounds, ten thousand dollars;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, eleven thousand nine hundred dollars;

In all, three hundred and fifty-two thousand seven hundred dollars.

AT THE MOUNTAIN BRANCH, AT JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE:
For current expenses, subsistence, household, hospital, transportation, repairs, and farm, including the same objects specified under these heads for the Central Branch, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars;

For construction, namely: For the objects specified under this head in "act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, and for prior years, and for other purposes," approved February fourteenth, nineteen hundred and two, and for the entire completion of the Mountain Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers near Johnson City, Tennessee, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, including also nurses' quarters, memorial hall, greenhouse, band stand, stable, and an additional lodge and gateway; and the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers shall cause to be procured plans for all of said buildings and other objects mentioned in said act and authorized herein, based upon accurate estimates, and cause the same to be constructed or furnished within said estimates, to the end that said Mountain Branch shall be completed and ready for occupancy and operation in all of its details within the sums herein and heretofore

appropriated for the establishment of said Mountain Branch, nine hundred thousand dollars; §

In all, one million and seventy-five thousand dollars.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN SANITARIUM, AT HOT SPRINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA: For current expenses, subsistence, household, hospital, transportation, repairs, and farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, appropriated by the act of May twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and two, for the equipment and maintenance of said Battle Mountain Sanitarium is hereby reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and four.

For the completion of said Battle Mountain Sanitarium, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, including all buildings necessary in the discretion of and approved by the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; and the said Board shall cause to be procured plans for all buildings authorized herein and in the act of May twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and two, establishing said sanitarium, based upon accurate estimates, and cause the same to be constructed within said estimates, and cause to be furnished all other needful objects authorized herein or by said act, to the end that said sanitarium shall be completed and ready for occupancy and operation in all of its details within the sums herein and heretofore appropriated for the establishment of said sanitarium, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the purpose of acquiring additional lands in connection with the site heretofore donated by the people of Hot Springs, South Dakota, for the National Sanitarium for disabled volunteer soldiers, which may be acquired either by purchase or condemnation, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Appropriations herein, or that may hereafter be made, for construction of buildings and appurtenances at any of the branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, shall be available immediately after the approval of the act containing the same.

For clothing for all of the branches, namely: Expenditures for clothing, underclothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, socks, and overalls; also all sums expended for labor, materials, machines, tools, and appliances employed, and for use in the tailor shops, knitting shops, and shoe shops, or other Home

shops in which any kind of clothing is made or repaired, three hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For salaries for officers and employees of the Board of Managers, and for outdoor relief and incidental expenses, namely:

For president of the Board of Managers, four thousand dollars; secretary of the Board of Managers, two thousand dollars; general treasurer, who shall not be a member of the Board of Managers, four thousand dollars; inspector-general, three thousand dollars; assistant general treasurer and assistant inspector-general, two thousand five hundred dollars; two assistant inspectors-general, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; clerical services for the offices of the president and general treasurer, twelve thousand dollars; messenger service for president's office, one hundred and forty-four dollars; clerical services for managers, three thousand nine hundred dollars; agents, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for traveling expenses of the Board of Managers, their officers and employees, fifteen thousand dollars; for outdoor relief, one thousand dollars; for rent, medical examinations, stationery, telegrams, and other incidental expenses, six thousand dollars; in all, sixty thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars.

In all, four million nine hundred and two thousand eight hundred and eight dollars.

STATE OR TERRITORIAL HOMES: For continuing aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers, in conformity with the act approved August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, including all classes of soldiers admissible to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars; *Provided*, That one-half of any sum or sums retained by State homes on account of pensions received from inmates shall be deducted from the aid herein provided for.

BACK PAY AND BOUNTY: For payment of amounts for arrears of pay of two and three year volunteers, for bounty to volunteers and their widows and legal heirs, for bounty under the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and for amounts for commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States, and to soldiers on furlough, that may be certified to be due by the accounting officers of the Treasury during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and four, three hundred thousand dollars.

For payment of amounts for arrears of pay and allowances on account of service of officers and men of the Army during the war with Spain and in the Philippine Islands that may be certified to be due by the accounting officers of the Treasury during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and four, and that are chargeable to the appropriations that have been carried to the surplus fund, two hundred thousand dollars.

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PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

* * * *

The Secretary of War is authorized and directed to furnish to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate to the Fifty-seventh Congress one set of the Official Records of the Rebellion, and to furnish two sets of said Records to such permanent libraries and educational institutions as may be designated by each of the said Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, and for this purpose there shall be used any volumes or parts of volumes remaining unsold or unclaimed by beneficiaries heretofore designated to receive them: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may call upon the Public Printer to print and bind such additional numbers of the several volumes and maps as may be necessary to complete the sets herein provided for, and that when such additional volumes shall have been printed the plates used in printing the sets now and heretofore authorized shall be destroyed.

* * * *

For the War Department, two hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars, of which sum twelve thousand dollars shall be for the Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office.

* * * *

And no more than an allotment of one-half of the sum hereby appropriated shall be expended in the first two quarters of the fiscal year, and no more than one-fourth thereof may be expended in either of the last two quarters of the fiscal year, except that, in addition thereto, in either of said last quarters, the unexpended balances of allotments for preceding quarters may be expended: *Provided*, That so much as may be necessary for printing and binding the Annual

Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, as required by the act approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, shall not be included in said allotment.

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SEC. 8. That no part of the appropriations herein made for printing and binding shall be used for any illustration, engraving, or photograph, in any document or report ordered printed by Congress unless the order to print expressly authorizes the same, nor in any document or report of any Executive Department or other Government establishment until the head of the Executive Department or Government establishment shall certify in the letter transmitting such report that the illustration is necessary and relates entirely to the transaction of public business.

Approved, March 8, 1908.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS,) HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 33.) ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 19, 1903.

I.--By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The certificate on pay vouchers of contract and contract dental surgeons as to the correctness and justness of the accounts will hereafter be waived.

2. In view of the fact that by act of Congress dated March 2, 1903, contract and contract dental surgeons serving in Alaska, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico are given equal privileges with officers in transferring their pay accounts, paragraphs 1447 and 1447½ of the Regulations (General Orders, No. 28, March 12, 1903, from this office) will be applicable to them; but in all cases the months for which accounts have been transferred will in conformity with paragraph 1459 of the Regulations be indorsed on the contract either by a paymaster or the commanding officer, who will also indorse on each voucher "Transfer noted on contract (signature)," and such accounts will not be paid unless so indorsed.

II.--The following having been received from the War Department is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT. *Washington, March 17, 1903.*

The United States having acquired the west half, the west half of the east half, the west half of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and the west five acres of the south half of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section fifteen (15), and the north half of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-two (22), all in township seventy-seven (77) north, range twenty-four (24) west of the fifth principal meridian, in Warren County, Iowa, containing five hundred and twenty-five (525) acres, more or less, as the site for a target range for the post of Fort Des Moines, Iowa, the same is hereby announced as a military reservation.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 84. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 20, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

An examination will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on June 29, 1903, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of first and second lieutenants of the Army at large, with a view to their selection for detail for a period of four years for service in the Ordnance Department, in conformity with section 26 of the act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, as modified by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1903.

The contemplated details will be made from officers who shall have passed an examination satisfactory to a board of ordnance officers, which will be convened as soon after the receipt of the examination papers as practicable, and upon its recommendation.

Eligible officers who may desire these details should make application for examination to their respective division and department commanders.

The character and scope of the examination will be as follows: Gun construction, present and past state of the art; ballistics and ballistic machines; types of projectiles and gun carriages, gunpowder types and modes of manufacture; small arms and machine guns, employment of artillery, kinds of fire, etc.; armored defenses, materials for ordnance construction and processes of manufacture, torpedoes for coast defenses, and general principles of physics.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 35. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 20, 1903.**

By direction of the President, a board of officers to consist of Major General *Samuel B. M. Young*, Major General *Adna R. Chaffee*, Major General *John C. Bates*, Brigadier General *William H. Carter*, Brigadier General *Tasker H. Bliss*, Brigadier General *Wallace F. Randolph*, Chief of Artillery, and Major *Henry A. Greene*, U. S. Infantry, assistant adjutant general, is appointed to meet in this city March 30, 1903, to recommend for detail forty-two officers from the Army at large, including the existing staff corps and departments and the line, to complete the first organization, exclusive of general officers, of the General Staff as constituted by section 3 of the act approved February 14, 1903. The board will be governed by the probable aptitude and efficiency of officers as established by their records. No applications, recommendations, or letters, except those submitted through the proper military channels of communication to the Adjutant General of the Army, shall be considered by the board. The Adjutant General will transmit to the board the efficiency records of all officers now in active service who are graduates of the service schools, or have distinguished themselves either in campaign or by the performance of administrative or other special service, or are specially recommended by superior officers. The board shall have access to the records of all officers and authority to call for additional papers or evidence in any particular case. The members of the board shall be sworn to perform their duties impartially and without favor or affection.

Vacancies occurring in the General Staff Corps after its organization will be filled upon the recommendation of a permanent board, consisting of the Chief of Staff and the three senior officers of the General Staff Corps on duty at the War Department, operating in a similar manner.

In order to avoid having the initial details to the General Staff Corps terminate at the same time the board will recommend what proportion of officers in each grade shall be relieved at the end of two, three, and four years respectively, the designation of individual officers by name to be so relieved being left to future determination.

The junior member of the board will record the proceedings thereof. Upon the conclusion of the business before the board the members who are not stationed in this city will return to their proper stations. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 86. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 21, 1903.**

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions relative to the replacement of bayonet scabbards, caliber .80, with plain hook attachment, by those of later model are published for the information of the service:

All bayonet scabbards, caliber .80, of the old pattern, with plain hook attachment, should be turned in to the nearest arsenal or ordnance depot in exchange for the pattern adopted July 22, 1899, which has a hook of wire and hook fastener to more firmly secure the bayonet to the belt.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 85, page 15, General Orders, No. 182, December 31, 1902, from this office, providing that the coat of arms of the United States embroidered in gold shall be attached to the shoulder knots for all officers above the rank of captain, is revoked.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

**W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.**

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 87. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 25, 1903.**

I.--The following has been received from the War Department and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, March 20, 1903.

The President of the United States, by order dated March 10, 1903, reserved and set apart for military purposes, particularly as a site for a signal station and base of supply for the Fort Lisicum-Fort Egbert military telegraph line, the following-described tract of public land, viz:

All that tract situate near the easterly shore of Valdez Bay, District of Alaska, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northern boundary line of the present town of Valdez, situated with respect to surrounding objects as described in a survey of said tract made by George E. Baldwin, U. S. deputy surveyor, in January, 1903; thence N. 61° 27' E. along the present northern boundary of the town of Valdez 261 feet to corner No. 2; thence N. 28° 33' W. 92 feet to corner No. 3; thence S. 61° 27' W. 261 feet to corner No. 4; thence S. 28° 33' E. 92 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Each of said corners is marked by a spruce post 4 by 4 inches, 24 inches long, set 18 inches in ground; the exact location of the corner being marked by a nail driven flush with top of post. The bearings are true.

**ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.**

II.--The following has been received from the War Department and is published for the information and guidance of all all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, March 21, 1903.

The United States having acquired for military purposes the following-described lands adjoining the military reservation of Fort Worden, in Jefferson County, Washington, the same are hereby announced as an addition to said military reservation:

1. All that tract of land lying in sections 26 and 36, township 31 north, range 1 west, Willamette meridian, Washington, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the meander line of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, in said section 26, said point being the northwest corner of Fowler's Donation Claim, from which a witness monument marked "J. Co. 40" bears south 92.98 feet distant; thence south along the west boundary of said donation claim 1,878.98 feet to a stone monument 6 by 6 inches; thence 90° 6' left (east) 208.5 feet to a stone monument 4 by 4 inches; thence 90° 13' right (south) 835.5 feet to a stone monument 6 by 6 inches; thence 90° 15' left (east) 232.3 feet to a stone monument 4 by 4 inches; thence right 90° 3' (south) 544 feet to a stone monument marked "J. Co. 33;" thence left 38° 40' (southeasterly) 128.4 feet to a stone monument marked "J. Co. 3;" thence right 49° 25' (southerly) 356.95 feet to a stone monument marked "J. Co. 31;" thence left 89° 57' (south 79° 30' east) 2,733.4 feet to a stone monument marked "J. Co. 29" on top of bluff for witness monu-

ment, and on same course continued 161.6 feet to the meander line of Admiralty Inlet; thence with said meander line, north 11° west 125 feet, north 825 feet to a point opposite center of Admiralty avenue, and north 270 feet to meander corner; thence north $14^{\circ} 30'$ east on meander line 586 feet to the Fort Worden Military Reservation; thence along said reservation, west 1,348 feet, south 520 feet, west 967 feet, and north 2,012 feet to the meander line of the Straits of Juan de Fuca; thence along said meander line, south $81^{\circ} 30'$ west 544 feet, and north 86° west 555 feet to the place of beginning, containing one hundred forty-seven and four-tenths (147.4) acres.

2. The lands between the meander line and the inner harbor line on the straits of Juan de Fuca, included by the side lines of the tract described above produced to the inner harbor line, containing five and thirty-seven-hundredths (5.37) acres.

3. The lands between the meander line and the inner harbor line on Admiralty Inlet, included by the side lines of the first tract described above produced to the inner harbor line, containing seven and fifty-six-hundredths (7.56) acres.

The said lands are indicated on a map of the Fort Worden Military Reservation "showing boundaries and area of addition as surveyed December, 1902, by C. W. Walker, county surveyor, Jefferson County, Washington."

ELIHU ROOT,

Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,

Acting Adjutant General

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
No. 38. *Washington, March 25, 1903.***

The following order has been received from the War Department and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, March 25, 1903.*

By direction of the President, Brigadier General *Leonard Wood*, U. S. Army, having filed the report which completes his service as military governor of Cuba and commander of the military forces stationed in that island from December, 1899, to the close of American occupation, is relieved from further duty in connection with the affairs of the former military government of Cuba.

The administration of General *Wood*, both as military commander of the Division and Department of Cuba and as military governor, was highly creditable. The civil government was managed with an eye single to the benefit of the Cuban people. Under the supervision and control of the military governor the Cuban people themselves had an opportunity to carry on their own government to a constantly increasing degree, so that when Cuba assumed her independence she started with the best possible chance of success. Out of an utterly prostrate colony a free republic was built up—the work being done with such signal ability, integrity, and success that the new nation started under more favorable conditions than has ever before been the case in any single instance among her fellow Spanish-American republics. This record stands alone in history, and the benefit conferred thereby upon the people of Cuba was no greater than the honor conferred upon the people of the United States.

The War Department, by direction of the President, thanks General *Wood* and the officials, civil and military, serving under him, upon the completion of a work so difficult, so important, and so well done.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 40. } Washington, March 26, 1903.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions relative to ordnance stores at artillery posts are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Hereafter an acting ordnance officer will be assigned to the staff of each artillery district commander. Such officers will also serve as acting ordnance officers of the posts at which stationed.

2. The acting ordnance officer of an artillery district will under the direction of the district commander have general supervision of all requisitions for ordnance stores from the various posts in the district, which will hereafter be transmitted through the artillery district commander.

3. Such action on requisitions as is practicable will be taken at artillery district headquarters by the issue or transfer of available stores from one post to another on the order of the district commander, and the requisitions with note of action taken and recommendations will be then transmitted to department headquarters. Transfer of guns, carriages, and range finders or other material permanently emplaced will not be made by the artillery district commanders.

4. In case of issues of stores from one post to another on the order of the district commander regular invoices and receipts will be exchanged as now required. When stores are transferred from one post to another for temporary use the acting ordnance officer at the post in whose charge stores are placed will give a memorandum receipt to the proper officer for such stores and will be held responsible on such receipt for the property while in his possession.

5. All communications and returns relating to ordnance material will hereafter be sent through the artillery district headquarters, and the commanding officer thereof will cause such records of ordnance property at the various posts to be kept at district headquarters as may be necessary to carry out the requirements of this order.

6. The assignment of acting ordnance officers of artillery districts will be made in accordance with paragraph III, General Orders, No. 141, November 4, 1901, from this office.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 41. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 27, 1903.

I..Before a general court-martial which convened at Boise Barracks, Idaho, pursuant to Special Orders, Nos. 23 and 26, Department of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, February 9, 1903, and February 16, 1903, and of which Colonel EDWARD S. GODFREY, 9th Cavalry, was president, and Captain WALTER A. BETHEL, Artillery Corps, acting judge advocate, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

Second Lieutenant *Betah Smith*, 17th U. S. Infantry.

CHARGE I.—“Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.”

Specification 1st—“In that 2d Lieutenant *Betah Smith*, 17th Infantry, having been advised and warned by his company commander, Captain L. L. Durfee, 17th Infantry, at Manila, Philippine Islands, on or about March 5, 1902, that he, the said Lieutenant *Smith*, had contracted many debts which he had failed to pay, thereby incurring the just disfavor of his military superiors, and that he ought to curtail his expenditures to the lowest possible limit, did, nevertheless, contract the following debts, viz: With Sergeant (then corporal) William J. Alexander, Company I, 17th Infantry, on board the U. S. Army transport ‘Crook’ en route to the United States, and at San Francisco, California, between the dates of March 10, 1902, and April 5, 1902, \$155; with J. A. Eichorn & Brother at San Francisco, California, on or about April 5, 1902, \$291; with Letson Balliet at San Francisco, California, on or about April 6, 1902, \$150; with A. M. Shields at San Francisco, California, on or about April 6, 1902, \$100; with Wolfe & Hawley at San Francisco, California, on or about April 6, 1902, \$121.20; with Boise Furniture Company at Boise City, Idaho, on or about August 1, 1902, \$150.45; with Watkins Furniture Company at Boise City, Idaho, on or about August 1, 1902, \$137.75; with Zimmer Furniture Company at Boise City, Idaho, on or about July 1, 1902, \$98.40; with Mr. A. M. Beal at Boise City, Idaho, on or about June 9, 1902,

\$205; with Mr. J. T. Laughlin at Boise City, Idaho, on or about June 1, 1902, \$102; with Mr. M. Alexander at Boise City, Idaho, on or about October 3, 1902, \$140; with Falk Mercantile Company at Boise City, Idaho, on or about November 24, 1902, \$99.54; with Mr. A. Lemp at Boise City, Idaho, on or about December 1, 1902, \$70.45; with Mr. H. C. Myers at Boise City, Idaho, on or about July 12, 1902, \$52.85; with Idaho Hardware and Plumbing Company at Boise City, Idaho, on or about July 1, 1902, \$52.85; with Fletcher-Steen Hardware Company at Boise City, Idaho, on or about July 1, 1902, \$38.20; with Pioneer Book Company at Boise City, Idaho, on or about December 1, 1902, \$17.50; with James A. Pinney & Company at Boise City, Idaho, on or about July 1, 1902, \$44.70; the said Lieutenant *Smith* well knowing at the times that he contracted the said debts that he could not pay them within a reasonable time. This at or near the places and at or about the times above specified."

Specification 2d—"In that 2d Lieutenant *Betah Smith*, 17th Infantry, has, since the 1st day of March, 1902, contracted the following debts, viz: With Sergeant (then corporal) William J. Alexander, Company I, 17th Infantry, on board the U. S. Army transport 'Crook' en route to the United States, and at San Francisco, California, between the dates of March 10, 1902, and April 5, 1902, \$187.50; with J. A. Eichorn & Brother at San Francisco, California, on or about April 6, 1902, \$291; with Letson Balliet at San Francisco, California, on or about April 6, 1902, \$150; with A. M. Shields at San Francisco, California, on or about April 6, 1902, \$100; with Wolfe & Hawley at San Francisco, California, on or about April 6, 1902, \$101.20; with Boise Furniture Company at Boise City, Idaho, on or about August 1, 1902, \$120; with Watkins Furniture Company at Boise City, Idaho, on or about August 1, 1902, \$46.75; with Zimmer Furniture Company at Boise City, Idaho, on or about July 1, 1902, \$57.40; with Mr. A. M. Beal at Boise City, Idaho, on or about June 9, 1902, \$205; with Mr. J. T. Laughlin, Boise City, Idaho, on or about June 1, 1902, \$30; with Mr. M. Alexander at Boise City, Idaho, on or about October 3, 1902, \$140; with Falk Mercantile Company at Boise City, Idaho, on or about November

24, 1902, \$70.54; with Mr. A. Lemp at Boise City, Idaho, on or about December 1, 1902, \$70.45; with Mr. H. C. Myers at Boise City, Idaho, on or about July 12, 1902, \$32.85; with Idaho Hardware and Plumbing Company, Boise City, Idaho, on or about July 1, 1902, \$42.85; with Fletcher-Steen Hardware Company at Boise City, Idaho, on or about July 1, 1902, \$38.20; with Pioneer Book Company at Boise City, Idaho, on or about December 1, 1902, \$17.50; with James A. Pinney & Company at Boise City, Idaho, on or about July 1, 1902, \$44.70; which debts the said Lieutenant *Smith* has, to the scandal and disgrace of the military service, failed to pay, and continues still to owe at the date of these charges, February 7, 1903. This at Manila, Philippine Islands; on board the U. S. Army transport 'Crook;' at San Francisco, California, and at Boise City and Boise Barracks, Idaho, and between the date of March 1, 1902, and the date of these charges February 7, 1903."

Specification 3d—"In that 2d Lieutenant *Betah Smith*, 17th Infantry, having entered into an agreement with one Mr. O. E. Jackson, a lawyer of Boise City, Idaho, by the terms of which he, the said Lieutenant *Smith*, did, among other things, obligate himself to pay to the said O. E. Jackson a retaining fee of \$25, and also to pay to the said O. E. Jackson, in trust, for the benefit of his, the said Lieutenant *Smith's*, creditors, a minimum sum of \$60 per month of his, the said Lieutenant *Smith's*, pay, until all of his, the said Lieutenant *Smith's*, debts should be paid, beginning with his, the said Lieutenant *Smith's*, pay for the month of November, 1902, by virtue of which said agreement the said O. E. Jackson was, to the said Lieutenant *Smith's* knowledge, induced to write to many creditors of the said Lieutenant *Smith* requesting them not to urge the payment of the claims against him, the said Lieutenant *Smith*, through the War Department, did fail to carry out any of the terms of the said agreement. This at Boise City, Idaho, on or about December 18, 1902, and subsequent to that date."

Specification 4th—"In that 2d Lieutenant *Betah Smith*, 17th Infantry, having been directed by his regimental commander, Colonel Greenleaf A. Goodale, 17th Infantry,

to submit a list certified by him of all unpaid bills contracted by him or on his account prior to October 1, 1902, and of all payments made on such claims, accompanied by receipts for the inspection of the regimental commander, did, with intent to deceive his regimental commander, Colonel Greenleaf A. Goodale, 17th Infantry, as to the extent of his pecuniary obligations, report as follows:

List of outstanding indebtedness of Lieutenant Smith contracted prior to October 1, 1902, and payments made thereon.

Name of creditor.	Place.	Original Amount.	Amount paid.
U. S. Shoe Co.	Manila, P. I.	\$12. 50	
Manila Col. Agency.	do	48. 50	
National Col. Agency.	do	42. 85	
C. E. LeMunyon.	do	74. 00	
Y. M. C. A. Bookstore.	do	21. 75	\$21. 75
English Hotel.	do	4. 00	
J. A. Eichorn & Bro.	San Francisco, Cal.	291. 50	
Equitable Life Ass'n.	do	355. 70	Released Oct. 14.
Letson Ballet.	do	150. 00	
A. M. Shields.	do	100. 00	
Wolfe & Hawley.	do	121. 40	20. 00
H. Kahn & Co.	do	11. 50	11. 50
J. G. Haas, military tailor.		104. 50	
M. C. Lilley & Co.		38. 05	
Medical attendance while in San Fran- cisco, April 2 to 8, in- clusive, and medicine.		157. 50	157. 50
St. Alphonsus Hospital.	Boise, Idaho.	40. 00	40. 00
Post Hospital, Boise Barracks, May 12 to June 5, and June 10 to 30, and April 12 to 18, 1902.		51. 00	51. 00
Boise Furniture Co.		150. 45	
Watkins Furniture Co.	Boise, Idaho.	120. 00	60. 00
Zimmer Furniture Co.	do	98. 75	
A. M. Beal, furniture.	do	205. 00	
Lieut. R. McCoy, 7th Infantry.		40. 00	
A. and N. Club.	Manila, P. I.	38. 50	38. 50
Louis Ottofy, dentist.	do	25. 00	
J. T. Laughlin.	Boise, Idaho.	102. 00	70. 00

I certify that to the best of my knowledge the above is a correct statement of my financial affairs at the present date. That it does not include personal running living expenses, which are paid from month to month.

BETAH SMITH.

2d Lieutenant, 17th Infantry, U. S. Army.

I desire to state in connection with the above statement that there are expenses which I could have lessened or that I would not have contracted had I known that moneys due me and addi-

tional promised moneys upon which I had counted receiving at the time that I contracted said obligations were not to have been paid at the time promised. I could have managed with less furniture had I known that the situation would be as it now is.

Regarding the account of C. E. LeMunyon, Manila, this money was sent from Parang, Mindanao. Letter being given to the quartermaster's agent on board the U. S. C. T. *Viscaya* to mail, but that receipt has never been given and seems to have been lost.

Very respectfully,

BETAH SMITH.

2d Lieutenant, 17th Infantry, U. S. Army.

he, the said Lieutenant *Smith*, well knowing at the time of making this report, rendered at Boise Barracks, Idaho, on or about October 11, 1902, that the same did not contain the names of all his creditors nor show the full amount of his indebtedness. This at Boise Barracks, Idaho, on or about October 11, 1902."

Specification 5th—"In that 2d Lieutenant *Betah Smith*, 17th Infantry, having become indebted to the Army and Navy Club, Manila, Philippine Islands, for value received, to the amount of \$52.55, did fail to discharge said indebtedness. This at Manila, Philippine Islands, about February 25, 1902, and subsequent thereto."

Specification 6th—"In that 2d Lieutenant *Betah Smith*, 17th Infantry, having been introduced to the Army and Navy Club, Manila, Philippine Islands, by 1st Lieutenant *James E. Bell*, battalion adjutant, 17th Infantry, and having contracted an indebtedness to said club for value received, to the amount of \$52.55, for which indebtedness the said Lieutenant *Bell* was personally liable under the rules of the said Army and Navy Club, and having been called upon by the said Lieutenant *Bell* to discharge the said indebtedness, and having promised the said Lieutenant *Bell* to do so at once, did fail to fulfill the said promise, and did fail to discharge the said indebtedness to the said Army and Navy Club. This at Manila, Philippine Islands, and Boise Barracks, Idaho, on or about February 25, 1902, and subsequent thereto."

Specification 7th—"In that 2d Lieutenant *Betah Smith*, 17th Infantry, having been introduced to the Army and Navy Club, Manila, Philippine Islands, by 1st Lieutenant *James E. Bell*, battalion adjutant, 17th Infantry, and having become indebted to the said club for value received, to the amount of \$52.55, for which amount the

said Lieutenant Bell had made himself personally liable by introducing the said Lieutenant *Smith* to the said Army and Navy Club, and having been asked by the said Lieutenant Bell to discharge a part of said indebtedness, namely, \$37.95, did write a letter to the said Lieutenant Bell, which said letter was in words and figures to wit:

BOISE BARRACKS, IDAHO. *August 15. 1902.*

First Lieut. J. E. BELL,

17th U. S. Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

SIR: Replying to your communication of the 12th inst., I have the honor to state that this account with the Army and Navy Club of Manila was settled by me on August 5th direct, after receiving the notice of same.

Very respectfully,

BETAH SMITH,

2d Lieutenant, 17th Infantry, U. S. Army.

which said statement therein contained to wit: 'This account with the Army and Navy Club of Manila was settled by me on August 5th' was false, was known by him, the said Lieutenant *Smith*, to be false when he made it, and was made with the intent to deceive the said Lieutenant Bell. This at Boise Barracks, Idaho, on or about August 15, 1902."

Specification 8th—"In that 2d Lieutenant *Betah Smith*, 17th Infantry, having received an official communication from his department commander, Brigadier General George M. Randall, U. S. Army, directing him, the said Lieutenant *Smith*, to report to department headquarters whether he, Lieutenant *Smith*, had settled his account with the Army and Navy Club at Manila, Philippine Islands, which said communication was in words and figures as follows, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Vancouver Barracks, Washington, December 29, 1902.

Second Lieutenant BETAH SMITH,

17th Infantry, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

(Through military channels.)

SIR: The department commander directs that you report at once to these headquarters if you have settled your account with the Army and Navy Club at Manila, Philippine Islands, the amount of which, \$52.55, has been posted against 1st Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant J. E. Bell, 17th Infantry, the officer by whom you were introduced.

Very respectfully,

R. K. EVANS,

Major of Infantry, Adjutant General.

did indorse upon said communication and return the same to his said department commander, in words and figures, as follows, to wit:

BOISE BARRACKS, IDAHO,
January 7, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the adjutant general, Department of the Columbia, through the commanding officer, Company I, 17th Infantry.

Some time in the latter part of April or the 1st of May, 1902, I received a statement of account from the Army and Navy Club calling for \$14.60. At that time I was physically unable to attend to any business matters at all, and allowed to run over until July of the same year, when I received another statement of account calling for \$37.95. I assumed that the later statement included the first and remitted on or about the 5th of August this amount by express money order. This action I informed Lieutenant Bell of in a letter written to him on the subject about the 12th of August. However, I heard nothing of this remittance and have written a friend living in Manila to investigate the matter to see if it has been received, and if not to attend to it and inform me of his action. This letter was written about the first of December. This amount in U. S. currency. It is far from my idea to thus embarrass a brother officer.

BETAH SMITH.

2d Lieutenant, 17th Infantry.

which said statement therein contained, to wit, 'I remitted, on or about the 5th day of August this amount (meaning \$37.95) by express money order,' was false, was known by him, the said Lieutenant Smith, to be false when he made it, and was made with intent to deceive his said department commander. This at Boise Barracks, Idaho, on or about January 7, 1903."

CHARGE II.—"Borrowing money from an enlisted man in his company and failing to return the same, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

Specification—"In that 2d Lieutenant Betah Smith, 17th Infantry, having been assigned to duty with Company I, 17th Infantry, did borrow of Sergeant (then corporal) William J. Alexander, Company I, 17th Infantry, the following enumerated sums of money, viz: In Manila, Philippine Islands, on or about March 2, 1902, \$20; on board the U. S. Army Transport 'Crook' en route to the United States on or about March 16, 1902, \$30; on board the U. S. Army Transport 'Crook' en route to the United States on or about March 24, 1902, \$25; on

board the U. S. Army Transport 'Crook' *en route* to the United States on or about March 29, 1902, \$75; at San Francisco, California, on or about April 3, 1902, \$25; of which total amount, \$175, the said Lieutenant *Smith* still owes to the said Sergeant Alexander \$137.50. This at the places above specified and at Boise Barracks, Idaho, and on or about the dates above specified, and subsequent thereto."

To which charges and specifications the accused, 2d Lieutenant *Betah Smith*, 17th U. S. Infantry, pleaded as follows:

Charge I.

To the 1st *Specification*, "Guilty, excepting the words 'the said Lieutenant *Smith* well knowing at the times that he contracted the said debts that he could not pay them within a reasonable time;' to that not guilty."

To the 2d *Specification*, "Guilty, except the words 'to the scandal and disgrace of the military service,' and to the excepted words, not guilty."

To the 3d *Specification*, "Guilty, excepting the word 'many,' and substituting therefor the word *two*, and as changed, guilty."

To the 4th *Specification*, "Guilty, excepting the words 'with intent to deceive his regimental commander, Colonel Greenleaf A. Goodale, 17th Infantry, as to the extent of his pecuniary obligations,' and excepting the words 'well knowing at the time of making this report, rendered at Boise Barracks, Idaho, on or about October 11, 1902, that the same did not contain the names of all of his creditors, nor show the full amount of his indebtedness,' and to the excepted words, not guilty."

To the 5th *Specification*, "Guilty."

To the 6th *Specification*, "Guilty."

To the 7th *Specification*, "Guilty, excepting the words 'and was made with intent to deceive the said Lieutenant Bell,' and to the excepted words, not guilty."

To the 8th *Specification*, "Guilty."

To the CHARGE, "Guilty."

Charge II.

To the *Specification*, "Guilty."

To the CHARGE, "Guilty."

FINDING.**Charge I.**

Of the 1st Specification, "Guilty."

Of the 2d Specification, "Guilty."

Of the 3d Specification, "Guilty, except the word 'many,' substituting therefor the word *two*, and of the excepted word not guilty, and of the substituted word guilty."

Of the 4th Specification, "Guilty."

Of the 5th Specification, "Guilty."

Of the 6th Specification, "Guilty."

Of the 7th Specification, "Guilty."

Of the 8th Specification, "Guilty."

Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

Charge II.

Of the Specification, "Guilty."

Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, 2d Lieutenant *Betah Smith*, 17th Infantry, "*To be dismissed from the service of the United States.*"

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 2d Lieutenant *Betah Smith*, 17th U. S. Infantry, having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

WHITE HOUSE, *March 27, 1903.*

The findings in the case of 2d Lieutenant *Betah Smith*, 17th Infantry, are approved, and the sentence imposed is confirmed and will be duly executed.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 2d Lieutenant *Betah Smith*, 17th U. S. Infantry, will take effect April 10, 1903, from which date Lieutenant *Smith* will cease to be an officer of the Army.

II.—Before a general court-martial which convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 8, Department of California, San Francisco, Cali-

foria, January 5, 1903, and of which Colonel EDMUND RICE, 19th Infantry, was president, and Captain FRANK MCINTYRE, adjutant, 19th Infantry, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

First Lieutenant *George A. Densmore*, 10th U. S. Infantry.
CHARGE I.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Specification 1st—"In that 1st Lieutenant *George A. Densmore*, 10th Infantry, having been granted a leave of absence, did fail to report at the expiration of said leave on or about December 6, 1902, and did remain absent without leave from proper authority until December 10, 1902, when he reported to the adjutant general, Department of California. This in the city of San Francisco, California."

Specification 2d—"In that 1st Lieutenant *George A. Densmore*, 10th Infantry, having been ordered per paragraph 5, Special Orders, No. 278, Department of California, dated December 11, 1902, to report to the commanding officer, depot of recruit instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, California, for temporary duty, did fail and neglect to so report until on or about December 16, 1902, and did remain absent without leave from proper authority from about December 12, 1902, until on or about December 16, 1902. This in or near the city of San Francisco, California."

Specification 3d—"In that 1st Lieutenant *George A. Densmore*, 10th Infantry, did absent himself from his proper command and duty without authority from eight o'clock a. m. December 18, 1902, until about December 28, 1902. This at or near the Presidio of San Francisco, California."

CHARGE II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman."

Specification 1st—"In that 1st Lieutenant *George A. Densmore*, 10th Infantry, while in the uniform of his rank, was grossly drunk in the bar room of the Occidental Hotel, a public place in the city of San Francisco, California, in the presence of officers of the U. S. Army and civilians. This to the disgrace of the military service, at the place above specified, on or about December 8, 1902."

Specification 2d—"In that 1st Lieutenant *George A. Densmore*, 10th Infantry, did submit an official letter to his commanding officer in words and figures as follows:

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA,
December 29, 1902

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Depot of Recruit Instruction.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of my failing to comply with orders at Presidio on 20th instant. I was on the evening of the 20th instant suddenly taken sick and immediately retired to a room in a hotel in the city, remaining there until the evening of the 27th instant. I have ten years' service in the Army. I have never given occasion through negligence or dereliction of duty for a censure from my superiors. Knowing my record as a soldier and an officer both in Cuba and Philippines, I believe the department will consider statement satisfactory.

Very respectfully,

G. A. DENSMORE,
1st Lieutenant, 10th Infantry.

which letter, in so far as it says 'I was on the evening of the 20th instant suddenly taken sick and immediately retired to a room in a hotel in the city, remaining there until the evening of the 27th instant,' was false, was known by him, the said 1st Lieutenant *George A. Densmore*, 10th Infantry, to be false, and was made with intent to deceive. This at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, on or about December 29, 1902."

To which charges and specifications the accused, 1st Lieutenant *George A. Densmore*, 10th U. S. Infantry, pleaded as follows:

Charge I.

To the 1st Specification, "Guilty."
To the 2d Specification, "Guilty."
To the 3d Specification, "Not Guilty."
To the CHARGE, "Guilty."

Charge II.

To the 1st Specification, "Not guilty."
To the 2d Specification, "Not guilty."
To the CHARGE, "Not guilty."

FINDING.

Charge I.

Of the 1st Specification, "Guilty."

Of the 2d *Specification*, "Guilty."
 Of the 3d *Specification*, "Guilty."
 Of the *CHARGE*, "Guilty."

Charge II.

Of the 1st *Specification*, "Guilty, except the word 'grossly' and the words 'to the disgrace of the military service,' and of the excepted words, not guilty."

Of the 2d *Specification*, "Guilty."
 Of the *CHARGE*, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, 1st Lieutenant *George A. Densmore*, 10th U. S. Infantry, "*To be dismissed the service of the United States.*"

—

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieutenant *George A. Densmore*, 10th U. S. Infantry, having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

WHITE HOUSE, *March 27, 1903.*

The findings in the case of 1st Lieutenant *George A. Densmore*, 10th Infantry, are approved, and the sentence imposed is confirmed and will be duly executed.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieutenant *George A. Densmore*, 10th U. S. Infantry, will take effect April 10, 1903, from which date Lieutenant *Densmore* will cease to be an officer of the Army.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
No. 42. } Washington, March 27, 1903.

I.—Before a general court-martial which convened at West Point, New York, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 18, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, January 19, 1903, and of which Captain THOMAS G. HANSON, 19th Infantry, was president, and Captain PALMER E. PIERCE, 18th Infantry, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

Cadet *Gibson T. Berry, jr.*, third class, U. S. Military Academy.

CHARGE I.—“False official statement contrary to paragraph 187, Regulations U. S. Military Academy, edition of 1902, and paragraph 184 of the same Regulations, edition of 1894, in violation of the 62d Article of War.”

Specification 1st—“That Cadet *Gibson T. Berry, jr.*, third class, U. S. Military Academy, did write an official letter to the commandant of cadets in words and figures as follows:

WEST POINT, N. Y., *December 10, 1902.*

TO the COMMANDANT OF CADETS:

SIR: In explanation of the report “cigarette package protruding from sleeve in French section room,” I have the honor to state that I did not know I had the box when I went to class. On examining it on my return I found it was empty. I had no tobacco in my possession at the time.

This explanation is submitted by permission of the commandant of cadets.

Very respectfully,

GIBSON T. BERRY, JR.,

Cadet Private, Co. F, 8d Class.

which letter in so far as it says: ‘I did not know I had the box when I went to class’ was false, was known by him, the said Cadet *Gibson, T. Berry, jr.*, third class, U. S. Military Academy, to be false, and was made with intent to deceive. This at West Point, New York, on or about December 10, 1902.”

Specification 2d—“That Cadet *Gibson T. Berry, jr.*, third class, U. S. Military Academy, did state to the commandant of cadets in an official investigation that he, the said Cadet *Gibson T. Berry, jr.*, had not the slightest idea how a

cigarette package got into his sleeve in the French section room on or about December 10, 1902, which statement was false, was known by him, the said Cadet *Gibson T. Berry, jr.*, third class, U. S. Military Academy, to be false, and was made with intent to deceive. This at West Point, New York, on or about December 18, 1902."

Specification 3d—"That Cadet *Gibson T. Berry, jr.*, third class, U. S. Military Academy, did state to the commandant of cadets in an official investigation that he, the said Cadet *Gibson T. Berry, jr.*, had had no tobacco in his possession since last September, which statement was false, was known by him, the said Cadet *Gibson T. Berry, jr.*, third class, U. S. Military Academy, to be false, and was made with intent to deceive. This at West Point, New York, on or about December 18, 1902."

CHARGE II.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, contrary to paragraph 164, Regulations U. S. Military Academy, edition of 1902, and paragraph 161 of the same Regulations, edition of 1894, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification 1st—"That Cadet *Gibson T. Berry, jr.*, third class, U. S. Military Academy, did state to the commandant of cadets in an official investigation that he, the said Cadet *Gibson T. Berry, jr.*, had stopped using tobacco in September, last, which statement was misleading, was known by him, the said Cadet *Gibson T. Berry, jr.*, third class, U. S. Military Academy, to be misleading, and was made with intent to deceive. This at West Point, New York, on or about December 18, 1902."

To which charges and specifications the accused, Cadet *Gibson T. Berry, jr.*, third class, U. S. Military Academy, pleaded as follows:

Charge I.

To the 1st *Specification*, "Not guilty."

To the 2d *Specification*, "Not guilty."

To the 3d *Specification*, "Not guilty."

To the **CHARGE**, "Not guilty."

Charge II.

To the *Specification*, "Not Guilty."

To the **CHARGE**, "Not Guilty."

FINDING.

Charge I.

Of the 1st *Specification*, "Not guilty."

Of the 2d *Specification*, "Not guilty."

Of the 3d *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

Charge II.

Of the *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

. SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, Cadet *Gibson T. Berry, jr.*, third class, U. S. Military Academy, "*To be dismissed the service of the United States.*"

—

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, March 27, 1903.*

The proceedings in the case of Cadet *Gibson T. Berry, jr.*, third class, U. S. Military Academy, having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

The defendant in this case attempted a fraudulent evasion of the truth, and succeeded only in telling a plain and stupid lie. If he had succeeded he would have been equally guilty, for truth is a matter of substance and not of form. The truth or falsity of a statement is to be measured by the meaning which the speaker knows the hearer ascribes to the words. The quibbling and attempts at disingenuous subtlety by which the young men, of whom this defendant was one, sought to conceal their practice of cigarette smoking, would seem to be more natural to a police court than to a company of officers and gentlemen. It was highly discreditable. It is of the first importance that the cadets of the Military Academy should discountenance and abhor falsehood however disguised, and the President directs that the findings and sentence in the foregoing case be confirmed and carried into execution.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

—

II.—Before a general court-martial which convened at West Point, New York, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 24, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, February 4, 1903, and of which Captain FRANK E. HOBBS, Ordnance Department, was president, and Captain DENNIS E. NOLAN, 80th Infantry, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

Cadet *Louis E. Kloeber*, third class, U. S. Military Academy.

CHARGE I.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, contrary to paragraph 164, Regulations for the U. S. Military Academy, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification 1st—"In that Cadet *Louis E. Kloeber*, third class, U. S. Military Academy, having been duly sworn as a witness before a general court-martial, convened at West Point, New York, by paragraph VI, Special Orders, No. 18, dated January 19, 1908, did testify as follows:

"Questioned by counsel for the accused: 'Suppose another cadet gives you a cigarette and you smoke it, do you consider it having tobacco in your possession?' Answer: 'I hadn't thought of the matter, sir, but it seems to me that would be very much like a man dining out and taking dinner with a friend considering whether that dinner was his own or not. I think that would be rather a fine distinction, sir,' which answer was impertinent, quibbling, and evasive, and intended to defeat the ends of justice. This at West Point, New York, January 26, 1908."

Specification 2d—"In that Cadet *Louis E. Kloeber*, third class, U. S. Military Academy, having been duly sworn as a witness before a general court-martial, convened at West Point, New York, by paragraph VI, Special Orders, No. 18, dated January 19, 1908, did testify as follows:

"Question by the court: 'In whose possession do you think they (the cigarettes) were when they were in the drawer?' (of the accused). Answer: 'I hadn't given the matter a thought, sir, I really didn't know,' which answer was a direct evasion of the question and of the matter at issue, made for the purpose of defeating the ends of justice. This at West Point, New York, January 26, 1908."

CHARGE II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, contrary to paragraph 149, Regulations for the U. S. Military Academy, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification—"In that Cadet *Louis E. Kloeber*, third class, U. S. Military Academy, having been duly sworn as a witness before a general court-martial, convened at

West Point, New York, by paragraph VI, Special Orders, No. 18, dated January 19, 1903, did testify as follows:

"Question by the court: 'In whose possession were the cigarettes that the accused was smoking?' Answer: 'I do not know, sir,' which answer was false, was known by him, the said Cadet *Louis E. Kloeber*, third class, U. S. Military Academy, to be false, in violation of his oath, and was made for the purpose of defeating the ends of justice. This at West Point, New York, January 26, 1903."

To which charges and specifications the accused, Cadet *Louis E. Kloeber*, third class, U. S. Military Academy, pleaded as follows:

Charge I.

To the 1st *Specification*, "Guilty, except the words 'which answer was impertinent, quibbling, and evasive, and intended to defeat the ends of justice,' to the excepted words, not guilty."

To the 2d *Specification*, "Guilty, except the words 'which answer was a direct evasion of the question and of the matter at issue, made for the purpose of defeating the ends of justice' and to the excepted words, not guilty."

To the CHARGE, "Not guilty."

Charge II.

To the *Specification*—"Guilty, except the words 'which answer was false, was known by him, the said Cadet *Louis E. Kloeber*, third class, U. S. Military Academy, to be false, in violation of his oath, and was made for the purpose of defeating the ends of justice,' and to the excepted words, not guilty."

To the CHARGE, "Not guilty."

FINDING.

Charge I.

Of the 1st *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the 2d *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

Charge II.

Of the *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, Cadet *Louis E. Kloeber*, third class, U. S. Military Academy, "*To be dismissed from the service of the United States.*"

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, March 27, 1903.*

The proceedings in the foregoing case of Cadet *Louis E. Kloeber*, third class, U. S. Military Academy, having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

As the charges against the defendant were based upon answers made by him to questions put in the course of a judicial investigation, and not upon statements voluntarily made, and as it is not clear from the record that the answer upon which the charge of false swearing was based was not in fact an expression of opinion on his part, the President directs that the findings and sentence in the case of Cadet *Louis E. Kloeber*, third class, U. S. Military Academy, be disapproved.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 48. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 28, 1903.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 1760 of the Regulations, relating to badges of military societies, is revoked, the matter therein contained being covered by paragraph 7 of the Uniform Regulations of the U. S. Army. (General Orders, No. 182, December 31, 1902, Adjutant General's Office.)

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 400 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

400. The weekly inspections of the various organizations will be held at the guns, for the care of which they are severally responsible. The regular monthly inspection of the post will include the guns and means of submarine defense in order to enable post commanders to determine the efficiency of their commands.

Whenever any defect in the ordnance, engineering, or signal work is discovered by the post commander he will make an immediate report to the proper department through the commanding officer of the district.

District commanders will inspect each post in their districts prepared for action at least twice each month, correcting all defects, and on the last visit during the quarter shall make a full report on such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 44.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, March 31, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, attention is invited to the following opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, dated March 19, 1903, approved by the Secretary of War March 23, 1903, in connection with so much of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1903, making certain changes in the grades and pay of the Hospital Corps of the Army:

"It will be observed that the clause above cited provides that the corps shall 'hereafter' consist of certain enlisted men of the grades therein specified, and it is the opinion of this office that the clause of legislation so introduced speaks from the date of the act, and so became operative from the date on which it received executive approval."

Privates first class and privates now in service will be mustered in their respective grades from the date of receipt of the order at their respective posts assigning them thereto.

The hospital stewards and acting hospital stewards now in service will hereafter be designated as sergeants first class and sergeants.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General,

Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 45. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 31, 1903.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, boards are established as hereinafter described, to be known as the Infantry Board and the Cavalry Board, respectively, to which may be referred, from time to time, subjects relating to the operations and equipment of the infantry and cavalry arms, respectively, upon which their opinions and recommendations may be desired.

The field officers of infantry and the two senior captains of that arm stationed at the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, shall constitute the Infantry Board.

The field officers of cavalry and the two senior captains of that arm stationed at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, Fort Riley, Kansas, shall constitute the Cavalry Board.

The junior member of each board will record its proceedings.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
No. 46. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 31, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following companies of coast artillery and batteries of field artillery ordered to the United States from the Philippine Islands by paragraph II, General Orders, No. 122, December 5, 1902, from this office, will upon arrival in San Francisco, California, proceed to stations as follows:

COAST ARTILLERY.

Twenty-fifth Company to Fort Miley, California.
Twenty-seventh Company to Fort Baker, California.
Thirty-first Company to Fort Caswell, North Carolina.
Thirty-sixth Company to Fort Getty, South Carolina.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Fourteenth Battery to Fort Sheridan, Illinois.
Fifteenth Battery to Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Department commanders concerned will by concert of action arrange details of movements and telegraph hours of departure and arrival and strength of commands to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department suitable subsistence, and the Medical Department proper medical attendance and supplies.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 47. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 31, 1903.**

Before a general court-martial which convened at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 802, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, District of Columbia, December 26, 1902, and of which Lieutenant Colonel OWEN J. SWEET, 21st Infantry, was president, and Captain CHARLES E. HOWLAND, 21st Infantry, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

First Lieutenant *Neil A. Campbell*, 21st United States Infantry.

CHARGE I.—"Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 21st Article of War."

Specification—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Neil A. Campbell*, 21st Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, having received from his superior officer, Brigadier General William A. Kobbé, United States Army, commanding the Department of Dakota, a lawful command in writing in the following words and figures, to wit:

[3d Indorsement.]

**HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

St. Paul, Minnesota, October 30, 1902.

Respectfully referred, through commanding officer, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to 1st Lieutenant *Neil A. Campbell*, 21st Infantry, who will give this matter his immediate attention. Lieutenant *Campbell* will, on or before the 30th day of November, 1902, submit to this office, through his post commander, evidence that he has made proper replies to the three letters dated May 3, 1902, copies inclosed, from the office of the Commissary General relative to certain errors and irregularities in his returns of subsistence stores for the months of October, November, and December, 1901.

By command of Brigadier General Kobbé:

W. E. WILDER,
Major of Cavalry, Adjutant General.

this being in form an indorsement referring certain copies of letters from the Commissary General, United

States Army, received by the commanding general, Department of Dakota, from the office of the Adjutant General, United States Army, did wilfully disobey the same. This at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, between November 1, 1902, and December 1, 1902."

CHARGE II.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification 1st—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Neil A. Campbell*, 21st Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, having received from his superior officer, Brigadier General William A. Kobbé, United States Army, commanding the Department of Dakota, a lawful command in writing in the following words and figures, to wit:

[2d Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Paul, Minnesota, October 30, 1902.

Respectfully referred, through commanding officer, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to 1st Lieutenant *Neil A. Campbell*, 21st Infantry, who will give this matter his immediate attention. Lieutenant *Campbell* will, on or before the 30th day of November, 1902, submit to this office, through his post commander, evidence that he has made proper replies to the three letters dated May 3, 1902, copies inclosed, from the office of the Commissary General relative to certain errors and irregularities in his returns of subsistence stores for the months of October, November, and December, 1901.

By command of Brigadier General Kobbé:

W. E. WILDER,
Major of Cavalry, Adjutant General.

this being in form an indorsement referring certain copies of letters from the Commissary General, United States Army, received by the commanding general, Department of Dakota, from the office of the Adjutant General, United States Army, did neglect to fulfill the requirements of said order. This at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, between November 1, 1902, and December 1, 1902."

Specification 2d—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Neil A. Campbell*, 21st Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, having received a letter in the following words and figures, to wit:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL,
Washington, May 3, 1902.

Lieut. N. A. CAMPBELL,
*21st Infantry, care Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, D. C.*

SIR: The Commissary General directs me to inform you that your return of subsistence stores for the month of October, 1901, has been examined in this office.

Your early attention is invited to the following errors and irregularities noted therein, viz:

Abstract of issues: * * * Quantity in bulk, soap, 57 pounds 12 ounces, should be 52 pounds 3 ounces.

Please report the number of animals and the period for which you issued 75 rations vinegar and 140 of salt per return 5. It should have been noted in the column provided therefor. Also forward the ration certificates noted as authority for the issue of 200 rations potatoes.

Very respectfully,

M. S. MURRAY,
*Captain, Commissary,
Assistant to the Commissary General.*

did fail to reply thereto. This at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, *en route* therefrom to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, between June 2, 1902, and December 1, 1902."

Specification 8d—"In that 1st Lieutenant Neil A. Campbell, 21st Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, having received a letter in the following words and figures, to wit:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL,
Washington, May 3, 1902.

Lieut. N. A. CAMPBELL,
*21st Infantry, care Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, D. C.*

SIR: The Commissary General directs me to inform you that your return of subsistence stores for the month of November, 1901, has been examined in this office.

Your early attention is invited to the following errors and irregularities noted therein, viz:

Abstract of issues: Voucher 7. Please forward the ration certificate noted as authority for the issue of fresh beef per returns 6 and 10. They should have accompanied the abstract.

Also report the number of animals for which 100 rations vinegar and 260 of salt were issued per return 12.

* * * * *

Very respectfully,

M. S. MURRAY,
*Captain, Commissary,
Assistant to the Commissary General.*

did fail to reply thereto. This at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, *en route* therefrom to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, between June 2, 1902, and December 1, 1902."

Specification 4th—"In that 1st Lieutenant Neil A. Campbell, 21st Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, having received a letter in the following words and figures, to wit:

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL,
Washington, May 3, 1902.

Lieut. N. A. CAMPBELL,
*21st Infantry, care Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, D. C.*

SIR: The Commissary General directs me to inform you that your return of subsistence stores for the month of December, 1901, has been examined in this office.

Your early attention is invited to the following errors and irregularities noted therein, viz:

Abstract of issues: Voucher 8. Please report the number of animals for which 80 rations vinegar and 125 of salt were issued for thirty-one days per return 10.

Very respectfully,

M. S. MURRAY,
*Captain, Commissary,
Assistant to the Commissary General.*

did fail to reply thereto. This at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, *en route* therefrom to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, between June 2, 1902, and December 1, 1902."

Specification 5th—"In that 1st Lieutenant Neil A. Campbell, 21st Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, having received copies, mailed from the office of the Commissary General, United States Army, September 19, 1902, of three (3) letters dated May 3, 1902, having relation to certain errors and irregularities noted in the return of subsistence stores made by the said 1st Lieutenant Neil A. Campbell, 21st Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, for the months of October, 1901; November, 1901, and December, 1901, did fail to reply thereto. This at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, between September 21, 1902, and December 1, 1902."

Specification 6th—"In that 1st Lieutenant Neil A. Campbell, 21st Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, having

had his attention invited by the Commissary General, United States Army, to certain errors and irregularities in the returns of subsistence stores made by the said 1st Lieutenant *Neil A. Campbell*, 21st Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, for the months of October, 1901; November, 1901, and December, 1901, did fail to correct the same. This at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, *en route* therefrom to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, between June 2, 1902, and December 1, 1902."

To which charges and specifications the accused, 1st Lieutenant *Neil A. Campbell*, 21st Infantry, pleaded as follows:

Charge I.

To the *Specification*, "Guilty, except as to the words 'did wilfully disobey the same,' and to the excepted words not guilty."

To the CHARGE, "Not guilty."

Charge II.

To the 1st *Specification*, "Guilty."

To the 2d *Specification*, "Not guilty."

To the 3d *Specification*, "Not guilty."

To the 4th *Specification*, "Not guilty."

To the 5th *Specification*, "Not guilty."

To the 6th *Specification*, "Not guilty."

To the CHARGE, "Not guilty."

FINDING.

Charge I.

Of the *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

Charge II.

Of the 1st *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the 2d *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the 3d *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the 4th *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the 5th *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the 6th *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, 1st Lieutenant *Neil A. Campbell*, 21st United States Infantry, "*To be dismissed the service of the United States.*"

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieutenant *Neil A. Campbell*, 21st United States Infantry, having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

WHITE HOUSE, *March 31, 1908.*

The findings in the case of 1st Lieutenant *Neil A. Campbell*, 21st Infantry, are approved, and the sentence imposed is confirmed and will be duly executed.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieutenant *Neil A. Campbell*, 21st United States Infantry, will take effect April 11, 1908, from which date Lieutenant *Campbell* will cease to be an officer of the Army.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
No. 48. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 1, 1903.

I.--Owing to the early commencement of the practice season for small-arms firing it may not be practicable to supply some posts with the new paper targets prescribed in Part VI, General Orders, No. 20, February 26, 1903, from this office.

As these new targets may be easily improvised, department commanders will direct commanding officers (in case the new targets do not arrive in time for the opening of the season) to have made their own targets, utilizing for that purpose, if necessary, the reverse side of the obsolete paper targets, marking the divisions with marking paint or other suitable material.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions relative to multiball cartridges, caliber .80, are published for the information of all concerned:

Ordnance officers of posts will keep on hand at all times a supply of multiball cartridges, caliber .80, not to exceed ten rounds per man stationed at post, for issue to post guards and for such other purposes as may be necessary. This ammunition is not subject to expenditure for target practice.

These cartridges are designed for use in cases where the great range of the service bullet would render its use objectionable on account of the danger to persons and property at considerable distances from the firing point.

The cartridge is composed of the service case charged with a full charge, about 34 grains of smokeless powder, and two round balls held in the neck of the case by a cannellure at the lower end and a crimp at the upper. The balls are made of a mixture of lead and tin in the proportion of 16 to 1, and are slightly coated with paraffin. The diameter of the ball is 0.308 inch and the weight 42 grains. The service primer for smokeless powder is used.

The cartridges have sufficient accuracy for effective use at 200 yards at which range a sight elevation of 350 yards is required. At 100 yards or less the fire is point blank.

Requisitions will be submitted for this ammunition in the usual manner.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 49. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 1, 1903.

With a view to obtaining certain necessary information precedent to the execution of certain provisions of the act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia and for other purposes" (published in General Orders, No. 7, Adjutant General's Office, January 24, 1903), the Secretary of War directs that the commanding generals of the various geographical departments shall designate such number of experienced officers as may be necessary to inspect all of the organized militia of States and Territories lying within the limits of their respective commands.

The number of officers to be designated for this work in each department will depend upon the number of cities and towns in which the militia organizations are located, the object being to perform the work of inspection as expeditiously as practicable, with due consideration for thoroughness and economy of transportation expenses. The work will be completed without delay.

Immediately upon receipt of this order department commanders will communicate with the adjutants general of the respective States and Territories within their departments with a view to arranging all the details as to dates and places of the various inspections; the number of inspectors necessary and arrangement of their itineraries; the character of information desired, including certified returns of the several organizations, which should be prepared and submitted to the inspectors upon their arrival at the rendezvous thereof, and all other details which will facilitate the work. As soon as practicable thereafter the inspectors will be ordered by the several department commanders to begin their work and complete it as expeditiously as practicable. In arranging the dates, hours, and places for the inspections care should be taken to accommodate them to the usual avocations of the personnel of the militia to save time and expense. Concentration of regiments and battalions composed of scattered companies need not be made where it would impose expense to the individual or to the State.

The inspectors will determine—

1. The strength of the various organizations, making full returns thereof, including classification of officers and men

present and absent as shown by the official returns, verifying absentees from duly certified lists, together with a report as to whether or not all the officers and men are regularly enlisted.

2. A return showing all United States rifles and carbines on hand, with all attachments and equipments, ammunition or parts of ammunition, therefor.

(a) A separate return showing all United States standard service magazine arms, with bayonets, bayonet scabbards, gun slings, belts, and such other necessary accouterments and equipments as have been issued since December 1, 1901.

(b) An estimate showing the number of United States standard service magazine arms (rifles and carbines), with bayonets, bayonet scabbards, gun slings, belts, and such other accouterments and equipments, including sabers, pistols, and horse equipments, as are prescribed for the Regular Army of the United States, required for arming and equipping the organizations, based upon the numbers reported in return herein required from inspectors, the quantity on hand (serviceable and unserviceable), and the quantities to be supplied to complete equipment.

3. Whether the organizations are sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for active service in the field.

4. Whether the organizations during the year ending June 30, 1903, have participated in practice marches, or have gone into camps of instruction at least five consecutive days, and have assembled for drill and instruction at company, battalion, or regimental armories or rendezvous, or for target practice not less than twenty-four times, and shall have been inspected at some time during the year under the authority of the State or Territory by an officer of the militia thereof, or by an officer of the Regular Army under authority of the Secretary of War.

Blank forms and such further detailed instructions as may be necessary will be furnished by the War Department upon application by department commanders.

Reports of inspections will be sent to the department commanders, who will forward all reports of the militia of each State and Territory as soon as all inspectors therein have completed and submitted such reports.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 50. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 2, 1903.

Pending the publication of the Small-Arms Firing Regulations revised by a board of officers composed of Maj. James Parker, U. S. Cavalry, Assistant Adjutant General; Maj. John F. Guilfoyle, Twelfth Cavalry; Maj. William A. Mann, Fourteenth Infantry; Maj. Frederick W. Sibley, Eleventh Cavalry, and Capt. Harry C. Hale, Twentieth Infantry, the following instructions and regulations for small-arms firing for the use of the Organized Militia or National Guard, having received the approval of the Secretary of War, are published for the guidance of all concerned, and will, in connection with said regulations, govern their small-arms practice until further orders.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**"SPECIAL COURSE 'C,'" SMALL-ARMS FIRING
REGULATIONS, FOR THE USE OF THE ORGAN-
IZED MILITIA OR NATIONAL GUARD.**

This course will be preceded by sighting drills, position and aiming drills, gallery practice, and estimating distance drill, using the methods and rules prescribed in the new firing regulations, United States Army, as published in General Orders, No. 20, February 26, 1903, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, as far as they are applicable. Proficiency in estimating distances will not be requisite for qualification.

CLASSIFICATION.

The class in firing to which any officer or soldier belongs will be determined at the end of the practice season from the aggregate of the total of the best two full scores of five shots each (not necessarily consecutive) that he has made on the range, as follows:

Fourth Class . . . All who have not fired.

- Third Class* All who report for practice and are unable to score 10 out of a possible 25 at 200 yards in any score, or who have fired two or more full scores at 200, 300, and 500 yards, and from the best two have made an aggregate of less than 67.
- Second Class* . . . All who have fired two or more scores at 200, 300, and 500 yards, and from the best two have made a total of 67 out of a possible 150.
- First Class* All who have fired two or more full scores at 200, 300, and 500 yards, and from the best two have made a total of 83 out of a possible 150.
- Marksmen* All who have fired two or more full scores at 200, 300, and 500 yards, and from the best two have made a total of 93 out of a possible 150.
- Sharpshooters* . . All who have fired two or more full scores at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, and from the best two in each range have made a total of 160; and have fired two or more full scores, timed fire, at 200 yards (30 seconds firing interval in each score), and in the best two have made a total of 25; and have made one skirmish run of 20 shots, advancing from 600 to 200 yards; the total of all scores being not less than 235.
- Experts* All who have made the necessary total to qualify as sharpshooter and have fired two or more full scores at 800 and 1,000 yards and from the best two have made a total of 40 at 800, and 35 at 1,000 yards.

TABLES. (See appendix.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Firing.—In slow fire, timed fire, and skirmish fire the rules laid down in the new Regular Army course will be followed as far as applicable.

Ammunition.—The allowance will be fixed by the State.

Pistol firing.—The same course as in the Regular Army, as far as applicable, taking into consideration the allowance of ammunition and facilities.

General regulations.—The regulations as to range officers, pit regulations, and scoring to be the same as in the Regular Army.

Target year will be from January 1 to December 31. Practice season will be from May 1 to October 31.

Reports.—From each State a report of target firing will be forwarded not later than November 20. (See appendix.)

Special courses "A" and "B."—The methods pursued in these courses will be utilized, as far as applicable, when longer ranges are not available. No classification into marksmen, sharpshooters, etc., is possible under these courses.

Insignia.—These will be uniform in general appearance for the different classes of marksmen in the several States; to be prescribed hereafter.

Figure of merit.—There will be a company, regimental, and State figure of merit, to be calculated by the methods laid down in the new firing regulations of the Regular Army for calculating the individual figure of merit, and published by the War Department January 1 of each year. The State figure of merit, similar to the Department figure of merit, will be the combined figure of merit of its troops. All figures of merit will be computed by multiplying the number of expert riflemen by 200; of sharpshooters by 150; of marksmen by 100; of first classmen by 75; of second classmen by 50; of third classmen by 10; of fourth classmen by zero, and by dividing the sum of the products thus obtained by the total number of officers and enlisted men in the above seven classes.

Competitions.—There will be two classes of competition, State and National. State competitions, if practicable, will be held annually. The National competition, which will be held each year, will be at such place as shall be designated by the Secretary of War. The State teams visiting the National

competition may, under Section 14 of the Act of January 21, 1903, receive pay, subsistence, and transportation from the appropriation for the support of the organized militia. The results of the national competition will be published by the War Department.

Rules and regulations for competitions.—These, as far as practicable, will be the rules prescribed for department and army competitions of the Regular Army.

Medals.—The medals for competitions in the State will be fixed by the State authorities. The medals for the National competition will be fixed by the Secretary of War.

Troops in

fourth classmen.	Figure of merit.	Total firing, rifle and carbine.
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Report of Small-Arms Firing of the Troops in 11

		Rifle and carbine firing.											
		Classification and figure of merit.											
Regiment.	Organization.	Co.	Average strength, present and absent, commissioned and enlisted for the entire period of firing.	Total number classified.	Per cent of average strength classified.	Expert riflemen.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	First classmen.	Second classmen.	Third classmen.	Fourth classmen.	Figure of merit.
													Total firing, rifle and carbine.
													Total firing, pistol.

Approved:

Adjutant General,
State of _____

REPORT OF SMALL-ARMS FIRING

of the Troops in the

State of

for the year 19.....

**NOTE.—If there is not sufficient space on this
blank, add other pages**

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 51. } Washington, April 3, 1903.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph II, General Orders, No. 41, May 5, 1902, amended by General Orders, No. 57, June 13, 1902, from this office, is further amended to read as follows:

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, a class of gunnery specialists will be formed at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, under the provisions of section V, General Orders, No. 36, March 19, 1901, from this office. Selections for the class will be made by the commandant of the Artillery School from those candidates who have passed a successful examination, and recommendations will be submitted by him to the Adjutant General of the Army in time to permit a class to be ordered to report at the school not later than September 25 of each year. For the present the class will be limited to twenty-one (21) candidates. The school term will begin October 1 of each year and end on the following May 31; the course of instruction will be for eight months and no candidate will be ordered to join a class undergoing instruction after the beginning of the school term.

During the month of June of each year post commanders will send the commandant of the Artillery School, through their respective artillery district commanders, the names of such first-class gunners of their commands as may desire to take the course of instruction prescribed for the gunnery specialist class. Post commanders will not recommend a man unless he is of good character and habits and has served in the coast artillery at least two years on June 1 of the year in which recommendation is made. Candidates will be required to submit in writing a statement of their intention to reenlist.

The men so selected will be required to pass a written examination in spelling, penmanship, and arithmetic. The list of questions will be sent direct to post commanders by the commandant of the Artillery School. Examinations will be held at the various posts, and, upon completion of the examination, the papers will be returned as soon as practicable to the commandant of the Artillery School.

Failure to study or any misbehavior may be made the subject of special recommendation by the commandant with a view to the dismissal of the offender from the school.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 52. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 7, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all officers of the Army granted leave of absence by any authority given in paragraph 56 of the Regulations:

When an officer is on leave the paymaster will in all cases require the *original* leave order on which to indorse payment in accordance with Army Regulations 1446 and 1447, and will return it to the officer after indorsement. Certified copies of leave orders will not be accepted for this purpose. When an officer receives his first payment after returning from leave the paymaster will require him to exhibit his original leave order.

Department commanders and others authorized to grant or extend leaves of absence will furnish the officer receiving such leave or extension an authenticated copy marked or impressed with the word "Original."

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 58. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 8, 1903.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in the stations of troops are ordered:

Company I, 13th Infantry, from the Department of California to the Department of the Columbia for station at Fort Lisicum, Alaska, relieving the 32d Company of Coast Artillery.

The 32d Company, Coast Artillery, when relieved by Company I, 13th Infantry, from the Department of the Columbia to the Department of California for station at Fort Baker, California.

The commanding generals, Departments of California and of the Columbia, are charged with the execution of this movement and will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army hours of departure and arrival and strength of commands.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department suitable subsistence, and the Medical Department proper medical attendance and supplies.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 No. 54. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, April 10, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following amendments to General Orders, No. 182, December 31, 1902, from this office, are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

[Par. 17, pages 6, 7, and 8.]

FULL DRESS COAT.

* * * * *
For other general officers * * * to be surmounted by two stars for a major general and one star for a brigadier general, embroidered in silver, each star to have one point up and placed above the velvet cuff. * * *

* * * * *
For all other Officers of the Corps of Engineers.—The same as for other officers with the following exceptions:

Piping: A piping of scarlet cloth $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wide, to be placed around the base of neck, the edge of collar lace along top, and down the front edge of lapel stopping at the bottom, and from top of back flap in the middle of the back to the bottom of skirt.

Skirt facings: To be of scarlet cloth with one row of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch gold wire two vellum lace placed upon white braid, * * *

* * * * *
 [Par. 20, page 9.]

SERVICE COAT.

20. FOR ALL OFFICERS.—A single-breasted sack coat of olive drab woolen material for winter wear, and khaki-colored cotton material for summer wear or in the tropics, * * *

* * * * *
 [Par. 24, page 12.]

DRESS TROUSERS.

For General Officers and Officers of the Staff Corps and Departments.—Of dark blue cloth without stripe, welt or cord, except for the Chief of Artillery which shall be of light blue cloth with the addition of a stripe of scarlet cloth $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

* * * * *

[Par. 36, page 16.]

SHOULDER STRAPS.

* * * * *

Brigadier General.—The same as for a major general, except that there will be one star instead of two at the center of the strap. The strap for the Chief of Artillery will be of scarlet cloth.

[Par. 38, page 17.]

SASHES.

* * * * *

For Brigadier Generals.—The sash to be as prescribed. It shall be made up and fastened with a flat catch, knot arranged ready for adjustment. Sash to be worn only in one thickness around the waist so as to fit snugly over the belt, fastened with a metal clasp, and to be tied in a double bow; tassels pendant midway between the hip and knee.

The color of the sash for the Chief of Artillery will be scarlet instead of buff.

[Par. 43, page 18.]

FULL DRESS SABER BELTS.

* * * * *

For Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, below the rank of Field Officers.—Four stripes of gold wire lace interwoven with silk of the color of arm of service, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

For Officers of Engineers.—Same as for officers of artillery.

[Par. 87, page 34.]

CHEVRONS FOR NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

* * * * *

Farrier.—A horse's shoe of cloth $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, worn toe uppermost.

[Par. 94, page 37.]

SADDLE CLOTHS.

* * * * *

For all other Officers except Chaplains.—Of dark blue cloth, lined with canvas, according to sealed pattern in the office of

the Quartermaster General; worn under the saddle, number of regiment (except for Officers of Engineers and Artillery, who will wear the metal insignia prescribed for dress coats, 2 inches high) in enameled leather figures, 2 inches in length on each flank corner; edges trimmed with enamel leather 1 inch wide; edges and figures of the same color as the trimmings of their respective arms.

When a *field officer of artillery* is assigned to duty with the Coast Artillery he should wear the crossed cannon with projectile at intersection; when assigned to the Field Artillery, crossed cannon with wheel at intersection.

* * * * *

For staff officers, engineers and aids-de-camp, the device will be of dull-finished metal.

* * * * *

[Page 47.]

SERVICE UNIFORM.

All enlisted men.	Articles.	Occasions.
Dismounted	(a) Service coat, service breeches, leggins, russet-leather shoes,	(a) For habitual wear in garrison, unless otherwise prescribed by the commanding officer.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 55. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 11, 1903.**

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, all privates of the Hospital Corps in service on March 2, 1903, are viewed as privates first class from that date, and will be so mustered and paid until otherwise designated, in accordance with provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1903.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the 6th Band, Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines and will proceed to the United States by the first available transportation, and will upon arrival in San Francisco, California, proceed to Fort Flagler, Washington, for station.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department suitable subsistence, and the Medical Department proper medical attendance and supplies.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 56. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 17, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 181 and 186 of the Regulations for the Army Transport Service approved May 5, 1900, are amended to read as follows:

181. The following messes shall be established on each ship of the army transport service, viz:

1. The saloon mess.
2. Ship's officers' mess.
3. Ship's petty officers' mess.
4. Sailors' and firemen's mess.
5. Troop mess.

The persons who may be subsisted in the "saloon mess" shall be the transport quartermaster and transport commissary, the master of the ship, the United States medical officers, and nurses, Army Nurse Corps, assigned to the ship, and the following ship's officers, viz: The first officer, chief engineer, and first assistant engineer, also all authorized persons traveling as first-class passengers.

The persons subsisted in the "ship's officers' mess" shall be the second, third, and fourth officers; the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth assistant engineers; the refrigerating engineers; the electricians; the chief steward; the clerks to the transport quartermaster and transport commissary, and all authorized persons traveling as second-class passengers.

The "ship's petty officers' mess" shall consist of the plumbers, donkeymen, storekeepers, oilers, and water tenders, boat-swains, carpenter, quartermasters, master-at-arms, boat-swains' mates, carpenter's mates, assistant master-at arms, and assistant stewards, bakers, butchers, cooks, and pantrymen.

Waiters will mess as directed by the chief steward.

The messes aboard transports will be conducted as at present and stores not consumed in one mess will be utilized in some of the other messes aboard the vessel.

The "sailors' and firemen's mess" shall consist of the sailors, firemen, and coal passers connected with the ship.

The "troop mess" shall consist of the troops traveling, the mess being under the charge of the messing officer of the command aboard.

The subsistence superintendent will in general terms prescribe the bills of fare for the various vessels.

136. Sergeant majors (regimental); quartermaster sergeants (regimental); ordnance, commissary, post quartermaster, and electrician sergeants; sergeants first-class, Hospital Corps; first-class sergeants of the Signal Corps, chief musicians, chief trumpeters, and principal musicians; squadron or battalion sergeant majors; first sergeants and drum majors traveling on detached duty, and those on furlough will be subsisted at the ship's officers' mess without charge.

Other enlisted men than those above mentioned under similar circumstances will be assigned to and subsisted at the troop mess, except where the number on board is less than three, in which case they will be assigned to and subsisted at the "petty officers' mess" without charge.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No 57. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 17, 1903.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following details of officers to the General Staff, as constituted under the act approved February 14, 1903, and made pursuant to the recommendations of the board convened by General Orders, No. 85, March 20, 1903, from this office, are announced, to take effect August 15, 1903:

Colonel *Alexander Mackenzie*, Corps of Engineers;

Colonel *Thomas H. Barry*, Adjutant General's Department;

Colonel *John B. Kerr*, 12th Cavalry;

Colonel *Enoch H. Crowder*, Judge Advocate General's Department;

Lieutenant Colonel *William A. Simpson*, Adjutant General's Department;

Lieutenant Colonel *Henry P. McCain*, Adjutant General's Department;

Lieutenant Colonel *James T. Kerr*, Adjutant General's Department;

Lieutenant Colonel *Frederick A. Smith*, U. S. Infantry, Inspector General's Department;

Lieutenant Colonel *Crosby P. Miller*, Quartermaster's Department;

Lieutenant Colonel *Charles Shaler*, Ordnance Department;

Major *John G. D. Knight*, Corps of Engineers;

Major *George W. Goethals*, Corps of Engineers;

Major *Henry A. Greene*, U. S. Infantry, Adjutant General's Department;

Major *Edward J. McClernand*, U. S. Cavalry, Adjutant General's Department;

Major *James A. Irons*, U. S. Infantry, Inspector General's Department;

Major *Sedgwick Pratt*, Artillery Corps;

Major *William A. Mann*, 14th Infantry;

Major *William P. Duvall*, Artillery Corps;

Major *Montgomery M. Macomb*, Artillery Corps;

Major *William D. Beach*, 10th Cavalry;

Major *John S. Mallory*, 1st Infantry;

Major *Samuel Reber*, Signal Corps;

Captain *William W. Gibson*, Ordnance Department;

Captain *David DuB. Gaillard*, Corps of Engineers;
 Captain *Benjamin Alvord*, 20th Infantry;
 Captain *Joseph T. Dickman*, 8th Cavalry;
 Captain *Harry C. Hale*, 20th Infantry;
 Captain *Charles H. Muir*, 2d Infantry;
 Captain *Frank DeW. Ramsey*, 9th Infantry;
 Captain *Frank McIntyre*, 19th Infantry;
 Captain *Sydney A. Cloman*, 28d Infantry;
 Captain *Robert E. L. Michie*, 12th Cavalry;
 Captain *John J. Pershing*, 15th Cavalry;
 Captain *Charles T. Menoher*, Artillery Corps;
 Captain *William C. Rivers*, 1st Cavalry;
 Captain *Peyton C. March*, Artillery Corps;
 Captain *William G. Haan*, Artillery Corps;
 Captain *Charles D. Rhodes*, 6th Cavalry;
 Captain *Horace M. Reeve*, 17th Infantry;
 Captain *Hugh J. Gallagher*, Subsistence Department;
 Captain *Dennis E. Nolan*, 80th Infantry;
 First Lieutenant *John C. Oakes*, Corps of Engineers.

Upon the recommendation of the same board the following terms of service are fixed for the officers of the initial detail in the General Staff Corps:

COLONELS.

To be relieved: One at the end of two years;
 One at the end of three years, and
 Two at the end of four years.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

To be relieved: Two at the end of two years;
 Two at the end of three years, and
 Two at the end of four years.

MAJORS.

To be relieved: Four at the end of two years;
 Four at the end of three years, and
 Four at the end of four years.

CAPTAINS.

To be relieved: Six at the end of two years;
 Seven at the end of three years, and
 Seven at the end of four years.

The officers named herein, with the exception of those in the Philippine Islands, are directed to proceed to Washington,

District of Columbia, and report for temporary duty to Major General *Samuel B. M. Young*, U. S. Army. They will be relieved from their present duties as soon as practicable, having due regard in each case to the nature of the work in which they are engaged and the time necessary to fill their places.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 58. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 17, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in the stations of engineer troops are ordered:

Headquarters, staff, and Companies L and M, 8d Battalion of Engineers, will be relieved from duty at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, placed *en route* to San Francisco, California, not later than September 15, 1903, and reported to the commanding general, Department of California, in time for embarkation on the U. S. Army transport sailing on October 1, 1903.

Companies E and F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, will be relieved from duty in Manila, Philippine Islands, not later than November 30, 1903, and placed *en route* to the United States on the first available transport, and upon arrival in San Francisco, California, will proceed to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for station.

Such enlisted men of Companies L and M as will have six months or less to serve on October 1, 1903, and have not expressed their intention to reenlist will be transferred to Companies G and H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, after which the outgoing companies will be filled to their present authorized strength of ninety-three enlisted men. Noncommissioned officers will be transferred as privates or should they prefer they may be discharged "for the convenience of the service." Vacancies thus created will be filled by the enlistment or assignment from rendezvous of the necessary recruits.

The transfers above authorized will be commenced two months prior to date of sailing and completed as soon as practicable.

Upon arrival in Manila of Companies L and M the eleven vacancies now maintained in each company, under the provisions of General Orders, No. 81, April 8, 1902, from this office, providing for a detachment of engineers for duty at the United States Military Academy, may be filled by the transfer thereto from Companies E and F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, or from other organizations on duty in the Division of the Philippines of a sufficient number of enlisted men desiring to remain in the islands who have at least one year to serve, or less than a year provided they have signified their intention to reenlist upon the expiration of their present terms of enlistment.

Company commanders will make every proper effort to induce their men to make allotments of pay in favor of their dependent relatives, as provided in paragraph 1531 of the Regulations.

Attention is invited to paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 46, May 29, 1902, from this office, directing that organizations designated for service in the Philippine Islands prior to departure from their respective stations be furnished with certificates that they have been inspected and are protected against smallpox, in order to assist the medical authorities in San Francisco, California, in determining the necessity for detention and observation.

The baggage to be transported will be reduced to the lowest practicable limit. Tableware and similar bulky property (library excepted) and tentage, excepting shelter tents, will not be taken, nor will overcoats, or the dress or full dress uniforms of officers and men, unless in the opinion of the commanding officer the weather may be such as to require warmer clothing *en route*, in which event the clothing thus taken may be returned to San Francisco, California, for storage. Enlisted men will not be allowed to have trunks or boxes for baggage. They will be allowed to take along the usual locker (one to each man) and their personal effects will be limited to what they can carry in this, their marching kit, and the telescopic cases of the pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, the latter to be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department, one to each man. Baggage accompanying troops by rail will be limited to 150 pounds per man, and any excess of this weight will be shipped by freight in advance. Property left at stations will be carefully packed, marked, and listed in duplicate.

Department commanders concerned will promptly report hours of departure and arrival and strength of commands by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department suitable subsistence, and the Medical Department proper medical attendance and supplies.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 59. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 18, 1903**

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions with reference to the establishment of fire-control systems at artillery posts are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

In order that each battery may be provided with a system of fire control, pending the final establishment of a permanent system, each fire commander and each battery of 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch guns and 12 inch mortars will in addition to the vertical system now in use be provided with a horizontal base line, for which two azimuth reading instruments are necessary. Each battery of 6-inch rapid-fire guns will also be provided with a horizontal base, when it is the largest caliber battery at the post, but not otherwise. To provide azimuth reading instruments for each horizontal base line, all type "B" and Rafferty range finders on hand at posts will be used as azimuth instruments, and requisition will be made for such number of azimuth instruments as in addition to those already on hand, together with the range finders above specified, will be sufficient to supply the base lines proposed, and until further orders no additional emergency range finders will be issued. It is impracticable at present for want of necessary funds to install and equip more than one horizontal base for any one battery or group of guns.

Upon request of the Chief of Artillery the Engineer Department will build suitable concrete instrument piers for base end stations at locations selected by the artillery district commander and approved by the Chief of Artillery. Over these piers it will erect suitable temporary shelters not exceeding 15 feet square and provided with such openings and windows and when practicable with such electric lights as may be necessary for observation and plotting. Stationery, furniture, heating apparatus, and oil lamps will be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department; drawing boards and drafting instruments by the Ordnance Department; telephones, to be supplied by the Signal Corps, will be the means of communication used in this system.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 60. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 21, 1903.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the steel target frames and cloth and paper silhouettes used for light artillery target practice will hereafter be designated as follows:

Horse and mounted man, target "M."—This is the same as the target formerly known as "K."

Horse, "N."—This is the same as the target formerly known as "K-a."

Soldier standing, "H."—This is the same as the target formerly known as "D."

Soldier kneeling, "D."—This is the same as the target formerly known as "E."

Gun and carriage, "O."—This is the same as the target formerly known as "M."

Limber and caisson, "P."—This is the same as the target formerly known as "N."

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 118 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

118. A soldier of the post noncommissioned staff may be reenlisted, provided he shall have conducted himself properly and performed his duties in a satisfactory manner. If, however, his commanding officer should not deem the reenlistment to be for the best interest of the service he will communicate his reasons to the Adjutant General of the Army in time to receive the decision of the War Department before the soldier's discharge. If serving at an ungarrisoned post application for reenlistment will be made by the soldier to the Adjutant General of the Army through department headquarters. The reenlistment paper will immediately be forwarded direct to the Adjutant General of the Army except in the case of soldiers stationed at ungarrisoned posts, in which case it will be forwarded through department headquarters. Soldiers of the post noncommissioned staff will be furnished with a warrant signed by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of War. The warrant will remain in force so long as the soldier is continuously in the service, i. e., if he reenlists the day following that of his discharge. Every such reenlistment will be noted on the back of the warrant by the officer who reenlists the soldier, as follows: Reenlisted (date); warrant continued.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 No. 61. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, April 27, 1903.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following report and recommendation of a board appointed under authority of the act entitled "An act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904," authorizing the Secretary of War to prescribe regulations for the tests for a national trophy and medals and other prizes (for marksmanship), to be provided and contested for annually, are published for the information and government of all concerned:

Washington, D. C., April 21, 1903.

To the Honorable ELIHU ROOT, SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the following circular, the board named therein convened at War Department, Thursday, April 16, 1903, at 11 o'clock a. m.:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, March 31, 1903.*

Under authority of the act entitled "An act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904," approved March 2, 1903, the following regulation is hereby prescribed for the tests for a national trophy and medals and other prizes for marksmanship provided for by the said act:

1. Said tests shall be under the direction of a board of twenty-one members, eight of whom shall be the president and board of trustees of the National Rifle Association; eight of whom shall be selected by the Secretary of War from the country at large, and five of whom shall be selected from the War Department, the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

2. The members of the said board upon its organization are announced as follows:

FROM THE REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT.

The Assistant Secretary of War, the Honorable WILLIAM CARY SANGER.
 Colonel William P. Hall, assistant adjutant general.
 Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Lauchheimer, Marine Corps, by special authority of the Secretary of the Navy.
 Major J. F. Guilfoyle, 12th U. S. Cavalry.
 Lieutenant F. K. Hill, U. S. Navy, by special authority of the Secretary of the Navy.

TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

General Bird W. Spencer, president of the National Rifle Association.
 Major General Charles F. Roe, commanding National Guard of New York.
 General George H. Harries, commanding National Guard, District of Columbia.
 General P. Farmer Wanser, commanding National Guard of New Jersey.
 General Laurason Riggs, commanding National Guard of Maryland.
 Colonel Henry M. Taylor, assistant adjutant general, Ohio.
 Major David S. B. Chew, inspector of rifle practice, National Guard of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. J. A. Haskell, New York.

FROM THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.

General James A. Drain, adjutant general, State of Washington, Olympia, Washington.
 General L. M. Oppenheimer, Austin, Texas.
 Colonel A. B. Lawton, Savannah, Georgia.
 Colonel Thomas F. Cooke, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Colonel James A. Frye, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Boston, Massachusetts.
 Colonel E. C. Young, 1st Illinois Cavalry.
 Major Carl A. Wagner, inspector rifle practice, State of Michigan.
 Mr. George Gould, New York City.
 Recorder, Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Dimmick, assistant secretary National Guard Association.

The board will have its first meeting at the War Department in this city on April 16, 1903, at eleven (11) a. m., and will frame and report for ap-

proval such further regulations as may be necessary to successfully carry into effect the provisions of law above cited.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

PRESENT.

Hon. WM. CARY SANGER,
Colonel W. P. Hall,
Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Lauchheimer,
Major J. F. Guilfoyle,
Lieutenant F. K. Hill,
General Bird W. Spencer,
General George H. Harries,
General P. Farmer Wanser,
General Laurason Riggs,
Colonel Henry M. Taylor,
Major David S. B. Chew,

General James A. Drain,
General L. M. Oppenheimer,
Colonel A. R. Lawton,
Colonel Thomas F. Cooke,
Colonel James A. Frye,
Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Dimmick.

ABSENT.

Major General Charles F. Roe.
Mr. J. A. Haskell,
Colonel E. C. Young,
Major Carl A. Wagner,
Mr. George Gould.

The board has the honor to submit the following report and recommendations for your consideration. Attention is invited to the fact that the board having received verbal instructions from you that it was your desire that it should consider any questions relating to the development of rifle shooting throughout the country, the board has submitted certain *general recommendations* which do not bear directly upon the contest for the national trophy, but which are believed to be in line with your instructions.

Honorable William Cary Sanger was elected president and General Bird W. Spencer, vice president.

Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Dimmick, as designated in circular, acted as recorder.

The following-named members of the board were appointed by the president as an executive committee, said committee to have all the powers of the board when the board is not in session, and to report its proceedings at the following meeting of the board:

Hon. WM. CARY SANGER, chairman,

General B. W. Spencer,
General G. H. Harries,
General J. A. Drain,
Colonel Wm. P. Hall.

Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Lauchheimer,
Colonel H. M. Taylor,
Colonel James A. Frye,
Colonel A. R. Lawton.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONDITIONS OF THE NATIONAL MATCH.

To be shot on September 8 and 9, 1903.

Open to teams of twelve men from the following:

(a) The Army of the United States, one team from the troops stationed within each of the military departments.

(b) The United States Navy.

(c) The United States Marine Corps.

(d) The National Guard or uniformed militia of the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia (one team from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia).

(e) The members of each team to be officers or enlisted men of the corps or organization which they represent, and to appear in the authorized service uniform and belts thereof.

Distances.—200, 500, 600, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

Number of shots.—Ten by each competitor at each range.

Positions.—Standing at 200 yards; prone with head toward target at all other ranges.

Arms.—United States service rifles and carbines, with not less than three-pound trigger pull.

Ammunition.—Service cartridge as manufactured and issued by the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army.

Entrance fee.—Twenty-four dollars per team, except by teams of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, this amount to be paid to the National Rifle Association, which association shall pay the operating expenses of the contest.

Two days' contest.—First day—200, 500, and 600 yards.

Second day—800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

PRIZES.

1. To the team making the highest aggregate total in the two days contest—"The National Trophy" (authorized by act of Congress) to be competed for annually, value	\$1,000
and cash	500
2. The team making the second highest aggregate total, "the Hilton Trophy," presented by the late Hon. Henry Hilton of New York, to be competed for annually, and cash	300
3. The team making the third highest aggregate total, the bronze "Soldier of Marathon," presented by the governor on behalf of the State of New York, to be competed for annually, and cash	200
4. The team making the fourth highest aggregate total, cash	150
5. The team making the fifth highest aggregate total, cash	100
6. The team making the sixth highest aggregate total, cash	50
7. And also a medal to each member of each of the winning teams, value	200
Total	\$2,500

Place of contest.—Sea Girt, New Jersey, for 1903.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Regulations to govern all competitions are herewith submitted.

All points not covered by these regulations to be governed by Firing Regulations for Small Arms, U. S. Army, as modified by general orders, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

1. That the Secretary of War be requested to detail an officer of the Army to act as executive officer at the National Rifle Association meeting on the dates of the national match, September 8 and 9.

2. That the contest for the national trophy shall in 1904 be held at some rifle range in the middle West.

3. That the expenses of the national trophy match should so far as practicable be borne by the United States.

4. That the conditions of the national match for 1904 shall include one skirmish run and two full scores timed fire at rectangular targets, and rapid fire if practicable.

The following committee was selected to secure designs and plans for the national trophy and other prizes, with instructions to report at the earliest practicable moment:

Hon. WM. CARY SANGER, chairman,

General G. H. Harries,
Colonel Wm. P. Hall,

General James A. Drain,
Lieutenant F. K. Hill.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the National Guard and militia be invited to shoot in department competitions with the regular troops each year for the same prizes for which the Regular Army shoot, and that the men of the National Guard and militia sent to these competitions be taken from the States in the geographical limits of the department where the competitions are held, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

2. That the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy be requested, if in their opinion it be practicable, that the National Guard of the several States be permitted to use U. S. Government rifle ranges for target practice at such dates as may not interfere with their use by the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, under such regulations as may be promulgated by the commander of the military departments in which such are located.

3. That orders be issued to the Ordnance Department so that in all competitions and the preliminary practice therefor the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and National Guard shall be supplied with the same uniform ammunition and no other.

4. That every facility should be offered citizens outside of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and organized militia to become proficient in rifle shooting, and that this purpose can best be accomplished by means of rifle clubs.

The board therefore respectfully recommends the encouragement by the War Department of the organization of rifle clubs composed of those who would be eligible for service in time of war, but without special obligation for war service on account of such membership, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

The issue, if practicable, of service rifles and ammunition to such clubs for target practice, that the training may be with the military arm.

The use of the Government ranges wherever such use may not conflict with the work of regular troops or the organized militia thereon.

The employment of active and retired officers and men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps as instructors.

That the assistance of State and Territorial authorities and active and retired officers of the organized militia be utilized so far as practicable to assist in carrying out this work.

5. That this board be charged with the encouragement of rifle practice throughout the United States, particularly in the direction of qualifying as finished marksmen those individuals who may be called upon to serve in time of war; to encourage competition in marksmanship between teams and individuals; to collect funds for the establishment and maintenance of ranges, the issue of military rifles and ammunition to those practicing thereat; to encourage indoor practice in armories, shooting halls, and other places, and to furnish plans, targets, etc., for that purpose; to create a public sentiment in respect to the necessity of rifle practice as a means of national defense, and to secure reduced cost of transportation for those engaged in military rifle practice, and to endeavor to procure State legislation for the establishment of ranges for rifle practice in the several States.

6. In order that the practicability of developing the most expert marksmanship under the most favorable conditions may be duly considered with a view to rifle contests in future years the Chief of Ordnance be instructed to report such plans as he may deem practicable for the manufacture and issue for purposes of practice and for use in contests of special ammunition of the highest efficiency.

7. This board gives its hearty approval and indorsement of the sending of a military team to Bisley, England, to compete for the foreign trophies and urges upon the patriotic citizens of this country to give it their financial support.

The board adjourned to meet at Columbus, Ohio, May 4, 1903.

WM. CARY SANGER,

President.

E. J. DIMMICK.

Recorder.

Approved, April 22, 1903.

ELIHU ROOT,

Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,

Acting Adjutant General.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 62. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 28, 1903.**

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the Regulations for the Army of the United States, edition 1901; the Manual for the Medical Department, edition 1902; the Drill Regulations, and Outlines of First Aid for the Hospital Corps, edition 1902, are amended so that the words "sergeant first class" are substituted for the words "hospital steward;" "sergeant" for the words "acting hospital steward," and "lance corporal" for the words "lance acting hospital steward," wherever they occur.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 1591, 1594, 1597, and 1609 of the Army Regulations are amended to read as follows:

1591. Sergeants first class will be appointed by the Secretary of War on the recommendation of the Surgeon General, provided they have served a year as sergeant, or as a hospital steward of volunteers or acted in that capacity during and since the Spanish-American War for more than six months. Sergeants will be appointed by the Secretary of War on the recommendation of the Surgeon General; corporals, lance corporals, and privates first class will be appointed by the Surgeon General or the chief surgeon of a division or department. Before appointment sergeants first class must pass a satisfactory examination under the direction of the Surgeon General; and sergeants a satisfactory examination under the direction of the Surgeon General or the chief surgeon of a division or department. These examinations will be conducted by a board composed of three commissioned medical officers of the station at which the applicant may be serving, or of such a number of medical officers less than three as may be present, and if no medical officer is there on duty the candidate will be sent for examination to the nearest station provided with such an officer. The report of the board will be forwarded direct to the Surgeon General or the chief surgeon. Sergeants first class and sergeants are furnished with warrants signed by the Surgeon General; corporals with warrants signed by the Surgeon General or by a division or department chief surgeon. Promotions to the grade of corporal, lance

corporal, and private first class may be recommended to the Surgeon General or the chief surgeon by the medical officer commanding the detachment. The allowance of enlisted men of the hospital corps of each grade as fixed by regulations and orders will not be exceeded except by special authority of the Secretary of War. The proportion of privates first-class to privates will not exceed two to one.

1594. Sergeants first class, though liable to discharge, will not be reduced. Sergeants, corporals, lance corporals, and privates first class may be reduced by sentence of a general court-martial, by the Surgeon General, or by the chief surgeon of a division or department.

1597. Enlistments for the Hospital Corps will be made in the grade of private. Sergeants first class, sergeants, corporals, lance corporals, and privates first class may be reenlisted in their respective grades and their warrants and appointments continued in force, provided their reenlistment takes place on the day following discharge. Each reenlistment and continuance may be noted on the warrant or appointment by the surgeon. Enlistments and reenlistments will as a rule be made by medical officers. Recruiting officers stationed where there is no medical examiner may make such enlistments or reenlistments upon the authority of the Surgeon General. In such cases the recruiting officer in making the physical examination will be guided by instructions from the Surgeon General. Applicants may be accepted who are subject to refractive errors of vision, provided these errors are not excessive ($\frac{1}{8}$), may be entirely corrected by glasses, and are not progressive or accompanied by ocular disease. Accepted recruits will be forwarded to a station to be designated by the Surgeon General.

1609. All men of the Hospital Corps, except privates, will be instructed under the supervision of the surgeon of the post for one hour daily, except Saturday, Sunday, and legal holidays, in the duties of litter bearers and the methods of rendering first aid to the sick and wounded, and in the various subjects pertaining to the sanitary soldier. Privates will be instructed not less than one hour a week.

III.--By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph II, General Orders, No. 86, May 2, 1899, and paragraph 1595, Army Regulations, (amended by General Orders, No. 140, November 2, 1901, and modified by General Orders, No. 160, December 11, 1901, from this office), are revoked.

IV.--By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 1617,

Army Regulations (amended by General Orders, No. 140, November 2, 1901, and modified by General Orders, No. 160, December 11, 1901, from this office), is amended to read as follows:

1617. On the march each medical officer will habitually be attended by a mounted private of the Hospital Corps. Sergeants first class, sergeants, corporals, and at least one private of the corps in each separate command will be mounted when serving in the field, and all privates of the corps will be mounted when serving with mounted commands. Horses will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department and horse equipments by the Ordnance Department for members of the corps on duty in the field when practicable. When no horses are available special application for authority to hire must be made.

V.--By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 48, Manual for the Medical Department, 1902, is amended to read as follows:

The instruction required under paragraph 1609, Army Regulations, will be in the subjects prescribed in paragraph 32 of this manual. The course of instruction will be under the supervision of the senior medical officer, and ordinarily all the medical officers and noncommissioned officers will act as instructors in assigned subjects.

All members of the Hospital Corps, except privates, will be instructed one hour daily, except Saturday, Sunday, and legal holidays, in the prescribed subjects, including exercises in drill regulations, Hospital Corps, particularly with the loaded litter. Privates will be instructed not less than one hour a week. Inspection of the detachment, as laid down in paragraphs 177-183, Drill Regulations, Hospital Corps, will be made on Saturday, as required in paragraph 296, Army Regulations. A record of instruction will be kept in which will be noted the names of the instructors, the subject and date of instruction, and the names of the men. The value of each man's recitation in each subject will be marked on a maximum of 10, and the average of all marks will determine his class standing for the month. All absence for any cause will be noted, and when excused the reason and authority will be stated. If an outdoor exercise be prevented by weather conditions, indoor instruction will be substituted therefor. When for a pressing reason any day's instruction is suspended, the cause will be noted.

The text books usually employed in the instruction of the Hospital Corps are Army Regulations; Manual Medical Department; Drill Regulations, Hospital Corps; Handbook, Hospital Corps (Smart); First Aid (Pilcher); Nursing (Weeks); Army Cook Book; U. S. Dispensatory, and Pharmacy (Remington).

A report of instruction in detail will be rendered monthly to the chief surgeon through the commanding officer.

VI.—By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 78 and 87, General Orders, No. 182, December 31, 1902, from this office, relating to enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, are amended to read as follows:

* * * * *

Enlisted men of the Hospital Corps.—Sergeants first class a caduceus of white metal, inclosed in a wreath of gilt metal. For sergeants, corporals, lance corporals, privates first class, and privates a caduceus of gilt metal, without the wreath.

* * * * *

Sergeants first class of the Hospital Corps.—Three bars and an arc of one bar, of maroon cloth, inclosing a caduceus 1½ inches high embroidered in maroon silk; the bars, arc, and caduceus to have a narrow white border.

Sergeants of the Hospital Corps.—The same as for sergeants first class, omitting the arc.

Corporals of the Hospital Corps.—The same as for sergeants, omitting one bar.

Lance corporals of the Hospital Corps.—A chevron of one bar of maroon cloth with white border, in additon to and placed just above the caduceus for a private first class.

Privates first class of the Hospital Corps.—A device consisting of a caduceus 1½ inches high embroidered in maroon silk and having a white border, to be worn on both sleeves of all coats midway between the elbow and the shoulder.

* * * * *

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
No. 68. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 28, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following extract from the act of Congress making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

One hundred electrician sergeants, to be assigned for duty at such places as the Secretary of War may direct, at four hundred and eight dollars each, forty thousand eight hundred dollars: *Provided*, That there shall be added to the Artillery Corps twenty-five master electricians, to be enlisted by the Secretary of War, after such examination as he may prescribe, who shall receive seventy-five dollars per month and the allowance of an ordnance sergeant, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Applications of enlisted men for appointment as master electricians will be forwarded through military channels to the commandant of the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, New York. An applicant will not be recommended for appointment by his commanding officer unless he has had a thorough course of study, embracing mathematics to include geometry and trigonometry, physics, electricity, and mechanical drawing, and three years of practical training in the use and care of steam and oil engines, of machines and machinists' tools, and of electrical appliances and apparatus, and unless he shall have fully satisfied his immediate commander that he possesses the requisite theoretical, practical, and moral qualifications for the position of master electrician. No application will be forwarded unless it is accompanied by proper evidence in the form of certificates from responsible parties showing that the applicant has received the required theoretical and practical training, and that his moral character is good.

Upon the receipt of an application from an enlisted man duly approved and accompanied by proper certificates, the commandant of the school will send a set of examination papers to the commanding officer of the station at which the applicant may be, with a request that he be given the theoretical examination called for by the papers.

Applicants from civil life for appointment as master electricians will apply direct to the commandant of the School of Submarine Defense for examination, and as in the case of enlisted men their applications must be accompanied by certificates from responsible parties showing that the applicant

has received a thorough course of study, embracing mathematics to include geometry and trigonometry, physics, electricity, and mechanical drawing; and three years of practical training in the use and care of steam and oil engines, of machines and machinists' tools, and of electrical appliances and apparatus; and also that his moral character is good. These certificates should preferably be from principals of schools and former employers, and should clearly show the amount and scope of theoretical instruction the applicant has received, his practical experience and skill in work of the kind designated, and his habits of industry and sobriety.

Upon receipt of an application from a civilian, accompanied by satisfactory certificates, the commandant of the school will direct the applicant to report at his own expense to the commanding officer of the nearest military post for examination, and will send to the commanding officer of that post a set of examination papers with the request that the applicant be given the examination called for by the papers, on his reporting, provided he first passes the necessary physical examination for enlistment.

The examination papers in cases of both enlisted men and civilians will be prepared by the Torpedo Board, and will be of such scope as to clearly demonstrate that the applicant has the requisite theoretical knowledge of mathematics, physics, electricity, and mechanical drawing for the position of master electrician. Upon the completion of a set of examination papers by an applicant they will be returned by the examining officer direct to the commandant of the school. Should the theoretical examination of an applicant be satisfactory to the Torpedo Board the commandant will, if the applicant be an enlisted man, request the proper authority to order him to the school for a practical examination; if the applicant be a civilian the commandant will request the commanding officer of the post where the applicant was examined to enlist him as a private in the Artillery Corps, and to have him ordered to report at the school for a practical examination, with the understanding that if he fails in this examination he will be given the option of being immediately honorably discharged from the service, or of serving out his enlistment.

The practical examination at the school will be under the direction of the Torpedo Board and will cover a period not to exceed two months, during which time the applicant will be given a thorough practical test as to his skill in mechanical drawing and his ability to care for, use, and repair the various

engines, machinery, and electrical apparatus pertaining to sea-coast fortifications and their appurtenances.

Should an enlisted man fail in an examination he will not be permitted to undergo a second examination within less than one year unless he be specially recommended therefor by the commandant of the school; should a civilian fail in his examination he will be given the option provided for in his enlistment.

A practical examination of applicants who have passed a satisfactory theoretical examination for the position of master electrician will be held at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, New York, for a period not to exceed two months, beginning August 1, 1903. Applicants will forward their applications with necessary certificates in time to have them reach the commandant of the school on or before June 1, 1903. No application received after that date will be considered in connection with this examination.

At the close of the examination the Torpedo Board will make a report through the commandant to the Chief of Artillery showing the comparative merits of the men examined for the position and designating those who in its opinion are best qualified for appointment as master electricians.

Like examinations will be held from time to time as men are wanted for the position, the dates of the examinations to be announced in general orders from these headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 64. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 28, 1903**

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 100 (amended by General Orders, No. 144, November 7, 1901, and General Orders, No. 28, March 12, 1903), 123 (amended by General Orders, No. 82, July 19, 1902), 261 (amended by General Orders, No. 119, November 21, 1902), 884, 722, 984 (amended by General Orders, No. 28, March 12, 1903), 1894 (amended by General Orders, No. 180, October 8, 1901), 1704, 1708, 1711, 1722, 1725, 1730, 1732, and 1733 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

100. The post noncommissioned staff consists of master electricians, ordnance, post commissary, post quartermaster, and electrician sergeants. Master electricians are appointed from the Army or from civil life by the Secretary of War after due examination, and must be at the time of appointment under thirty-three years of age, unmarried, and of good character. Ordnance, post commissary, and post quartermaster sergeants are appointed by the Secretary of War after due examination from sergeants in the line of the Army; ordnance sergeants from those who have served at least eight years in the Army, including four years as noncommissioned officers, and who are less than forty-five years of age; commissary sergeants from those who have served five years in the Army, including three years as noncommissioned officers; post quartermaster sergeants from those who have served four years in the Army; electrician sergeants are appointed, as a rule, from those who have served three years in the Army, about one-third of that time as noncommissioned officers, exceptions being made only in cases of particularly well-equipped applicants from civil life.

123. When the station of an enlisted man is changed while he is on furlough, he will, on joining his new station, be entitled to travel allowances for the excess of distance from the place of receipt of the order to the new station, provided the distance is greater than that from the old to the new station. A soldier who has returned to the station from which furloughed, his company having changed station during his absence, is entitled to transportation at the expense of the Gov-

ernment from the old to the new station of his company. Charges for transportation furnished to enlisted men on furlough, in pursuance of paragraph 110, will be adjusted in accordance with the requirements of this regulation.

261. A captain may hold the position of regimental or artillery staff officer for four years only, and a lieutenant that of squadron, battalion, or artillery staff officer for two years only, except that the adjutants and quartermasters of the battalions of engineers may hold office for four years and no longer, whether in the same or different offices. No officer will be eligible for a second tour, nor for appointment or reappointment, except to serve an unexpired term, until he shall have served two years as a troop, battery, or company officer, but the time an officer may have previously served as a lieutenant in the position of regimental, squadron, battalion, artillery, or post staff officer will not be included in computing the four years for which he may serve on the regimental or artillery staff as a captain.

884. Whenever the armament of the seacoast fortifications, or part thereof, are in need of the services of skilled mechanics of the Ordnance Department the ordnance officers of forts are authorized, with the approval of their post commanders, to communicate directly with the officers of the Ordnance Department designated below, who have been instructed to comply with requests to furnish the necessary mechanics and materials. For this purpose applications will be made as follows, viz:

For the fortifications of the New England coast down to and including New London, Connecticut, to the armament officer, Northern Armament District, Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts.

For the fortifications of New York Harbor (excepting those on Sandy Hook), Delaware River, Baltimore, Washington, and Hampton Roads to the armament officer, Central Armament District, Army Building, New York City, New York.

For the fortifications on Sandy Hook to the armament officer, Sandy Hook Armament District, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, New Jersey.

For the fortifications of the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Wilmington, North Carolina, to Galveston, Texas, both inclusive, to the armament officer, Southern Armament District, Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Georgia.

For the fortifications of the Pacific coast to the armament

officer, Western Armament District, Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, California.

722. Paragraph 716 of the Regulations requires that the money accounts of disbursing officers of the United States Army shall be rendered in terms of dollars and cents, and to secure uniformity in the preparation and rendition of their accounts, the following illustration of the method of stating the value of foreign silver or gold in the islands now occupied by the United States forces is published:

The accounts, whether for purchases or services, will be stated in the currency under which the indebtedness is incurred, i. e., foreign silver or gold or United States currency.

If the agreement calls for either foreign silver or gold, the account shall be stated in those currencies, respectively. When in silver, the total amount will be reduced to its equivalent in the gold currency in use in the country in which the indebtedness is incurred, at the rate of exchange which may govern at the time, and from this gold currency into United States currency at the current rate of exchange at the date the articles or supplies were delivered, or the services rendered. If the account is stated in the gold currency in use, but the one reduction—into United States currency—will be necessary.

The amount in United States currency having been arrived at, authority is hereby given for checks to be drawn therefor by disbursing officers to their own orders in United States currency and by them exchanged at local fiscal agencies of the United States where possible, or at local banks, for the necessary amount in the coin required to pay the creditor in the money originally agreed upon, and authority is hereby given for such exchange where the creditor declines to accept check payable in currency of the United States.

The vouchers for accounts will be made to show the debt as actually incurred in the coin in which payment is made and the reduction from this coin to United States currency, the rate of exchange being stated on the voucher, and the amounts stated on abstracts and account current in United States currency, as prescribed by paragraph 716 of the Regulations.

984. Inspectors will exercise great care in examining property submitted to them for condemnation and in making recommendations regarding its disposition. Articles "to be continued in service" are such as are still serviceable. Those "to be dropped" from the returns are such as can not be sold

at the post and are not worth cost of transportation to an arsenal or depot for repair. If worthless they must be so far destroyed as to prevent any possibility of future presentation. Such articles as can not be destroyed will, when practicable, be marked "I. C." (inspected—condemned), or will be broken up and the serviceable parts retained. Condemned animals will be branded "I. C." on the neck under the mane. Should the inspector's recommendation be disapproved in regard to articles marked "I. C.," the marks will be canceled and a certificate of the fact given to the responsible officer. Suitable brands and stencils will be kept for use of inspectors at posts and depots. Articles "to be sold at post" are such as are of no further public use or not worth cost of transportation to a depot. Those "to be turned into depot" are such as can not be repaired at the post and are worth cost of transportation. Small arms found to be unfit for service will be turned in to the nearest arsenal or depot to be broken up or disposed of in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of War. Surplus property or property which has been examined by boards of survey and recommended for the action of an inspector with a view to condemnation will not be turned into the depots of the Quartermaster's Department without authority of the Quartermaster General, unless such property is in perfectly serviceable condition and fit for issue.

1894. Medical officers having enlisted patients on special diet will make return of such patients at the end of each month on Form No. 69, Subsistence Department, and send the same to the subsistence officer. After the subsistence officer has entered the vouchers for purchases and the articles issued for special diet and deduced the rate per man per day which the special diet for the month has cost, the certificates at the foot of the form will be duly executed by the medical officer and the subsistence officer. The form will then be submitted to the commanding officer for his approval, after which it will be filed with the subsistence officer. If the medical officer has made open-market emergency purchase exceeding \$200 in amount, the report on Form No. 9 (required by, paragraph 648, of the Regulations) signed by him will be furnished the subsistence officer. As authorized articles of special diet are immediately expendable by the medical officers, Form No. 69 when duly executed will be accepted by the Commissary General as the return of the medical officer for the subsistence stores involved. Purchase vouchers certified by medical officers will state that the stores will be accounted

for "on Form No. 69, to be filed with the account current of ----- for the month of -----, 190--."

1704. The service arms, ammunition, accoutrements, and horse equipments required by an officer for his own use in the public service may be sold to him by the Ordnance Department at the regulation price and the money received passed to the credit of the proper appropriation. Ordnance supplies thus sold to officers will not be disposed of to persons not in the military service. Necessary repairs to the service arms and equipments of an officer will be made by the Ordnance Department at the cost of these repairs. Officers making purchases, or having repairs done, will furnish certificates of the fact that these sales or repairs are for their own use in the public service.

1708. Issues and transfers of ordnance stores will not be made on memorandum invoices and receipts except in special cases authorized by and subject to instructions from the Chief of Ordnance.

1711. Civilian employees of the War Department may be armed when necessary for the protection of life or public property, and the same responsibility attaches to the officers accountable for the arms furnished them that attaches to those accountable for the arms in the hands of enlisted men. The sale of ammunition to civilians belonging to exploring or surveying expeditions authorized by law, and to civilian employees of the War Department, may be made for hunting purposes when considered necessary for their subsistence or for the interest of the United States. In the field the sale of meat cans, canteens, knives, forks, and spoons, when they can be spared, to an officer in charge of civilian employees for their use, is authorized, provided they can not be obtained in any other way.

1722. In the absence of an inspecting officer, department commanders may direct all arms, accoutrements, equipments, material for mechanical maneuvers, hydraulic jacks, targets, range finders, sights, stop watches, and all other instruments and appliances for range finding and the operation of the armament of the fortifications needing repairs, resulting from fair wear and tear, which can not be made by the means provided at the post, to be sent to such arsenal as may be designated by the Chief of Ordnance.

1725. Arm chests not required for the storage of supplies will be returned to the nearest arsenal or ordnance depot when

the cost of transportation is not greater than the value of the property. Officers to whom such chests have been issued will be charged with their value if they are destroyed. Empty barrels, boxes, crates and other packages in which property or stores have been received at ordnance posts and arsenals, and which are no longer useful for the purpose for which they were originally intended, may be disposed of upon the certificate of the responsible officer setting forth the facts and recommending a disposition of the property; these certificates will be submitted, in lieu of inspection reports, to the authority competent to order the final disposition of the property borne thereon.

1780. After packing arms or ordnance stores for shipment, the covers and bottoms of the arm chests and packing boxes will, if possible, be sealed with wax and stamped with an official mark by the officer responsible. The lid will be secured by screws, at least two of which will be sealed. Each board on top and bottom will have at least one sealed screw. The screw heads will be countersunk to a depth sufficient to protect the wax seal from injury. The design of the seal will designate the arsenal, depot, post or organization from which shipment is made. For over-sea shipments, all boxes and crates will be properly strapped with wire or hoop iron.

1782. In preparing property for shipment the name of the invoicing officer, or of the arsenal or depot, the date of the invoice, the number, gross weight, and general contents of each box, or package, and the name or designation of the receiving officer will be distinctly marked thereon. Each quartermaster who ships or receives ordnance stores will satisfy himself that the seals on the packages are unbroken. If the seals should be broken and any stores lost, he will cause the value of the lost stores to be charged to the carrier.

1783. When stores are turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for transportation they will be accompanied by triplicate invoices, one of which will be receipted and returned by the shipping quartermaster to the invoicing officer. Duplicate invoices with duplicate receipts to be signed by the receiving officer, and a shipping list describing the contents of each box or package will be sent direct to the receiving officer by mail, to reach him if practicable before the receipt of the stores. Duplicate invoices, with duplicate receipts, to be signed by the receiving officer, will be sent direct to him by mail. Materials procured for current use at ordnance

establishments will be transported at the expense of the Ordnance Department.

II--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following paragraph is added to the Regulations:

1182½. When a mounted officer of the line is ordered to duty beyond seas or to make a change of station in the United States, in which the cost of transportation for the private horses which he is required to keep exceeds \$100 for each horse, including the cost of attendant, if any, the Quartermaster's Department may, upon the request of such officer, purchase such private horse or horses as he may not desire to take with him upon the following conditions: The officer desiring to dispose of a horse will request authority to do so from the department commander, who will convene a board to be composed of not less than three commissioned officers to examine the animal with a view to determine whether it be fit for service or for sale to an officer, and, if it be found serviceable, to appraise its value; the price found by the board shall not exceed the average contract price for cavalry horses during the fiscal year preceding the appraisal, and from the value so ascertained there shall be deducted, in order to determine the amount to be paid, one-seventh of such average contract price for each year, or major fraction of a year, which may have elapsed since the date of purchase of the horse by said officer. The proceedings of the board, when approved by the department commander, will be returned to the applicant and will authorize the payment of the appraised price upon the delivery of the animals to an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, who will be designated therein to receive them. Purchase of horses made in pursuance of the authority conferred by this regulation will be reported to the Quartermaster General by the chief quartermaster of the department in which they are made.

The officer desiring to dispose of his horse or horses will file with his letter of application his certificate showing the date of purchase of the horse or horses which he desires to sell to the Quartermaster's Department.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 65. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 29, 1903.

Pending the publication of the Small-Arms Firing Regulations revised by a board of officers composed of Maj. James Parker, U S. Cavalry, Assistant Adjutant General; Maj. John F. Guilfoyle, 12th Cavalry; Maj. William A. Mann, 14th Infantry; Maj. Frederick W. Sibley, 11th Cavalry, and Capt. Harry C. Hale, 20th Infantry, and supplementary to the instructions and regulations published in General Orders, No. 20, February 26, 1903, from this office, the following advance sheets of the firing regulations, relating exclusively to the subject of competitions for small-arms firing, having received the approval of the Secretary of War, are published for the guidance of all concerned, and will take the place of Part IV of the above-cited order, and will, in connection with the Small-Arms Firing Regulations, govern small-arms practice until further orders.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

HENRY P. MCCAIN,
Acting Adjutant General.

PART IV.

COMPETITIONS.

The competition was instituted and exists for the purpose of fostering interest in target practice, of furnishing the means for the exchange of ideas among those who excel in small-arms firing, and for classifying the best shots according to merit shown under similar conditions. There will be six competitions yearly, as follows:

1. The Department Infantry Competition;
2. The Department Cavalry Competition;
3. The Army Infantry Competition;
4. The Army Cavalry Competition;
5. The Department Pistol Competition;
6. The Army Pistol Competition.

CHAPTER I.

DEPARTMENT INFANTRY COMPETITION; DEPARTMENT CAVALRY COMPETITION; ARMY INFANTRY COMPETITION; ARMY CAVALRY COMPETITION; DEPARTMENT PISTOL COMPETITION; ARMY PISTOL COMPETITION.

THE DEPARTMENT INFANTRY COMPETITION.

SELECTION OF COMPETITORS.—(a) *Enlisted men.*—The commanding officer of each company of infantry and of engineers armed with the rifle will annually select from the enlisted men of his company the most suitable soldier, due regard being paid not only to the excellence of shooting but to steadiness and good soldierly habits and conduct, and report the name of the man thus chosen to the post commander, who will send him to the place of competition on the date fixed by the department commander. If so desired, one competitor may also be selected in a similar manner from either the regimental noncommissioned staff or band, but not from both.

(b) *Officers.*—Each post commander will report to department headquarters the names of any commissioned officers of infantry and of engineers armed with the rifle among the expert shots in his command who may desire to enter the competition and whom he can recommend for that purpose: further stating, whenever more than one officer is recommended, the comparative proficiency, as rifle shots, of those reported. From these reports, or from such additional reports of scores actually made as the department commander may require, the department commander will select two officers as competitors from each regiment of infantry in his command, one from each battalion of engineers, and in addition such officers from the different staff corps as he deems proper.

ASSEMBLY.—The officers and enlisted men thus selected will be assembled at some convenient place early in August of each year, and, after the completion of the preliminary practice, will compete for places on the department team of twelve. In this competition the firing will be slow fire, rapid fire, and skirmish fire, and the composition of the team determined by the aggregate of the scores for all of those classes of firing.

PRELIMINARY PRACTICE.—The preliminary practice will not exceed two days in duration. On one day it will consist, for each competitor, of the record practice, marksman's course, to include only slow and rapid fire, as prescribed in G. O. 20, c. s., from the Adjutant General's Office, where applicable, and subject to regulations governing competitions. On the other day it will consist, for each competitor, of two runs, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, skirmish fire, record practice, marksman's course, as prescribed in G. O. 20, c. s., from the Adjutant General's Office, where applicable, and subject to regulations governing competitions.

COMPETITION PROPER.—The competition proper will extend over four days, not necessarily consecutive. On each of two of these days it will consist, for each competitor, of the record practice, marksman's course, to include only slow and rapid fire, as prescribed for those classes of fire in preliminary practice above. On each of the two other days it will consist, for each competitor, of two runs, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, skirmish fire, record practice, marksman's

course, as prescribed for that class of fire in preliminary practice above.

DEPARTMENT TEAM.—The twelve competitors who make, for this four days' competition, the highest aggregate scores will constitute the department infantry team.

PRIZES.—To the members of the department team thus selected the following prizes will be awarded: First prize, a gold medal; second prizes, a silver medal to the next three in order of merit of the team; third prizes, a bronze medal to each of the remaining eight members of the team; provided, that should the number of competitors be less than 40 and more than 28, one gold, three silver, and six bronze medals will be awarded; if the number of competitors be less than 29 and more than 20, one gold, two silver, and five bronze medals; if the number of competitors be 20 or less, one gold, one silver, and four bronze medals will be awarded. These medals, and such others as may be won in the other regular competitions or matches, may be worn on all dress occasions. The winners will not part with them without authority from the War Department, but will preserve them, subject for inspection at any time.

The winner of a gold medal in a department or other authorized competition may, if he so elects, receive in lieu thereof a rifle or carbine of special design and superior workmanship, provided with the most improved sights, which will become his personal property, but which will not be used in competitions with men using the service rifle or carbine.

THE DEPARTMENT CAVALRY COMPETITION.

SELECTION OF COMPETITORS, ETC.—For this competition, the competitors will be selected from the cavalry and engineers using the carbine. The competition itself will be conducted, the team constituted, and the prizes awarded in all respects in accordance with the rules governing the department infantry competition, except that the carbine will be used instead of the rifle.

COMBINED DEPARTMENT COMPETITIONS.—When in the opinion of the War Department the number of companies of infantry or troops of cavalry in a department is too small to

reported. From these reports, or from such additional reports of scores actually made as the department commander may require, the department commander will select one officer as competitor from each regiment of cavalry and infantry in his command. In case a regiment is divided between two or more departments the final selection of an officer therefrom will lie with the War Department.

Other officers may be selected and reported to the War Department as follows:

By the Chief of Engineers, one officer from among the three battalions of engineers.

By the Chief of Artillery, three officers from the field artillery and ten from the coast artillery.

Besides the above, a total of five officers from the general staff and staff corps may be selected by the War Department.

ASSEMBLY.—The officers and enlisted men thus selected, having been apportioned to such of the four pistol competitions as may be designated in orders from the War Department, will be assembled and, after the completion of the preliminary practice, will compete for places on the department team of twelve. In these competitions the firing will be slow fire, timed fire, and rapid fire, dismounted, and the composition of the teams determined by the aggregate of the scores for all of these classes of firing.

PRELIMINARY PRACTICE.—The preliminary practice will not exceed one day in duration. It will consist, for each competitor, of the following practice, dismounted, in the order named, viz, one score, slow fire, with a time limit of 30 seconds per shot, at each of the ranges 50 and 75 yards; one score, timed fire, with a time limit of 30 seconds per score, 25 and 50 yards, at target A; and one score, rapid fire, with a time limit of 10 seconds per score, at each of the ranges 15 and 25 yards, at the disappearing target K.

PROCEDURE.—The procedure in all classes of firing will be as prescribed in Dismounted Course, in General Orders No. 20, c. s., from the Adjutant General's Office.

COMPETITION PROPER.—The competition proper will be held on one day, if practicable. It will consist, for each competitor, of the same firing prescribed for preliminary practice except

in all respects will be conducted as prescribed for the department cavalry competition.

PRIZES.—The order of merit of the army cavalry team will be decided as for the department cavalry competition. Prizes, twelve in number, will be awarded similar to those for the army infantry team.

THE DEPARTMENT PISTOL COMPETITION.

DESCRIPTION.—Each year representatives of the service using the pistol, apportioned as below, will be assembled for competition with that arm. These competitions will be called department competitions, but on account of the irregular distribution of troops armed with the pistol they will take place in combinations of departments, will number not to exceed four for the entire service, and will be held at such places and at such times as may be designated in orders.

The places will be selected preferably from those at which are held department infantry or cavalry competitions, and the dates will, if practicable, immediately precede or follow the dates for those competitions.

SELECTION OF COMPETITORS.—(a) *Enlisted men.*—The commanding officer of each troop of cavalry and each battery of field artillery will annually select from the enlisted men of his organization the most suitable soldier, due regard being paid not only to the excellence of shooting with the pistol but to steadiness and good soldierly habits and conduct, and report the name of the man thus chosen to the post commander, who will send him to the place of competition on the date fixed in orders from the War Department. If so desired, one competitor may also be selected in a similar manner from either the regimental noncommissioned staff or band of a cavalry regiment, but not from both.

(b) *Officers.*—Each post commander will report to department headquarters the names of any commissioned officers of cavalry and infantry among the expert pistol shots in his command who may desire to enter the competition and whom he can recommend for that purpose, further stating, whenever more than one officer is recommended from the same regiment, the comparative proficiency as pistol shots of those

department competitions, firing thereat in the usual manner during preliminary practice and competition, the scores that they make in the latter firing being graded among those of all the competitors in order of their merit, though they can not win a place on the department team. The winners of the gold and silver medals, and those distinguished marksmen whose scores equal or exceed the scores of the winners of the silver medals at each department competition, will form the quota from the departments represented thereat as competitors for the army team.

PROCEDURE.—The army pistol competition, as regards the duration of the preliminary practice, the competitive firing, and the determination of the successful competitors, twelve in number, will be conducted in the manner prescribed for the department pistol competition.

PRIZES.—To the members of the army pistol team, in the order determined by this competition, the following prizes will be awarded: First prize, a gold medal; second prizes, to the next three members of the team, silver medals; third prizes, to the remaining eight members of the team, bronze medals.

CHAPTER II.

OFFICER IN CHARGE AND ASSISTANTS; MARKING, SCORING, AND SIGNALING; ARMS AND AMMUNITION; SHOOTING; TIES; PENALTIES; DISTINGUISHED CLASSES OF MARKSMEN; COMPETITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

OFFICER IN CHARGE AND ASSISTANTS.

OFFICER IN CHARGE.—This class of firing will be under the general control of an officer of experience, assisted by such range officers and statistical officers as may be required. The officer in charge will prescribe the hours for any preliminary practice and for matches and competitions. He will also have general control of the range and of its police and government during the firing.

RANGE OFFICERS.—The range officers will supervise, in the target pit, the marking and, at the firing point, the scoring of the shots. They will also see that the competitors take, in firing, the prescribed positions, and that the squads at the

different firing points preserve order and conform to the regulations of the range. One range officer will generally be required in the target pit to every two targets, and on the range an equal ratio to the firing points.

During skirmish fire a range officer, mounted, should supervise the firing of each two or three of the competitors, and a scorer will follow each competitor to keep record of the shots fired and prevent their being delivered at a wrong target.

STATISTICAL OFFICER.—The statistical officer will assign the competitors to targets and to order of firing, their determinations being generally made by lot. They will verify the additions of the scores as reported by the score keepers, grade them in order of excellence, and prepare the results for official announcement.

MARKING, SCORING, AND SIGNALING.

SIGNALING AND RECORDING HITS.—Hits in the different divisions of the targets, misses, and ricochets, slow, timed, and rapid fire, will be signaled and recorded as prescribed in G. O. 20, c. s., from the Adjutant General's Office.

SIGNALING MISSES.—In slow fire, before any miss is signaled the target must be withdrawn from the firing position and carefully examined by a range officer. Whenever the target is reversed and a miss then signaled, it will be presumed that this examination has been thoroughly made, and no challenge of the value signaled will be entertained or resignaling of the shot allowed.

SCORING IN SKIRMISH FIRE.—In skirmish fire, after the run is completed and the signal "Cease firing" has been sounded and repeated twice, the markers will examine the targets, the range officer will record the total hits on each, and the results will be communicated by means of prepared score cards to the statistical officer. In this fire the precautions with regard to the use of a red pencil in marking shot holes will be observed.

ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE.—All shots fired by the soldier after he has taken his place at the firing point, and it is his turn to fire—the target being ready—will be considered in his score, even if his piece is not directed toward the target, or is accidentally discharged.

FIRING ON WRONG TARGET.—Shots fired upon the wrong target will be entered upon the score of the man firing as a miss, no matter what the value of the hit upon the wrong target.

TWO SHOTS ON SAME TARGET.—In slow fire, if two shots strike a target at the same or nearly the same time, both will be signaled; and if a shot was just fired from the firing point assigned to that target, the hit having the higher of the two values signaled will be entered in the soldier's score and no record made of the other hit.

STATIONS OF SCORE KEEPERS.—The score keepers will be seated close to and in rear of the firing-point stakes, and will, as each shot is signaled, announce the name of the competitor and the value of the shot, and, at the conclusion of the score of each competitor, repeat his name and total score.

CHANGING A SCORE.—Competitors must pay attention to the score as announced and recorded so that any error may be promptly investigated. The recorded value of any shot will not be changed after the following shot has been fired, unless some special message with reference to it is received from one of the range officers in the target pit. Any alteration of a score card must be witnessed by the officer in charge of the firing point and indorsed with his initials.

NUMBERING COMPETITORS.—At all meetings where a number of men engage in the same matches or competitive firing, the labor of the statistical officers will be greatly lightened, and the prompt announcement of the score facilitated, by giving to each competitor a number by which he is known throughout the firing.

SCORE CARDS.—Each competitor should be given a score card stating his target and order of firing, and containing a blank space for the record of shots fired, and for the signature of the scorer. These score cards should be printed on cardboard, using different colors for different ranges; but for all kinds of firing employing the same color for the same distance, as, for instance, all score cards for 200 yards, yellow; for 300 yards, red; for 500 yards, blue; for 600 yards, white, etc. This rule will prevent such a mistake as a competitor firing on a 300-yard score card, with its particular assignment

of target, at 200 yards, as the score keeper quickly becomes familiar with the color corresponding to each distance.

As scores are completed, an officer or noncommissioned officer detailed for that purpose should, without waiting for all the firing to cease, collect the records of the scores and transmit them to the statistical officer, who will enter them in the permanent record, and their totals upon the bulletin sheets prepared for that purpose.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

ARM TO BE USED.—In the authorized competitions officers and men will use the rifle, carbine, or pistol as issued by the Ordnance Department.

ALTERING THE SIGHT.—Except that the sights may be blackened, no alteration of the regular service sights will be permitted. The use of detachable spirit levels, temporary shades for the sight, or orthoptic eyepieces is forbidden.

TRIGGER PULL.—The trigger pull must always be at least 3 pounds for the rifle and carbine and 4 pounds for the pistol, and will be tested (holding the barrel vertically) by each competitor, under the supervision of a range officer, before firing, each day and at each range. Competitors will submit their arms for further inspection whenever required.

AMMUNITION.—Unless the use of other ammunition is distinctly authorized, the ammunition used will be the service cartridge for the arm, as issued by the Ordnance Department.

SHOOTING.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The rules governing every feature connected with range practice as prescribed in G. O. 20, c. s., from the Adjutant General's Office, will, so far as applicable, regulate the procedure in competitions.

UNIFORM.—Competitors will wear the service uniform and cartridge belt.

SHELTERS FOR FIRER.—Sheds or shelters for the firer will not be permitted at any range.

PUNCTUALITY.—Competitors must be present at the firing points punctually at the proper time and in the order stated on their score cards. No application on the part of the

competitor for any alteration in his assignment will be entertained.

ORDER OF FIRING.—In slow fire the competitors will place themselves at the firing points by twos, and will fire alternately, the odd number of each pair being on the right and firing first.

LOADING PIECES —Pieces will not be loaded except by command or until position has been taken at the firing stand. In loading the pistol only five cartridges will be inserted in the cylinder at one time.

POSITION IN PISTOL COMPETITIONS.—At the firing stand, when not firing, the pistol will be held either at raise or lower pistol. While firing, the pistol will be held and supported by one hand only—the arm extended at will but free from the body and unsupported in any way.

WITHDRAWING TARGET PREMATURELY.—In slow fire if, just as a shot is fired, the target is withdrawn from the firing position, the scorer at that firing point will at once report the fact to one of the range officers, who, if upon investigation is satisfied that the case is as represented, will direct that the shot fired be not considered and that the soldier fire another shot.

DELAY OF SCORE.—In slow fire competitors will not be hurried in their firing, but such slight delay permitted after each shot as they may desire, provided the time of firing the score does not exceed an average of one minute per shot. If an accident to a target, or any other cause over which the soldier has no control, prevents him completing his score within a reasonable interval, he will be permitted such additional time as a range officer may decide.

SKIRMISH FIRE.—In skirmish fire twenty cartridges will be issued before each run to each competitor, and the latter will not be permitted to have any other cartridges about his person. If any cartridge fails to explode it will be replaced by the scorer with a new one. If a gun becomes disabled the incomplete score will not be considered, but the competitor will repeat the run.

CHANGING ARMS.—No two competitors shall shoot in any competition with the same rifle, nor shall a competitor change his rifle during any competition, unless his first rifle has

become unserviceable through an accident, which must be verified by a range officer. The same rule applies to the carbine and pistol. Wilful and intentional violation of this regulation will warrant the officer in charge, in his discretion, excluding the competitor from further competition.

CLEANING PIECES.—Pieces can only be cleaned upon the completion of a score. In competitions at more than one distance cleaning will be permitted between distances. While, with these restrictions, cleaning will be permitted, it will not be required.

COACHING.—No "coaching" nor unnecessary communication of any kind with those actually firing will be permitted.

WARNING SHOTS.—No warning nor fouling shots will be allowed in any competition.

ORDER OF FIRE.—In rifle and carbine competitions, slow fire, in any one day, will be completed for all ranges before being followed by rapid fire.

SPECTATORS.—During the progress of a match or competition, no one except the officers on duty at the range, the competitors, and scorekeepers will be permitted within the ropes without special permission of the officer in charge.

STATIONS OF COMPETITORS AWAITING TURN TO FIRE.—The squads of competitors will be stationed ten yards in rear of the firing point, where each competitor must remain until called by the scorekeeper to take his position at the firing point and until he has completed his score.

EXPRESSIONS OF APPROBATION, ETC.—All expressions on the part of the competitors of approbation or disappointment, with reference to any scores made by themselves or others, must not be uttered loud enough to be heard at the firing point.

PROTESTS.—Protests and objections must not be directly submitted to the officer in charge, but to one of the range officers. In case a competitor considers the decision of the latter unwarranted by the facts as presented, he may appeal to the officer in charge. Final appeals from decisions of the officer in charge must be made in writing and forwarded through that officer to the authority ordering the competition.

SPECIAL RULES.—Such special rules or directions as the officer in charge may give must be rigidly complied with by competitors and all other persons upon the range grounds.

TIES.

Ties in rifle and carbine competitions.

IN SLOW AND RAPID FIRE.—In slow and rapid fire ties will be recorded as follows:

(1) By the highest aggregate score made in rapid fire; if still a tie, by the highest total score in rapid fire at 500 yards; if still a tie, by the highest total score in rapid fire at 200 yards. If still a tie, the decision will be regulated by the highest total scores in succession made at 600, 500, 300, and 200 yards, slow fire.

(2) By the fewest misses in rapid fire.

(3) By the greatest number of hits on figure in rapid fire.

(4) By the fewest misses in slow fire.

(5) By the fewest outers in slow fire.

(6) By the fewest inners in slow fire.

(7) If still a tie, by firing single shots at the longest range.

IN SKIRMISH FIRE.—In skirmish fire ties will be decided as follows:

(1) By the greatest number of penalties imposed.

(2) By the greatest number of hits.

(3) By the fewest hits in kneeling figures.

(4) If still a tie, a special run in skirmish fire.

IN AGGREGATE SCORE.—Ties in the aggregate score will be decided by giving precedence to the competitor having the best total score in the skirmish fire. If the scores in the skirmish fire are also of the same total, the order of merit for that fire (and, therefore, the final order of merit) will be determined as in skirmish fire above.

Ties in pistol competition.

IN THE AGGREGATE SCORE.—Upon the completion of a pistol competition, ties found in the aggregate scores of two or more competitors will be decided as follows:

(1) By the highest aggregate score made in rapid fire; if still a tie, by the highest total score made at 25 yards, rapid

fire. The tie continuing, it will then be regulated, in succession, by the fewest misses and by the greatest number of hits on the figure, both in rapid fire.

(2) If necessary, the comparison will then extend to timed fire, and will be decided in the following order: (a) By the greatest number of penalties imposed; (b) by the highest total aggregate score; (c) by the highest total score made at 50 yards; (d) by the fewest misses at both ranges together; (e) by the fewest outers at both ranges together; (f) by the fewest inners at both ranges.

(3) The tie still continuing, the comparison will then extend to slow fire, and will be decided in the following order: (a) By the highest total score made at 75 yards; (b) by the fewest misses at both ranges together; (c) by the fewest outers at both ranges together; (d) by the fewest inners at both ranges together.

(4) If there be still a tie, it will be decided by firing single shots at 75 yards, slow fire.

PENALTIES.

EVADING RULES.—Any competitor who shall be detected in an evasion of the conditions prescribed for any competition shall be excluded from further participation in the firing.

Any competitor—

FIRING TWICE.—(a) Who shall fire in a name other than his own, or who shall fire twice for the same prize, unless permitted by the conditions of the competition to do so; or

FALSIFYING SCORES.—(b) Who shall be guilty of falsifying his score, or being accessory thereto; or

OFFERING BRIBE.—(c) Who shall offer a bribe of any kind to a scorer or marker shall, upon the occurrence being proved to the satisfaction of the range officers and the officer in charge, be reported in writing to the officer ordering the competition, who will then direct that the competitor be forever disqualified from taking part in future contests ordered by his authority.

INTOXICATION, ETC.—Any competitor refusing to obey the instructions of the officer in charge, or his assistants, or violating any of these regulations, or being guilty of unruly or disorderly conduct, or being intoxicated, will be immediately

debarred from further competition at the meeting. The officer in charge will also report the facts in the case to the officer ordering the competition, who will take such further action as he deems proper.

INTERFERENCE.—Any person, whether a competitor or not, interfering with any of the firing squads, or annoying them in any way, will be warned to desist, and, if repeated, will be at once ordered off the range grounds.

ACQUAINTANCE WITH REGULATIONS.—Competitors and all others connected with the meetings of military riflemen must make themselves acquainted with the foregoing regulations, as well as with the conditions of competitive firing in which they may be participating, as the plea of ignorance of either of them will not be entertained.

DISTINGUISHED CLASSES OF MARKSMEN.

REQUIREMENTS.—Whenever a marksman has won three authorized medals in department and army rifle or carbine competitions, or in department and army pistol competitions, he will be announced in orders from the War Department as belonging to a distinguished class, no longer eligible to enter the department competitions with the arm in the use of which he is distinguished.

DESIGNATIONS.—If the three medals were won in rifle or carbine competitions, the marksman will be designated a "distinguished marksman," and if in pistol competition, a "distinguished pistol shot."

BADGES.—To distinguished marksmen and to distinguished pistol shots appropriate badges will be issued which, after being received by the soldier, if lost, can be replaced by purchase only, for which authority must be obtained from the War Department.

COMPETITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Competitions in the Philippine Islands will take place in such numbers, at such places, and at such times as the division commander may direct.

CHAPTER III.

INSTRUCTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

STATIONERY, ETC.—As soon as the officer in charge is detailed, stationery and office furniture should be obtained from the proper authority. The articles of stationery, such as envelopes, writing paper, typewriting paper, blotting paper, scratch pads, pens and holders, black and red pencils, black and red ink, mucilage, rubber erasers, etc., will ordinarily be obtained from department headquarters on requisition; the office and desk furniture, such as chairs, desks, typewriting machine, mimeograph or hectograph, rulers, steel erasers, etc., will ordinarily be obtained from the post quartermaster on memorandum receipt.

SELECTION OF ASSISTANTS.—In the selection of assistants too much care can not be exercised. Competitors are apt to be critical of all arrangements and the slightest irregularity furnishes ground for a protest. Close and continued attention to the work in hand on the part of both officers and enlisted men is essential to insure immunity from complaint.

STAFF OFFICERS.—Four staff officers are usually sufficient; one chief range officer; one adjutant and statistical officer; one quartermaster, ordnance officer, telephone officer, and, if the competitors encamp, one commissary. A medical officer and Hospital Corps detachment are also necessary if the encampment is distant from a post.

CHIEF RANGE OFFICER.—The chief range officer has charge of the range and pit and all details pertaining thereto. During the firing his place is on the firing line. During skirmish fire he personally commands the firing line.

RANGE OFFICERS.—Under the direction of, and as assistants to, the chief range officer, are a number of range officers, not fewer than one to two targets in the pit, and one to two firing points on the range, or to two skirmishers in skirmish fire.

ADJUTANT AND STATISTICAL OFFICER.—The duties of the adjutant are understood; to him may properly be assigned the direct charge of the competitors, whether they are encamped or assigned to companies.

The work of the statistical officer is most exacting. It is understood that, from the nature and importance of his

duties, he must be absolutely accurate in his work. As a check, it is well to have two independent calculations of all scores, one by the officer and one by the clerk.

QUARTERMASTER, ETC.—This officer has charge of the supply of ammunition, sand glasses or timers, benches, tables, tents for shelter, boundary rope, trigger weights, and office furniture, and the preparation and care of the range house and range. In case of an encampment he cares for the equipage, and, as commissary, the rations of the competitors.

DETAILS OF ENLISTED MEN.—The details of enlisted men for their several duties should be permanent for the competition; the men in the pit should remain in the pit and the scorers on the range should remain on the range. In skirmish firing, a noncommissioned officer should follow each competitor and should be instructed to kneel and sight over the shoulder of the firer to see that he fires on the proper target. These noncommissioned officers should be changed from one competitor to another for each run.

ASSIGNMENT TO TARGETS.—Instead of assigning competitors to targets by lot, it is believed fairer to assign them by a scheme worked out prior to the competition; this scheme so planned as to minimize the chances of collusion.

MOUNTS FOR RANGE OFFICERS.—The mounts assigned to range officers in skirmish firing should be perfectly broken to fire, thus permitting the undivided attention of the riders to the firing.

TARGETS IN SKIRMISH FIRE.—In skirmish fire it is well to have one more target than a multiple of the number of skirmishers, in order that on the last run there shall be one or more vacant targets for men entitled to an extra run on account of a jam in their first attempt. This arrangement will usually save a special run.

ARRANGEMENT OF RANGE IN SKIRMISH FIRE.—When the limitations of the range require the groups of targets to be so close as to cause possible confusion, assistance to the skirmishers in catching their targets will be given by staking the range at the halting points by small white posts, aligned accurately one behind the other, each row of posts extending in a direction perpendicular to the line of targets and placed on a line midway between groups. The skirmisher then

makes his run between two lines of stakes, which direct his eye to the proper target but which lend no assistance otherwise.

CHAPTER IV.

POST COMPETITIONS.

OBJECT.—To further the interest in target practice, post contests in small-arms firing for infantry, cavalry, and engineers are instituted, and will be held monthly throughout the year. When practicable these post competitions should take place on the same day as the monthly field or athletic exercises, or the following day. In any case, at least one day in each month will be set aside for this purpose.

The monthly report of drills and exercises will contain reference to these competitions. Post commanders will do all in their power to contribute to the success of these contests on these occasions, awarding to victorious teams extra privileges, encouraging the interest in the contests by their presence when practicable.

The programme at these post competitions is left to the discretion of commanding officers. A series of courses is herewith suggested as being sufficiently brief to maintain the interest, and sufficiently varied to meet the conditions at all posts.

The firing in these competitions will, as a rule, be team firing; teams usually will be composed of five officers and enlisted men as principals and two alternates, to be selected by each organization commander from his company or troop.

It is recommended that, when practicable, competitions be had between battalions, squadrons, and regiments.

In case the conditions are unfavorable for mid-range or long-range practice, or for skirmish fire, the contests may be confined to short range, slow, timed, and rapid fire. If no outdoor firing can be held, they will be held indoors at targets Y and Z with gallery or service ammunition.

RULES.—The rules governing the annual department and army competitions will, so far as applicable, regulate the procedure in post competitions.

Officers' contests will be arranged by post commanders; but care will be taken that not too large a proportion of the ammunition available for competitions is expended by officers.

Contests will be decided quickly, that the interest of the spectators may not flag. In some cases it may be well to adopt the methods of fire at will, each team firing on a separate target, all the members of the team firing at the same time with a time limit, marking to be postponed until the end of the firing.

Firing will not be confined to the best shots. Contests between teams of inferior shots, no member of which has in the last regular practice made more than a certain score at certain ranges, should be encouraged.

Individual contests will also be encouraged.

TEAM PRACTICE.—The success of a team depends not merely upon the individual skill of its members, but also upon such organization and training as will secure concert of action and mutual assistance.

ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING.

SELECTION.—For this reason the team and its alternates should be selected as long before the match as possible; in choosing the men it must be remembered that steadiness and reliability *in the match* are all-important. A good average shot is therefore to be preferred to one who, while sometimes making a brilliant score, at others makes a poor one. Good habits are indispensable. Tried shots are to be preferred to inexperienced ones who have never shot in important matches. as a veteran is to be preferred in other parts of a soldier's duty. At the same time care must be observed to recognize skill and steadiness in new men.

TEAM CAPTAIN.—The captain of the team should be a man of considerable decision of character, of an even temper, and without partiality or bias. He should be an experienced rifleman, a quick and accurate judge of the deviating influences, and have a thorough knowledge of the means to be taken to correct their effect. He should be able to inspire in the members of the team a confidence in his judgment, in order that

they may yield their personal opinions, without controversy, to his instruction, advice, and wishes.

EXAMINING THE RIFLE.—As soon as the team is selected, the captain causes all the rifles to be carefully examined, and all deviation in the sights corrected. This is best ascertained by firing at a small mark at a short distance. If any piece is found to be "off" in any way, and the defect is not cured by changing the rear sight, another rifle should be substituted if practicable.

ORDER OF FIRING.—The rifles having been thoroughly tested, the team captain makes a careful record of the elevation and allowance for wind required for each at the distances at which the match is to be shot. He then arranges the order in which the men shoot, which order is thereafter always adhered to. The first men to shoot are selected for their judgment in relation to wind and elevation, and the last are the most steady and reliable shots in the team. The latter should be men of good sight, as matches frequently last until so late in the afternoon that the last shots are fired when the darkness and smoke render it difficult to discern the target. When the men fire in different positions those using the same positions should be squaddled together.

CAPTAIN'S RECORD.—The captain keeps a record of every detail, and as soon as the practice has proceeded sufficiently, calculates the difference between each man's shooting, and informs the team, so that each man knows what elevation upon the rifles used by his companions corresponds to his own.

ELEVATION AND WINDAGE.—If the exact difference between each man's rifle is known, and the men are steady, when one "gets on" the others should at once know the correct elevation and wind allowance, and in following each other every change of wind or weather causing a variation in the flight of the bullets is at once noticed, so that even if one man makes a bad shot, his successor will make a better.

CONCERT OF ACTION.—No pains are spared to impress upon the men the necessity of concert of action and that the success of the team depends upon the weaker shots being prompted by the more expert, and any change in the wind or elevation at once communicated to those about to fire. For this purpose, perfect frankness is indispensable, and all

deviations caused by an imperfect "pull off" or aim in firing should be announced, as well as any alteration in the aim taken.

SPOTTERS.—Each team should have a "spotter," who is provided with a field glass, or, if practicable, a telescope. He has also a wooden target 12 inches square on which a miniature target is painted; this is placed on an iron rod 2 feet long when firing is to be held lying down, longer if the match requires other positions to be taken, having a foot piece 1 foot from the end to force it into the ground. The target revolves on this rod.

The "spotter" habitually sits close to and on the right of the firing point, so as to be in easy view of the men firing. The miniature target is to his right, the rod being forced in the ground so as to bring the bottom of the target about the same height from the ground as the heads of the men firing.

He has two pins, both with colored heads, red for the man who shoots first, blue for the second. When a shot is fired he turns the target toward him, and as soon as the shot is signaled he announces its value and position (as a center at IX o'clock, close in), inserts the proper pin in its exact position, and turns the target toward the firer. The competitors always watch the miniature target instead of the real one, both to avoid straining their eyes and because it is more exact.

CAPTAIN'S POSITION.—The position of the captain of the team (except when the firing is "offhand") is between the two men firing. He should keep the detailed score of each man in the manner suggested in the soldier's individual target record book, recording for each shot the exact point aimed at, as well as the point hit.

CAPTAIN'S DUTIES.—He personally examines each man's rifle before he fires his first shot, to be certain no mistake has been made in adjusting the sights; and when a sufficient allowance can not be obtained on the wind gauge, or when he considers it advisable to change the point of aim, rather than the allowance on the sights, directs him where to hold. When there are several targets adjoining he cautions him as he aims, "Fire on target —," and, without disturbing him, glances

along his rifle to be certain that his aim is not shifted to a wrong target. He watches carefully that the rear sight is not inclined; if it is, he cautions the firer to "Turn your barrel to the left;" "Correct" (when the sight is perpendicular).

CAPTAIN'S Demeanor.—These cautions, as well as all other directions to the men firing, are to be given in a quiet manner, avoiding anything which will disturb their shooting. The same demeanor must be observed in the match itself. Impatience or irritation will do more harm than good, while a word of encouragement, given in a cool, deliberate manner, will do much to steady the nerves of a nervous man and prevent his "going to pieces."

DUPLICATE SCORES.—The scores in an important match should be kept in duplicate by a representative of each team. A similar representative should be placed in the butts at each target as a check on the marker.

PROPOSED PROGRAMMES OF POST COMPETITIONS.

First: When a complete range is available.

(1)

Slow fire.

1 score at 200 yards.
1 score at 300 yards.
1 score at 500 yards.

Rapid fire.

1 score at 200 yards.
1 score at 300 yards.
1 score at 500 yards.

(2)

Slow fire.

1 score at 500 yards.
1 score at 600 yards.

Skirmish fire.

1 run.

(3)

Slow fire.

1 score at 800 yards.
1 score at 1,000 yards.

Rapid fire.

1 score at 500 yards.

(4)

Slow fire.

1 score at 200 yards.
1 score at 300 yards.
1 score at 600 yards.

Timed fire.

1 score at 200 yards.
1 score at 300 yards.
1 score at 600 yards.

(5)

Timed fire.

1 score at 200 yards.
1 score at 300 yards.

Skirmish fire.

1 run.

SHORT-RANGE COMPETITIONS.

(1)

Slow fire.

1 score at 200 yards.
1 score at 300 yards (sitting or kneeling).

Timed fire.

1 score at 200 yards.
1 score at 300 yards (sitting or kneeling).

(2)

Slow fire.

1 score at 300 yards (sitting or kneeling).
1 score at 300 yards (prone).

Timed fire.

1 score at 300 yards (sitting or kneeling).
1 score at 300 yards (prone).

(3)

Slow fire.

1 score at 200 yards.
1 score at 300 yards (sitting or kneeling).
1 score at 300 yards (prone).

Timed fire.

1 score at 200 yards.
1 score at 300 yards (sitting or kneeling).
1 score at 300 yards (prone).

(4)

Fire at will, 200 yards or any other selected range, exposure 30 seconds. Each team to have its own target. All teams fire simultaneously. Greatest number of hits wins.

INDOOR COMPETITIONS.

(1)

Slow fire.

1 score at Target X (standing).

Timed fire.

1 score at Target X (standing).

(2)

Slow fire.

1 score at Target X (sitting or kneeling).
1 score at Target Y (prone).

Timed fire.

1 score at Target X (sitting or kneeling).
1 score at Target Y (prone).

Slow fire.

2 scores at Target X (sitting or kneeling).
2 scores at Target Y (prone).

Timed fire.

2 scores at Target X (sitting or kneeling).
2 scores at Target Y (prone).

ADDITIONAL MATCHES.

1. Bull's-eye matches.
2. The two best shots from each company. Ten shots at one range. To be decided by the best score.
3. The two best shots from each company. One skirmish run. To be decided by best run.
4. Disappearing targets, thirty seconds' exposure. Fire at will. Each competitor to have his own target. To be decided by greatest number of hits.

PISTOL CONTESTS.

At posts where there are at least two troops of cavalry, pistol matches by teams may be substituted for carbine contests, or combined therewith. The following programmes are suggested.

DISMOUNTED COURSE.

(1)

Timed fire.

1 score at 25 yards.
1 score at 50 yards.

Rapid fire.

1 score at 15 yards.
1 score at 25 yards.

(2)

Timed fire.

2 scores at 25 yards.
2 scores at 50 yards.

Rapid fire.

2 scores at 15 yards.
2 scores at 25 yards.

(3)

Dismounted course—rapid fire.

1 score at 15 yards.
1 score at 25 yards.

Mounted course.

1 firing to the right, Target "H."
1 firing to the left, Target "H."

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(4)

Mounted course.

1 firing to the right at Target "M" (5 targets).

1 firing to the left at Target "M" (5 targets).

(5)

Mounted course.

2 firings at Target "M" (2 targets).

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 66. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 30, 1903.

I.—The following is substituted for paragraph 8, page 11, General Orders, No. 21, February 26, 1903, from this office, relating to officers' schools at posts:

* * * * *

3. The officers from whom systematic recitations are required and who shall take the complete course are captains of artillery of less than ten (10) years' service as commissioned officers and all first and second lieutenants of artillery, with the exceptions hereinafter noted.

Exceptions.—Graduates of the United States Military Academy shall be excused from recitations in military law, international law, and field engineering; but they will be required at the close of the term to qualify in those subjects, as well as in those in which they have made systematic recitations.

Graduates of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe shall be excused from recitations and examinations in subjects X to XXV, both inclusive, given in the tables on pages 7 and 8 of this order.

* * * * *

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions with reference to the use of ammunition for the 6-pounder and 15-pounder drill cartridges is published for the information of all concerned:

The service rifle caliber .80 ammunition must not be used in the 6-pounder and 15-pounder drill cartridges, its primer not being adapted for the blow of the firing pins of these pieces. A special caliber .80 cartridge has been adopted for this purpose and requisition will be made for "Artillery drill cartridges, caliber .80," for use with these guns.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

HENRY P. MCCAIN,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 67.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 7, 1903.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following table giving charges, velocities, and zones for the 12-inch steel B. L. mortar with the 800-pound projectile uncapped will take the place of that published in paragraph 8, pages 2 and 3, General Orders, No. 111, October 27, 1902, from this office:

TABLE—Zones for 12-inch steel mortar, 800-pound shell (uncapped).

No. of zone.	Powder charge.			Muzzle velocity.	Zone limits.	Breadth of zones.	Overlaps.	Limiting elevations.			
	Sp. hex.	Smokeless.*	Brown prismatic.								
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.								
1	34.00			620	3000-3800	600	200	60	14	to	47 38
2	36.75			660	3400-4100	700	200	60	20	to	46 45
3	41.90			707	3900-4700	800	300	60	00	to	45 00
4	46.40			753	4400-5300	900	300	60	00	to	46 00
5	51.20			804	5000-6000	1000	400	59	50	to	45 00
6		33.00	62.00	853	5600-6700	1100	400	59	37	to	45 00
7		36.40	70.00	917	6300-7600	1300	500	59	51	to	45 00
8		39.27	77.50	980	7100-8500	1400	500	59	35	to	46 00
9		43.14	87.50	1056	8000-9800	1600	600	59	38	to	45 00
10		47.92	100.00	1148	9000-10800	1800	600	59	50	to	46 00
11		51.60		1220	10000-11800	1800	800	59	17	to	45 00

* Each smokeless powder cartridge to have 10 ounces igniter (black rifle powder) at each end in addition to above charges.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the designation of the "School for Farriers and Blacksmiths" in General Orders, No. 115, November 12, 1902, from this office, is changed to *School for Farriers and Horseshoers*.

III.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the post of Fort Santiago, Manila, Philippine Islands, is designated as a saluting station to return the salutes of foreign vessels of war, in addition to the posts so designated by General Orders, No. 80, December 1, 1892, from this office.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 68. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 8, 1903.**

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 26, 27 (amended by General Orders, No. 119, November 21, 1902, and General Orders, No. 8, January 26, 1903, from this office), 28, 29, and 32 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

26. Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant existing on the 1st day of July in each year will be filled by appointment in the following order: (1) From graduates of the United States Military Academy; (2) from enlisted men of the Army whose fitness for advancement shall have been determined by competitive examination; (3) from civil life.

27. A soldier to be eligible to compete for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant must be a citizen of the United States, unmarried, and between 21 and 30 years of age on the 1st day of September of the year in which he applies to enter the competition; he must also be physically sound; of good moral character before and after enlistment, and must have served two years in the regular or volunteer forces; he must be an enlisted man of the Regular Army at the date of his application. Applications to appear for competitive examination will be submitted to department commanders on or before February 1st of each year, and company commanders, in forwarding such application, will verify the statements of service which are submitted by enlisted men of their respective commands.

28. With a view to the selection of proper enlisted men for advancement to the grade of second lieutenant each department commander will, as soon as practicable after March 1st of each year, convene a board of five officers for the preliminary competitive examination of the soldiers of his command who are legally qualified therefor, with a view to determine their eligibility for the final competitive examination. This board will institute a rigid inquiry into the character, capacity, record, and qualifications of the several candidates, and will recommend none for the final competitive examination

who are not able to establish their fitness for promotion to the entire satisfaction of the board. On September 1st of each year the War Department will convene a board of five officers before which those who have successfully passed the departmental boards will appear for final competitive examination with a view to the selection of those best qualified for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army; the number so selected shall not exceed the number of vacancies remaining on July 1st after the graduating class of the United States Military Academy has been provided for.

29. Each enlisted man who successfully passes the final competitive examination will receive from the Adjutant General of the Army a certificate of eligibility for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant and will be recommended for advancement in the order of merit as determined by the final competitive examination. An enlisted man who has passed a departmental board, but has failed to be found eligible upon final competitive examination, may in the following year appear for final competitive examination on proper application made through department headquarters and will not be required to pass a departmental board a second time. An applicant who twice fails in his final competitive examination to obtain a certificate of eligibility can not again compete for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army.

32. All rights and privileges arising from a certificate of eligibility may be vacated by sentence of a court-martial, but no soldier while holding the privileges of a certificate shall be brought before a garrison or regimental court-martial or summary court.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 30 of the Regulations (amended by General Orders, No. 119, November 21, 1902, from this office), is revoked.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 69. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 9, 1903.**

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 8, 1903.

The officers named in General Orders, No. 57, April 17, 1903, Adjutant General's Office, announcing the personnel of the General Staff, other than general officers, together with the members of the War College Board and the Adjutant General of the Army, are constituted a board to consider and report a scheme of organization of the General Staff; to consider and report such amendments of the Army Regulations as may be requisite and useful; to determine the relations between the General Staff and the administrative staff departments and to regulate the general conduct of business in the War Department after the inauguration of the General Staff, and to consider and report upon such other matters as shall be referred to them from time to time prior to the 15th of August, 1903.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 No. 70. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, May 13, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following additions to General Orders, No. 132, December 31, 1902, from this office, made necessary by the creation of master electricians, are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

[Par. 78, page 30.]

FULL DRESS CAP.

* * * * *

Master electricians and electrician sergeants.—A symbol resembling forked lightning of white metal inclosed in a wreath of gilt metal.

* * * * *

[Par. 87, page 33.]

CHEVRONS.

* * * * *

Master electrician.—Three bars and an arc of one bar of scarlet cloth, inclosing a representation of forked lightning embroidered in white silk.

Electrician sergeant.—The same as for master electrician, omitting the arc.

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[Par. 74, page 28.]

STRIPES FOR TROUSERS.

* * * * *

Master electricians and electrician sergeants.—Scarlet.

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BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
*Adjutant General,
 Major General, U. S. Army*

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 71. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 14, 1903.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. INSTRUCTION OF BATTERIES OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

Subordinate commanders will be given as great freedom in the instruction of their respective commands as is consistent with efficient direction, supervision, and inspection by superior commanders.

All instruction will be progressive, passing from the individual through the section, the platoon, and the battery to the battalion.

During that portion of the programme devoted to his subdivision, the officer or noncommissioned officer in charge will be the instructor.

Instruction, based on these principles, divides itself into three periods—the preliminary, battery, and group.

The general programme sets forth the subjects appropriate to each of these periods. The relative amount of time to be devoted to each period, as well as to the subjects embraced in each, depends upon the needs of the particular organization concerned.

The adaptation of this programme to the especial needs of the organizations affected, and to the climatic conditions of the post where they may be serving, devolves upon the artillery commander.

GENERAL PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION FOR BATTERIES OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

I. PRELIMINARY:

1. School of the soldier dismounted. For recruits and men specially in need of this instruction.

2. School of the cannoneer.

(a) Thorough instruction of individuals and their combined action in all the duties embraced in this school.

(b) Fire discipline; proper indication of objective and ammunition; setting sights; cutting fuses; dummy shell and shrapnel to be used.

3. Manual of the pistol.
4. School of the battery dismounted.
5. School of the soldier mounted.
6. School of the driver.

II. BATTERY:

1. { School of the platoon.
 { School of the battery.
2. Preparation for action.
 - (a) Subdivision for action.
 - (b) Selection of the position.
 - (c) Reconnoitering the position.
 - (d) Finding the range.
 - (e) Advancing to the position.
 - (f) Practice in occupying positions, both deliberately and rapidly.
 - (g) Utilization of cover.
 - (h) Shelter for limbers, horses, etc.
3. Fire direction.
 - (a) Practice of fire discipline.
 - (1) Designating the objective.
 - (2) Getting the guns into their firing position.
 - (3) Ranging.
 - (4) The correct and orderly service of the guns, employing fire against all forms of targets, e. g., direct fire; indirect fire; firing at moving and disappearing targets; use of auxiliary aiming points.
 - (5) Prescribing the rate and order of fire.
 - (6) Continuation of the fire.
 - (7) Change of objective.
 - (8) Replacement of casualties.
 - (b) Practice in replacement of ammunition from the reserve.
 - (c) Subcaliber practice to be had, if practicable, in connection with this instruction.
4. Subcaliber practice. To be had in connection with preparation for gunner's examination and as preliminary to target practice.

5. Target practice.

(a) Elementary. This practice will be under charge of the separate battery commanders, who will be held responsible by the battalion commander for results. It will embrace:

- (1) Firing for accuracy.
- (2) To range and find length of fuse, stationary, moving, and disappearing targets to be used.
- (3) For effect, series with ammunition and time limits.
- (4) Fire—using auxiliary aiming points.
- (5) Indirect fire.

(b) Battery service. This practice will be under the direct supervision of the battalion commander, and will include such problems as may be ordered by him to represent various phases of attack and defense. Targets will be fixed, moving and disappearing, and will simulate formations of the three arms of the service. Special problems will emphasize the importance of indirect fire.

6. Revolver practice.

7. Cover for field artillery; preparation of a defensive position.

8. Construction of temporary bridges.

9. Castrametation.

10. Marches. When weather permits, at least two marches per month, of not less than 15 miles each, will be made by every field battery.

11. Transportation of field artillery. Actual if possible, otherwise simulated.

III. BATTALION:

1. Drill. Confined to simple movements necessary for ceremonies, and to accustom men and horses of different batteries to work together, as prescribed in the school of the battalion, Artillery Drill Regulations.

2. Preparation for action.
 - (a) Subdivision for action.
 - (b) Selection of the position.
 - (c) Reconnoitering the position.
 - (d) Advancing to and occupying the position.
 - (e) Utilization of cover.
 - (f) Shelter for limbers, horses, etc.
3. Fire control.
 - (a) The apportionment of targets to different batteries or groups of batteries.
 - (b) Observing and superintending the efficacy of fire.
 - (c) The concentration or distribution of fire to meet the varying phases of an action.
4. Changes of position.
5. Replacement of ammunition from the reserve and from ammunition column.
6. Marches. The battalion, under personal command of the battalion commander, will take such marches as he may direct.
7. Target practice. This practice will be under the personal command of the battalion commander, and will be conducted with as close a simulation of service conditions as is possible, both in regard to methods of fire control and targets used. To be devoted to the execution of special problems under conditions as nearly those of service as possible.
8. Field practice. Special conditions being assumed, orders will be issued involving marches, concentrations for action, the preparation and occupation of positions, and such other exercises as may serve to familiarize the troops with the incidents and difficulties of field service. The batteries will march completely equipped for the field, and should, if practicable, be encamped during the period devoted to this practice. To be had in connection with target practice if possible.

THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION.

Theoretical instruction will be carried on concurrently with the practical instruction. Instruction of this character, however, is especially appropriate to that portion of the year unsuited to outdoor work.

1. For officers: Instruction as prescribed by G. O. No. 102, series 1902, A. G. O., as amended by G. O. Nos. 21 and 66, series 1903, A. G. O.

2. For noncommissioned officers and selected privates.
Subjects:

- (a) Drill regulations for field artillery.
- (b) Hippology.
- (c) Draft and draft harness.
- (d) Bits and biting.
- (e) Reconnaissance and map making.

3. For gunners: Subjects prescribed in G. O. No. 126, series 1902, A. G. O.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Instruction in the following subjects is not confined to any particular period.

Calisthenics, fifteen minutes daily, weather permitting, except Saturday and Sunday.

Litter bearer and first aid to the wounded as prescribed in paragraph 1608, A. R., as modified by G. O. No. 82, series 1902, A. G. O.

Signal drill as prescribed in paragraph 1747, A. R.

Instruction of musicians, to include the proper and accurate delivery of verbal messages.

Instruction on the manual of the saber, for those members of the battery armed with this weapon.

2. DUTIES OF THE COMMANDER OF A BATTALION OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

In deciding the proper methods of control and instruction of battalions of field artillery, the relations between the artillery and the other arms, and between the immediate superior commander and the artillery commander, should be as nearly as possible those which will exist in time of active service,

that the passage from peace to war conditions may be made with as little friction as possible, and that the proper duties and relations of the different arms may be thoroughly understood by all, and fully established.

In time of war units of field artillery will be attached to various units of the other arms, and the superior commander will deal directly with the artillery commander in all matters pertaining to the artillery and will give all directions concerning the artillery through him and hold him responsible for the results.

The regulations (Field Artillery Drill Regulations, paragraph 1015) prescribe very explicitly these relations, based on the experience of war, and they will be adhered to as closely as possible under the conditions of peace.

The artillery commander will keep the post commander informed of all essential matters affecting the artillery, and render loyal support to him as his immediate superior; the main idea of both officers being to insure harmonious cooperation of the different arms of the service, giving each an opportunity to study and appreciate the powers and limitations of the other, so that, when in active service, they may work together to the best advantage.

The commander of a battalion of field artillery, serving at a post not under his command, will be held responsible by the post commander for the discipline and instruction of the batteries under him.

He will recommend to the post commander, in conformity with the general authorized scheme, the hours for drills, stables, instruction, and other exercises; character of drills and exercises; inspection and review when the entire command is not included.

He will detail as adjutant a lieutenant belonging to one of the batteries under his command, who will act also as quartermaster and commissary when the command takes the field; and an acting sergeant major, junior grade, appointed by him.

He will be the recognized channel of communication, through whom will pass all official papers to and from his artillery subordinates. This will include all orders affecting the status of the artillery personnel; all applications for leaves

or other indulgencies; and all details which may take them away from their artillery duties.

He will act upon all requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores, and upon other requisitions, which are necessary to equip his command for service in the field, before forwarding them to the post commander.

He will render quarterly, on accompanying form, a report showing what progress has been made during the quarter, in the instruction of the personnel of his command, accompanied by pertinent remarks and recommendations.

His records will consist of an order book, a letters-received book, an index book for letters received, a letters-sent book, an index book for letters sent, all orders, circulars, and instructions from higher authority, and all correspondence concerning the batteries under his command or affecting their personnel.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 72. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 16, 1903.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

An examination will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on June 29, 1903, or as soon thereafter as practicable, in the United States, Alaska, Cuba, and Porto Rico, and as early as practicable in China and the Division of the Philippines for the examination of first lieutenants of the line of the Army with a view to their selection for detail for a period of four years for service in the Signal Corps, in conformity with section 26 of the act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, as modified by act of Congress approved March 2, 1903.

The contemplated details will be made in order of merit from officers who shall have passed an examination satisfactory to a board of signal officers, and upon its recommendation. The board will be convened as soon after the receipt of the examination papers as practicable.

Eligible officers who may desire these details should make application for examination to their respective division and department commanders. Those who are on detached service in the United States at universities, colleges, and other educational institutions, and those on recruiting duty who may desire to take the examination should apply therefor to the commanding general of the department in which they are serving, respectively.

The character and scope of the examination will be as follows:

Elementary surveying; theory, use of ordinary instruments, scales, topographical sketching.

Signaling; general discussion of methods, field and balloon trains, ability to transmit and receive messages by visual signaling, heliograph.

Optics; elementary knowledge of the laws of light, of photographic and telescopic lenses; optical laws applying to photography and to telescopes.

Chemistry; modern theories; gases; commercial processes

for obtaining important acids and metals; applications of chemistry to photography and signaling compounds.

Theoretical and practical electricity; basis of electrical measurements, including units; fundamental laws concerning the flow of currents; electro magnetism; electrical oscillations and their utilizations; voltaic cells and storage batteries; commercial systems of lighting and distribution of power; descriptions of ordinary telegraphic apparatus and the principles of their operation; construction of cables and their operation; the telephone and accessory apparatus.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 73. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 16, 1903.**

The following modifications of the Small Arms Firing Regulations of the United States Army have been agreed upon by the board of twenty-one members appointed by the Secretary of War under authority of an act of Congress, so as to be suitable to the National and other team competitions, individual matches, etc., and will, by direction of the Secretary of War, govern accordingly:

The department and Army competitions will continue to be conducted under the rules laid down by the Small Arms Firing Regulations.

The rules agreed upon by the board of twenty-one members have been adopted by the National Rifle Association of America and by the New Jersey State Rifle Association.

1. **OFFICERS OF THE COMPETITIONS.**—The executive officer will have control of the range for the conduct of the matches, and his decision shall be final.

2. The post adjutant, post quartermaster, and range officers will report to the executive officer, at his headquarters, each morning of the meeting at 8 o'clock, when the range officers will be assigned to their several stations and given their badge of office. A range officer desiring to be relieved from his post of duty will report to the executive officer, so that a substitute may be detailed. The post adjutant and post quartermaster, or their deputies, will be on duty continuously at headquarters.

3. The range officers will supervise the marking and scoring; they will see that the competitors do not evade any of the regulations; they will test the trigger pull of the rifles used by competitors and inspect the ammunition before the beginning of all matches, and will certify on the score cards to the scores made, after verifying same with the blackboard.

4. In individual matches the range officers will certify to the date, hour, and style of arm on the entry tickets of competitors about to begin their score, and when the score is finished he will certify to same on both original ticket and coupon; the latter he will tear off and deposit in scorer's box, returning the original to the competitor.

5. In team matches the range officer will, at the completion of the score at each range, verify the scores on the score card with the blackboard, and see that they agree; when the match is finished he will add up the totals, certify to the correctness of same and return the card or cards to the statistical office.

6. The statistical officers will assign the competitors to targets and to order of firing, their determinations being generally made by lot. They will verify the additions of the scores as reported by the score keepers, grade them in order of excellence and prepare the results for official announcement.

7. During the shooting of all team competitions, a range officer shall be detailed to the pit at each distance who shall remain in the pit until the firing at that distance is finished. One representative from each team shall be selected by the team captain at each distance (before the drawing of the targets at that distance) who shall receive from the executive officer a card directing him to remain in the target pit during the firing at the distance about to be begun. The representatives from the various teams in the target pit will call to the attention of the range officer in the pit any irregularity of marking or other matter deemed by them necessary, and the decision of the range officer on the spot as to the matter complained of will be final and binding.

8. During the progress of a match or competition, no one except the officers on duty at the range, the competitors and score keepers, will be permitted within the ropes without special permission of the officer in charge.

9. The squads of competitors will be stationed five yards in rear of firing point, where each competitor must remain until called by the score keeper or range officer to take his position at the firing point and until he has completed his score.

10. All expression on the part of the competitor of approbation or disappointment, with reference of any scores made

by himself or others, must not be uttered loud enough to be heard at the firing point.

11. **PROTESTS.**—Protests and objections must not be directly submitted to the officer in charge, but to one of the range officers. In case a competitor considers the decision of the latter unwarranted by the facts as presented, he may appeal to the executive officer. Final appeals from decisions of the executive officer must be made in writing and forwarded through that officer to the executive committee of the National Rifle Association or the association under whose auspices the meeting is being held. In national contests an appeal may be taken from the executive committee of the National Rifle Association to the board of twenty-one authorized by act of Congress, etc., whose decision shall be final.

12. **SCORING AND MARKING.**—Hits in the different divisions of the targets and ricochets will be signaled and recorded as prescribed in the Small Arms Firing Regulations. Ricochets count as hits.

13. The exact location of all bullet holes will be marked by a spotter, which will be shown on the target after the next shot.

14. All shots fired by the soldier after he has taken his place at the firing point, and it is his turn to fire—the target being ready—will be considered in his score, even if his piece is not directed toward the target, or is accidentally discharged.

15. Shots fired upon the wrong target will be entered upon the score of the man firing as a miss, no matter what the value of the hit upon the wrong target.

16. In slow fire, if two shots strike a target at the same, or nearly the same time, both will be signaled, and if a shot was just fired from the firing point assigned to that target, the hit having the higher of the two values signaled will be entered in the soldier's score, and no record made of the other hit.

17. The score keepers will be seated close to and in the rear of the firing-point stakes, and will, as each shot is signaled, announce in an audible tone the name of the competitor, the value of the shot, and number on score card, marking same on the blackboard and competitor's card. At the conclusion of the score of each competitor the score keeper will repeat his name and total score, and request the range officer on duty

at that target to verify the blackboard and score card (no scores will be allowed unless recorded on a blackboard by the scorer as shot).

18. Competitors must pay attention to the score as announced and recorded, so that any error may be promptly investigated. The recorded value of any shot will not be changed after the following shot has been fired, unless some special message with reference to it is received from one of the range officers in the target pit.

19. Any alteration of a scoring card must be witnessed by the officer in charge of the firing point and indorsed with his initials.

20. At all the meetings where a number of men engage in the same matches or competitive firing, the labor of the statistical officers will be greatly lightened, and the prompt announcement of the score facilitated by giving to each competitor a number by which he is known throughout the firing, if practicable.

21. Each competitor should be given a score card stating his target and order of firing, and containing a blank space for the record of shots fired, and for the signature of the scorer and a range officer. These score cards should be printed on cardboard, using different colors for different ranges if practicable; but for all kinds of firing employing the same color for the same distance, as, for instance: All score cards for 200 yards, yellow; for 300 yards, red; for 500 yards, blue; for 600 yards, white, etc. This rule will prevent such a mistake as a competitor shooting on a 300-yard score card, with its particular assignment of target, at 200 yards, as the score keeper quickly becomes familiar with the color corresponding to each distance. As scores are completed, a range officer detailed for that purpose should, without waiting for all the firing to cease, collect the records of the scores and transmit them to the statistical officers, who will enter them into the permanent record and their totals upon the bulletin sheets prepared for that purpose.

22. In skirmish fire, after the run is completed and the signal "Cease firing" has been sounded and repeated twice, the markers will examine the targets, the range officer will record the total hits on each, and the results will be communicated

by means of prepared score cards to the statistical officers. In this fire the precautions with regard to the use of a red pencil in marking shot holes will be observed. (See paragraph 32, Scoring.)

23. ARMS.—Team matches.—In all military team matches the following arms only will be used, unless otherwise provided for in special conditions:

(a) The United States Army magazine rifle and carbine, .30 caliber.

(b) The Springfield rifle and carbine, .45 caliber, 3-groove.

(c) Any rifle adopted by and generally issued to the organized militia of any State, certificate of which must be furnished by the adjutant general of the State. No alteration of any kind to the above-described arms will be allowed, with the exception of that provided for in paragraph 25.

24. Individual matches.—The rifles and carbines allowed in competitions are as follows

(a) Any military rifle.

(b) Sporting rifle.

(c) Any rifle.

They must comply with the following conditions:

Any military: Any military rifle which has been adopted by any State or Government for the armament of its troops, chambered for and using the standard ammunition.

Sporting rifle: Any rifle weighing not more than 10 pounds; minimum pull of trigger, 3 pounds; sights of any description, except telescopic and magnifying.

Any rifle: No restriction as to weight, caliber, sights, or trigger pull, except that rifles with less than 2 pounds trigger pull must be provided with safety lock.

25. SIGHTS (MILITARY RIFLES).—The aiming notch, or the aperture of the slide, may be slightly widened or opened to accommodate individual peculiarities of eyesight, but no other alteration or filing of the regular service sights, or the use of spirit levels, will be permitted. The front or rear sights may, however, be blackened according to the judgment of the competitor. The use of orthoptic eyepieces, telescope sights, spirit levels, or temporary shades will not be allowed, unless specially provided for in the conditions of the match.

26. **TRIGGER PULL.**—The trigger pull must always be at least 8 pounds, and will be tested (holding the barrel vertically) by each competitor, under the supervision of a range officer, before firing, each day and at each range.

27. Competitors will submit their arms for further inspection whenever required.

28. **AMMUNITION.**—Unless the use of other ammunition is distinctly authorized, the ammunition used will be the service cartridge for the arm, as manufactured and issued by the Ordnance Department.

29. **FIRING, ORDER OF, ETC.**—Military competitors will wear the service uniform and belt. Sheds or shelters for the firer will not be permitted at the firing point at any range. Competitors must be present at the firing points punctually at the time, or in order stated on their score cards; no application on the part of a competitor for any alteration in his assignment will be entertained, except that team captains may change the order of firing of the members of their teams if desired.

30. In competitions or matches embracing more than one distance, the firing will be commenced at the shortest distance, and be followed in order by each of the longer distances, the firing at the longest range being held last.

31. In competitions, slow fire in any one day will be completed for all ranges before being followed by rapid fire.

32. In individual matches that are squadded, the squadding of the competitors will be done at the executive officer's tent on the morning of the day the competition is to be shot.

33. In slow fire, the competitors will place themselves at the firing point by twos and will fire alternately, the odd number of each pair being on the right and firing first.

34. In slow fire, if, just as the shot is fired, the target is withdrawn from the firing position, the scorer at that firing point will at once report the fact to one of the range officers, who, if upon investigation is satisfied that the case is as represented, will direct that the shot fired be not considered and that the soldier fire another shot.

35. In slow fire, competitors will not be hurried in their firing, but such slight delay permitted after each shot as they may desire; provided the time of firing the score with rifle

and carbine does not exceed an average of one minute per shot. If an accident to a target, or any other cause over which the soldier has no control, prevent him from completing his score within a reasonable interval, he will be permitted such additional time as a range officer may decide.

36. Targets in fixed-distance team firing will be drawn at each range by team captains at the executive officer's headquarters.

37. Targets for skirmish firing, where teams run together, will be drawn by competitors immediately preceding the commencement of the runs. In skirmish competitions by teams, targets will be assigned by a range officer.

38. No two competitors shall shoot in any competition with the same rifle; nor shall a competitor change his rifle during any competition, unless his first rifle has become unserviceable through an accident, which must be verified by a range officer. Wilful and intentional violation of this regulation will warrant the officer in charge, in his discretion, excluding the offender from further competition.

39. **CLEANING.**—Pieces can only be cleaned upon the completion of a score. In competitions at more than one distance cleaning will be permitted between distances. While, with these restrictions, cleaning will be permitted, it will not be required. Cleaning will be allowed between shots when it is so specified in the conditions of the match.

40. *Revolver and pistol.*—In match shooting, competitors may clean their arms between scores or between series of shots, providing such cleaning does not delay the firing beyond the limit provided for in the conditions of the match.

41. **COACHING.**—Except in team matches, no coaching or communication of any kind with those firing will be permitted.

42. In team matches, at each firing point there will be permitted one team captain, one coach, and one spotter, who may give to the members of their teams such advice or directions as they may think proper, except that in competitive skirmish firing where teams run together no coaching will be permitted.

43. In skirmish competitions by teams, the teams will run under the command of the team captain, who may coach his

men on the run. A range officer will accompany each team to see that the conditions of the match are not violated.

44. SIGHTING SHOTS.—No sighting or warming shots will be allowed in any match or competition, except on a pool target.

45. TIES.—Ties will be decided as follows:

(a) In individual shooting, at known distances:

- (1) When the firing takes place at more than one distance, by the total score made at the longest distance, and if still a tie, and there be three or more distances in the competition, by the total score at the second distance, and so on for each of the successive distances.
- (2) By the fewest misses in the entire score.
- (3) By the fewest outers in the entire score.
- (4) By the fewest inners in the entire score.
- (5) If still a tie, by inverse order of shots, counting singly from the last to the first.
- (6) By firing single shots at the longest distance.

(b) In team shooting at known distances:

- (1) By the aggregate of the total scores made at the different distances in inverse order.
- (2) By the fewest misses in the entire score.
- (3) By the fewest outers in the entire score.
- (4) By the fewest inners in the entire score.
- (5) By the totals, for the team, of the final shot of each competitor.
- (6) By the totals, for the team, of these successive closing shots in inverse order.

When ties are to be divided, it must be so stated in the conditions of the match.

46. Ties, when rapid fire is included in the match, will be decided as follows:

(a) In slow and rapid fire:

- (1) By the highest total score made in rapid fire; if still a tie, by the highest score made in rapid fire at 500 yards; if still a tie, by the highest score in rapid fire at 300 yards; if still a tie, by the highest score in rapid fire at 200 yards. In the same manner the decision will be regulated by the highest total scores in succession made at 600, 500, 300, and 200 yards, slow fire.

- (2) By the fewest misses in rapid fire.
- (3) By the greatest number of hits on figure in rapid fire.
- (4) By the fewest misses in slow fire.
- (5) By the fewest outers in slow fire.
- (6) By the fewest inners in slow fire.
- (7) If still a tie, by firing single shots at the longest range, slow fire.

47. In skirmish fire:

- (1) By the greatest number of penalties imposed.
- (2) By the greatest number of hits.
- (3) By the fewest hits in kneeling figures.
- (4) If still a tie, a special run in skirmish fire.

48. Ties, when rapid and skirmish fire are included in the aggregate score, will be decided by giving precedence to the competitor having the best total score in the skirmish fire. If the scores in the skirmish fire are also of the same total, the order of merit for that fire (and therefore the final order of merit) will be determined in accordance with paragraph No. 46.

49. **PENALTIES.**—No two competitors shall in any match or competition use the same rifle, unless it is a special condition of the match, nor shall a competitor change his rifle during any competition, unless it has become unserviceable, which fact must be verified by a range officer. Wilful violation of this regulation will warrant the executive officer (in his discretion) in excluding the competitor from further competition.

50. Any person, whether a competitor or not, interfering with any of the firing squads, or annoying them in any way, will be warned to desist, and if he repeats the offense he will be at once ordered off the range grounds.

51. Any competitor—

(a) Who shall fire in a name other than that under which he entered, or who shall fire twice for the same prize, unless permitted by the conditions of the competition to do so;

(b) Who shall be guilty of any conduct considered by the executive committee to be discreditable;

(c) Who shall be guilty of falsifying his score or being accessory thereto;

(d) Who shall offer a bribe of any kind to any employee or other person;

(e) Who shall be detected in an evasion of the conditions prescribed for the conducting of any match;

(f) Who shall refuse to obey any instructions of the executive officer or a range officer;

(g) Who shall be guilty of disorderly conduct or being intoxicated, shall, upon the offense being proved to the satisfaction of the executive committee, forfeit all his entrance fees, be forever disqualified from competing at any time in the meetings of the Association, and shall not be entitled to have any prize won by him at the time of meeting awarded to him.

52. POSITIONS.—*Rifle and carbine*.—The following positions only will be permitted in competitive firing: At 200 yards, the standing position, the body and arm being free from any artificial support; at 300 yards, sitting or kneeling; at 500, 600, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, prone, with head toward target. The use of the strap as a sling permitted at all ranges.

53. ENTRIES.—Competitors who make entries for any match will be ruled out and will forfeit their entrance fees if not on the range at the hour designated for the match.

54. Entry tickets must be marked with the purchaser's name at the time of the purchase; they may be transferred to another name with the consent of the executive officer; any erasure or substitution of a purchaser's name on a ticket, not made by the statistical officer, will forfeit the ticket.

55. All entries made in individual matches after the opening of the meeting will be post entries. No exception will be made to the post entry penalty.

56. No entry fee will be refunded unless the competitor is prevented by sickness from appearing on the range, and then only on order of the executive officer.

57. Team captains can expedite matters by securing from the statistical officer blank forms of entry in advance, and having them filled out with the names of the team, which should be written plainly and in full, with military rank, if any.

58. Entry tickets for individual matches will not be exchanged under any circumstances.

59. All entries not otherwise provided for in the program must be made not later than thirty minutes before the hour for calling the match.

60. All civilians, as well as members of the organized militia, Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, are eligible to compete in all the individual matches that are open to everybody, provided they shoot with the arm called for in the conditions of the match.

61. **HANDICAP.**—In all team and individual matches the carbine will be allowed a handicap of:

1 point in strings of 10 at 600 yards.

2 points in strings of 10 at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

62. No handicap will be allowed unless noted on the score card by a range officer. Competitors must see that this is done.

63. **CHALLENGES.**—If a competitor desires to challenge his shot just fired, either for alleged incorrect marking or from failure of any record from the pit of such shot, he must pay 50 cents. If competitor's challenge is sustained, the money will be returned to him.

64. **HOURS OF FIRING.**—Assembly will be sounded and firing begun at 8 o'clock a. m. and "Cease firing" will be sounded at 6 p. m., unless otherwise ordered by the executive officer.

65. The range will be closed for an hour in the middle of the day for lunch.

66. **SKIRMISH FIRING.**—In skirmish fire, twenty cartridges will be issued before each run to each competitor and the latter will not be permitted to have any other cartridges about his person. If any cartridge fails to explode it will be replaced by the scorer with a new one. If a gun becomes disabled, the incomplete score will not be considered, but the competitor will repeat the run. Hits, direct or ricochet, will be scored.

67. No two competitors from the same team shall be allowed to skirmish on adjoining targets in skirmish competitions where teams run together.

68. **SKIRMISH FIRING.**—In skirmish competitions the group target "G" will be used, one group for each skirmisher. Targets in line, with intervals of not less than 5 yards between centers of groups. The value of shots; hit, direct or ricochet, on lying figure, 5; kneeling, 4; miss, 0. Hits on or within the steel frame only count.

69. In skirmish competitions, each competitor will fire twenty shots, 700 to 200 yards and back. Six halts at the following distances: 600, 500, 400, 350, 300, and 200 yards. At all distances, with the exception of the 200 yards, the time limit will be thirty seconds, and at the 200 yards twenty seconds. Any position for firing will be permitted.

70. *Method of skirmishings.*—The squad will be formed in line at 700 yards from targets, magazines are filled and cut off, and the line advances at quick time to the 600-yard firing line. Here, two shots will be fired at will. Commands, as defined in Infantry Drill Regulations. The number of shots fired at each halt will be as follows: 600 yards, 2; 500 yards, 2; 400 yards, 3; 350 yards, 8; 300 and 200 yards, 10. Except at 200 and 300 yards, the loading will be from belt alone and after the halt. The advance between 600 and 200 yards will be between any two successive halts, the first half at quick and the second at double time. The firing is completed at 200 yards. At the halt at 300 yards the soldier has ten cartridges, five in belt and five in magazine, and he may distribute the firing of these ten rounds as he desires at the two halts at 300 and 200 yards, provided he fire them all between the two ranges. The command at these two ranges will be for magazine fire, but the soldier may load at will from the belt, as well as from the magazine, at either range, after the halt. The time limit extends from the last note of "Commence firing" to the last note of "Cease firing." For each shot fired by the soldier before the commencement, or after the close of the time limit, or for each shot fired in excess of the number ordered for the halt, five points will be deducted from his score. Five points will also be deducted for a failure to fire the number prescribed for a halt. A defective cartridge may be replaced, but must be turned in before the advance is resumed. A piece disabled through no fault of a firer entitles the latter to another practice. Every cartridge lost after the advance is commenced will be considered a miss.

71. In skirmish competitions, where teams run as teams, the team captain will direct the firing of the team under the supervision of a range officer. The aggregate value of all shots in all the figures of the groups will be the team's total for the run.

72. In skirmish competitions, where teams run together, the firing will be directed by a range officer detailed for that purpose.

73. Each competitor will be assigned to a group. No two competitors from the same team will be allowed to skirmish on adjoining groups.

74. GENERAL.—In case any member of a team becomes ill during the shooting, the executive officer may, in his discretion, upon certificate of the post surgeon, permit a substitution of a reserve member of the same team in place of the one taken ill.

75. Prizes not claimed within thirty days after having been won shall be forfeited to the Association.

76. No arms shall be loaded except at the firing point, the muzzle of the rifle, pistol, or revolver being kept in the direction of the target till the arm is either discharged or unloaded.

77. These regulations and such special rules or directions as the executive officer may give must be rigidly complied with by competitors and all other persons upon the range grounds.

78. Competitors and all others connected with the competitions must make themselves acquainted with the foregoing regulations as well as with the conditions of competitive firing in which they may be participating, as the plea of ignorance of either of them will not be entertained.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.



**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 74. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, May 16, 1903.**

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 16, 1903.

The board constituted in General Orders, No. 69, May 9, 1903, Adjutant General's Office, to consider and report a scheme of organization of the General Staff, etc., is hereby dissolved.

**ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.**

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

**H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.**

GENERAL ORDERS, } No. 75.	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, May 30, 1903.
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I--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following table showing the maximum allowance per school season of articles considered necessary to the proper establishment and conduct of a post school for officers at a four-company post, as contemplated by General Orders, No. 102, September 22, 1902, from this office, is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Blackboards	\$10.00
Chains (Engineer), with pins, 2 at \$5.....	10.00
Chairs, 8 at \$1.50.....	12.00
Clinometers, 2 at \$12.50.....	25.00
Crayons, white and colored (expendable).....	1.80
Drawing boards (12 inches by 16 inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch), 8 at \$1.50.....	12.00
Drawing paper, rolls (30 yards), 1 (expendable).....	12.00
Erasers (blackboard), 4 at 30 cents	1.20
Pointers, 8 at 25 cents	2.00
Sketching cases (cavalry), 2 at \$6.....	12.00
Tables, plain, pine (3 feet by 4 feet), 8 at \$2.50.....	20.00
Stationery (expendable)	12.00
Tapes, metallic, 2 at \$4	8.00
Thumb tacks, 1 gross, at 50 cents per dozen (expendable).....	6.00
Tracing cloth, 1 roll (expendable)	6.00
	<hr/>
	150.00

The articles above enumerated will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department upon duly approved requisitions and the money allowance for each company, troop, or battery will be \$37.50. Post commanders are authorized to substitute for any saving made upon the items herein specified such other articles as may be desirable and with the approval of department commanders these will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, provided the total money value of \$37.50 per company be not exceeded.

For the renewal of expendable articles and for the replacing of 10 per cent of nonexpendable articles each year the sum of \$14.36 per organization as above indicated will be allowed.

II--By direction of the Secretary of War, and in addition to the books with which officers are required to provide themselves, under the provisions of paragraph 1, Circular, No. 8,

March 7, 1902, from this office, each officer of the Army will procure the following articles at his own expense:

One line pen, 1 compass, 1 protractor, 1 wooden ruler, 1 scale of equal parts, and 1 triangle; or 1 inexpensive but serviceable set of drawing instruments (complete).

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 76. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 21, 1903.**

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, at the regular annual inspections of artillery posts by department commanders, in accordance with paragraph 211 of the Regulations, the expenditure of ammunition to the extent of one round of brown prismatic powder and a cast-iron projectile for each 8, 10, and 12 inch gun and 12-inch mortar mounted at the post, to be distributed in accordance with their discretion, is hereby authorized as a test of the condition of the armament, and of the efficiency of the personnel.

If the necessary ammunition is not on hand, requisition should be made on the Ordnance Department for such amount as may be required to carry out the above tests, and it will be furnished as long as available.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 277 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

277. Musical instruments mentioned in paragraph 1326, extra parts therefor, and equipments for bands, including the issue quarterly of one-half ream of music writing paper, upright, fourteen staves, size of paper $10\frac{1}{4}$ by $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and one-half ream of music writing paper, oblong, sixteen staves, size of paper $13\frac{1}{4}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches, will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department. Musical instruments other than those above referred to may be purchased from available regimental funds. The quartermaster will be accountable for band instruments furnished by the Quartermaster's Department; the adjutant for those purchased from the regimental fund.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 77. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 23, 1903.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. In retesting smokeless powders which have been in store for a year or more it has been found that their ballistic qualities have changed. This is markedly so with the 6-inch, 8 inch, 10-inch, and 12 inch rifles and is manifested by considerable variations in the velocities and pressures now obtained with the service charges which were established by the acceptance tests of the powders. In view of this fact it is deemed essential that all service charges for the above guns which were issued previous to the date of this order and which were made up to give the present service velocities, viz, 2,600 foot seconds for the 6-inch rapid fire gun; 2,250 foot seconds for the 8 inch rifle, and 2,800 foot seconds for 10-inch and 12-inch rifles be reduced as follows: Six inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; 8-inch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; 10-inch, 3 pounds; 12-inch, 6 pounds.

This reduction of charge will for each piece produce a reduction of velocity of 50 foot seconds and will give much more regular ballistics.

2. These reductions of charges will be made as soon as practicable under the supervision of the artillery district ordnance officers and reported to the Chief of Ordnance through military channels.

3. In future the service velocities for the 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch rifles will be as follows: Eight-inch, 2,200 foot seconds; 10-inch, 2,250 foot seconds; 12-inch, 2,250 foot seconds. Service charges will be made up to give these velocities.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS,) HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
) ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 78.) Washington, May 25, 1903.

I.—The following order has been received from the War Department and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT. Washington, March 30, 1903.

1. By direction of the President, so much of War Department orders of February 12, 1902, promulgated in General Orders, No. 16, February 14, 1903, from Headquarters of the Army, as gives the name of *Fort Getty* to the fortifications on Sullivans Island, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, is hereby revoked, and those fortifications will hereafter be known as *Fort Moultrie*, in honor of Major General *William Moultrie*, Continental Army, who rendered conspicuous service during the Revolutionary war and died September 27, 1805, at Charleston, South Carolina.

2. By direction of the President, and under the provisions of paragraph 216 of the Regulations, names of seacoast forts and batteries are announced as follows:

THE FORTIFICATIONS ON FOX HILL, CONANICUT ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT BAY, R. I.

Fort Getty, in honor of Colonel *George W. Getty*, 4th U. S. Artillery, brevet major general, U. S. Volunteers, who died October 1, 1901, at Forest Glen, Maryland.

ON COW ISLAND, MAINE, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Abbot, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Edward S. Abbot*, 17th U. S. Infantry, who died July 8, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

ON THE FORT MCKINLEY, MAINE, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Acker, in honor of Captain *William H. Acker*, 16th U. S. Infantry, who was killed April 7, 1862, at the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee.

Battery Farry, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Joseph F. Farry*, 3d U. S. Artillery, who was killed September 8, 1847, at the battle of Molino del Rey, Mexico.

Battery Ingalls, in honor of Brevet Major General *Rufus Ingalls*, U. S. Army, who served with distinction in the war with Mexico and the Civil war and who died January 15, 1893, at New York City, New York.

Battery Carpenter, in honor of Major *Stephen D. Carpenter*, 19th U. S. Infantry, who was killed December 31, 1862, at the battle of Stone River, Tennessee.

Battery Ramsay, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Douglas Ramsay*, 1st U. S. Artillery, who was killed July 21, 1862, at the battle of Bull Run, Virginia.

ON THE FORT PEEBLE, MAINE, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Kearny, in honor of Brevet Major General *Stephen W. Kearny*, U. S. Army, who served with distinction in the war with Mexico and who died October 31, 1848, at St. Louis, Missouri.

ON THE FORT LEVETT, MAINE, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Ferguson, in honor of Major *William Ferguson*, U. S. Artillery,

who was killed November 4, 1791, in action with Indians near the site of Fort Recovery, Ohio.

Battery Daniels, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Napoleon H. Daniels*, 18th U. S. Infantry, who was killed July 21, 1866, in action with Indians at Crazy Woman's Fork, Dakota.

ON THE FORT WILLIAMS, MAINE, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Blair, in honor of Major General *Frank P. Blair*, U. S. Volunteers, who served with distinction during the Civil war and who died July 9, 1875, at St. Louis, Missouri.

Battery DeHart, in honor of Captain *Henry V. DeHart*, 5th U. S. Artillery, who died July 13, 1862, of wounds received at the battle of Gaines Mill, Virginia.

Battery Sullivan, in honor of Major General *John Sullivan*, Continental Army, who served with distinction in the Revolutionary and Indian wars and who died January 23, 1795, at Durham, New Hampshire.

Battery Hobart, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Henry A. Hobart*, U. S. Light Artillery, who was killed May 27, 1813, at Fort George, Upper Canada.

Battery Garesché, in honor of Lieutenant Colonel *Julius P. Garesché*, assistant adjutant general, U. S. Army, who was killed December 31, 1862, at the battle of Stone River, Tennessee.

ON THE FORT STRONG, MASSACHUSETTS, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Ward, in honor of Major General *Artemas Ward*, Continental Army, who served during the Revolutionary war and who died October 2, 1800, at Shrewsbury, Massachusetts.

Battery Drum, in honor of Captain *Simon H. Drum*, 4th U. S. Artillery, who was killed September 13, 1847, in the assault on the City of Mexico.

Battery Basinger, in honor of 2d Lieutenant *William E. Basinger*, 2d U. S. Artillery, who was killed December 28, 1835, in action with Seminole Indians at Withlacoochee River, Florida.

ON THE FORT ANDREWS, MASSACHUSETTS, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Cushing, in honor of Brigadier General *Thomas H. Cushing*, U. S. Army, who served in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812 and who died October 19, 1822, at New London, Connecticut.

ON THE FORT REVERE, MASSACHUSETTS, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Ripley, in honor of Major General *Eleazer W. Ripley*, U. S. Army, who served with distinction in the war of 1812 and who died March 2, 1839, at West Feliciana, Louisiana.

Battery Field, in honor of Captain *George P. Field*, 3d U. S. Infantry, who was killed September 21, 1846, at the battle of Monterey, Mexico.

ON THE FORT RODMAN, MASSACHUSETTS, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Walcott, in honor of Captain *William H. Walcott*, 17th U. S. Infantry, brevet colonel, U. S. Army, who served with distinction in the Civil war and who died August 30, 1901, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Battery Barton, in honor of Colonel *William Barton* of Rhode Island, who served with distinction in the Revolutionary war and who died October 22, 1831, at Providence, Rhode Island.

Battery Cross, in honor of Captain *Charles E. Cross*, U. S. Engineers, brevet colonel, U. S. Army, who was killed June 5, 1863, at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Battery Craig, in honor of 2d Lieutenant *Presley O. Craig*, 2d U. S. Artillery, who was killed July 21, 1861, at the battle of Bull Run, Virginia.

Battery Gaston, in honor of 2d Lieutenant *William Gaston*, 1st U. S. Dragoons, who was killed May 17, 1858, in action with Spokane Indians at Snake River, Washington Territory.

ON THE FORT WETHERILL, RHODE ISLAND, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Varnum, in honor of Brigadier General *James M. Varnum*, Continental Army, who served during the Revolutionary war and who died January 10, 1789, at Marietta, Ohio.

Battery Cooke, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *William W. Cooke*, 7th U. S. Cavalry, who was killed June 25, 1876, in action with Sioux Indians at Little Big Horn River, Montana.

Battery Walbach, in honor of Colonel *John DeB. Walbach*, 4th U. S. Artillery, brevet brigadier general, U. S. Army, who served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and the Mexican war and who died June 10, 1857, at Baltimore, Maryland.

Battery Dickenson, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *George Dickenson*, 4th U. S. Artillery, who was killed December 13, 1862, at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Battery Crittenden, in honor of 2d Lieutenant *John J. Crittenden*, 20th U. S. Infantry, who was killed June 25, 1876, in action with Sioux Indians at Little Big Horn River, Montana.

ON THE FORT GREBLE, RHODE ISLAND, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Mitchell, in honor of Captain *David D. Mitchell*, 15th U. S. Infantry, who was killed September 17, 1900, in action with insurgent Filipinos at Mavitac, Laguna Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

ON THE FORT TERRY, NEW YORK, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Kelly, in honor of Captain *Patrick Kelly*, 16th U. S. Infantry, colonel, 88th New York Volunteer Infantry, who was killed June 16, 1864, at the battle of Petersburg, Virginia.

ON THE FORT SLOCUM, NEW YORK, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Kinney, in honor of Captain *Joseph Kinney*, 25th U. S. Infantry, who was killed July 26, 1814, at the battle of Lundys Lane, Canada.

Battery Fraser, in honor of Captain *Upton S. Fraser*, 3d U. S. Artillery, who was killed December 28, 1835, in action with Seminole Indians at Withlacoochee River, Florida.

ON THE FORT SCHUYLER, NEW YORK, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Gansevoort, in honor of Brigadier General *Peter Gansevoort*, Continental Army, who served with distinction in the Revolutionary war and who died July 2, 1812, at Albany, New York.

Battery Hazzard, in honor of Captain *George W. Hazzard*, 4th U. S. Artillery, colonel, 37th Indiana Volunteers, who died August 14, 1862, from wounds received in the battle of White Oak Swamp, Virginia.

Battery Bell, in honor of Captain *Jacob B. Bell*, 15th U. S. Infantry, brevet lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army, who was killed December 31, 1862, at the battle of Stone River, Tennessee.

Battery Beecher, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Frederick H. Beecher*, 3d U. S. Infantry, brevet captain, U. S. Army, who was killed September 17, 1868, in action with Indians at Delaware Creek, Kansas.

ON THE FORT TOTTEN, NEW YORK, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Graham, in honor of Lieutenant Colonel *William M. Graham*, 11th U. S. Infantry, who served with distinction in the Florida war and who was killed September 8, 1847, at the battle of Molino del Rey, Mexico.

Battery Sumner, in honor of Brigadier General *Jethro Sumner*, Continental Army, who served in the Revolutionary war and who died about 1790 in Warren County, North Carolina.

Battery Stuart, in honor of Captain *Sidney E. Stuart*, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, who was killed April 29, 1899, in an explosion at the Du Pont Powder Works, Wilmington, Delaware.

Battery Baker, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *William L. Baker*, 4th U. S. Artillery, who was killed September 17, 1862, at the Battle of Antietam, Maryland.

ON THE FORT WADSWORTH, NEW YORK, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Bacon, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *John D. Bacon*, 6th U. S. Infantry, who died October 12, 1847, of wounds received at the battle of Churubusco, Mexico.

Battery Barbour, in honor of Captain *Philip N. Barbour*, 3d U. S. Infantry, who was killed September 21, 1846, at the battle of Monterey, Mexico.

Battery Dix, in honor of Major General *John A. Dix*, U. S. Army, who served during the war of 1812 and the Civil war and who died April 21, 1879, at New York City, New York.

ON THE FORT HANCOCK, NEW JERSEY, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Potter, in honor of Brigadier General *Joseph H. Potter*, U. S. Army, who served with distinction in the war with Mexico and the Civil war and who died December 1, 1892, at Columbus, Ohio.

Battery Peck, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Fremont P. Peck*, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, who was accidentally killed February 19, 1895, by the bursting of a gun at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey.

Battery Engle, in honor of Captain *Archibald H. Engle*, 13th U. S. Infantry, who was killed May 14, 1864, at the battle of Resaca, Georgia.

Battery Reynolds, in honor of Colonel *John F. Reynolds*, 5th U. S. Infantry, major general, U. S. Volunteers, who served with distinction during the war with Mexico and who was killed July 1, 1863, at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

ON THE FORT MOTT, NEW JERSEY, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Edwards, in honor of Captain *Robert Edwards*, 17th U. S. Infantry, who was killed January 22, 1813, in action at Frenchtown, Michigan.

ON THE FORT DELAWARE, DELAWARE, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Torbert, in honor of Captain *Alfred T. A. Torbert*, 5th U. S. Infantry, major general, U. S. Volunteers, who served with distinction during the Civil war and who was drowned at sea August 8, 1880.

Battery Alburtis, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *William Alburtis*, 2d U. S. Infantry, who was killed March 11, 1847, at the siege of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Battery Allen, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Robert Allen, jr.*, 1st U. S. Cavalry, who died June 27, 1862, of wounds received at the battle of Gaines Mill, Virginia.

Battery Dodd, in honor of Captain *Albert Dodd*, 17th U. S. Infantry, who was killed June 27, 1862, at the battle of Gaines Mill, Virginia.

Battery Hentig, in honor of Captain *Edmund C. Hentig*, 6th U. S. Cavalry, who was killed August 13, 1881, in action with Indians at Cibola Creek, Arizona Territory.

ON THE FORT DU PONT, DELAWARE, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Gibson, in honor of Colonel *James Gibson*, 4th Rifle Regiment, who was killed September 17, 1814, in action at Fort Erie, Canada.

Battery Ritchie, in honor of Captain *John Ritchie*, U. S. Artillery Corps, who was killed July 25, 1814, at the battle of Lundys Lane, Canada.

ON THE FORT CARROLL, MARYLAND, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Towson, in honor of Major General *Nathan Towson*, U. S. Army, who served with distinction in the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico and who died July 20, 1854, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Battery Heart, in honor of Major *Jonathan Heart*, 2d U. S. Infantry, who served during the Revolutionary war and who was killed November 4, 1791, in action with Indians near Fort Recovery, Ohio.

Battery Augustin, in honor of 2d Lieutenant *Joseph N. Augustin, jr.*, 24th U. S. Infantry, who died July 2, 1898, of wounds received at the battle of San Juan, Cuba.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

II.—The following order has been received from the War Department and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 15, 1903.

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of paragraph 216 of the Regulations, names of seacoast batteries are announced as follows:

ON THE FORT GETTY, RHODE ISLAND, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Tousard, in honor of Lieutenant Colonel *Louis Tousard*, 2d U. S. Artillerists and Engineers, brevet lieutenant colonel, Continental Army, who was commended by act of Congress of October 27, 1778, for gallantry and zeal displayed in action in Rhode Island, and who died September 18, 1821, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

ON THE FORT ARMISTEAD, MARYLAND, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery McFarland, in honor of Major *Daniel McFarland*, 23d U. S. Infantry, who was killed July 25, 1814, at the battle of Lundys Lane, Canada.

Battery Irons, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Joseph F. Irons*, 1st U. S. Artillery, who died August 26, 1847, of wounds received at the battle of Churubusco, Mexico, while reconnoitering the Tete-du-Pont Battery.

Battery Mudge, in honor of 2d Lieutenant *Robert R. Mudge*, 3d U. S. Artillery, who was killed December 28, 1835, in action with Seminole Indians at Withlacoochee River, Florida.

Battery Winchester, in honor of Brigadier General *James Winchester*, U. S. Army, who was taken prisoner January 22, 1813, in action at Frenchtown, Michigan, and died July 27, 1826, near Gallatin, Tennessee.

ON THE FORT WASHINGTON, MARYLAND, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Wilkin, in honor of Captain *Alexander Wilkin*, 17th U. S. Infantry, colonel, 9th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, who was killed July 14, 1864, at the battle of Tupelo, Mississippi.

Battery White, in honor of Major *William J. H. White*, surgeon, U. S. Army, who was killed September 17, 1862, at the battle of Antietam, Maryland.

Battery Smith, in honor of 2d Lieutenant *Joseph P. Smith*, 5th U. S. Infantry, who was killed September 13, 1847, at the battle of Chapultepec, Mexico.

ON THE FORT HUNT, VIRGINIA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Robinson, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Levi H. Robinson*, 14th U. S. Infantry, who was killed February 9, 1874, in action with Indians near Laramie Peak, Wyoming.

Battery Porter, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *James E. Porter*, 7th U. S. Cavalry, who was killed June 25, 1876, in action with Sioux Indians at Little Big Horn River, Montana.

Battery Sater, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *William A. Sater*, 18th U. S. Infantry, who was killed July 1, 1898, at the battle of San Juan, Cuba.

ON THE FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Parrott, in honor of Captain *Robert P. Parrott*, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, inventor of the Parrott guns and projectiles, who died December 24, 1877, at Cold Spring, New York.

Battery Irwin, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Douglas S. Irwin*, 3d U. S. Infantry, who served with distinction in the war against the Florida Indians and was killed September 21, 1846, at the battle of Monterey, Mexico.

Battery Bomford, in honor of Colonel *George Bomford*, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, 1832, under whose direction many ingenious and valuable experiments were made on the best form of pieces for heavy ordnance, which led to the adoption of improved patterns for the United States service, and who died March 25, 1848, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Battery Montgomery, in honor of Major *Lemuel P. Montgomery*, 39th U. S. Infantry, who was killed March 27, 1814, in action at Horse Shoe Bend, Alabama.

ON THE FORT CASWELL, NORTH CAROLINA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Madison, in honor of Surgeon *William S. Madison*, 3d U. S. Infantry, who was killed May 14, 1821, in action with Indians near Fort Howard, Wisconsin.

Battery McDonough, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Patrick McDonough*, Corps of Artillery, U. S. Army, who was killed August 15, 1814, at the battle of Fort Erie, Canada.

Battery McKavett, in honor of Captain *Henry McKavett*, 8th U. S. Infantry, who was killed September 21, 1846, at the battle of Monterey, Mexico.

ON THE FORT MOULTRIE, SOUTH CAROLINA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Logan, in honor of Captain *William Logan*, 7th U. S. Infantry, who was killed August 9, 1877, in action with Nez Perce Indians at Big Hole Basin, Montana.

Battery Bingham, in honor of 2d Lieutenant *Horatio S. Bingham*, 2d U. S. Cavalry, who was killed December 6, 1866, in action with Sioux Indians near Fort Phil Kearney, Dakota Territory.

Battery McCorkle, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Henry L. McCorkle*, 25th U. S. Infantry, who was killed July 1, 1898, at the battle of El Caney, Cuba.

Battery Lord, in honor of Assistant Surgeon *George E. Lord*, U. S. Army, who was killed June 25, 1876, in action with Sioux Indians at Little Big Horn River, Montana.

ON THE FORT FREMONT, SOUTH CAROLINA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Jesup, in honor of Brigadier General and Brevet Major General *Thomas S. Jesup*, U. S. Army, who served with distinction in the war of 1812 and the Florida war, and died June 10, 1860, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Battery Farnance, in honor of Captain *James Farnance*, 13th U. S. Infantry, who died July 3, 1898, of wounds received at the battle of San Juan, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

ON THE FORT SCREVEN, GEORGIA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Garland, in honor of Colonel *John Garland*, 8th U. S. Infantry, brevet brigadier general, U. S. Army, who served with distinction in the Florida war and the Mexican war, and who died June 5, 1861, at New York City, New York.

Battery Fenwick, in honor of Colonel *John R. Fenwick*, 4th U. S. Artillery, who served with distinction in the war of 1812, and died March 19, 1842, at Marseilles, France.

Battery Backus, in honor of Lieutenant Colonel *Electus Backus*, Light Dragoons, who died June 7, 1813, of wounds received in action at Sacketts Harbor, New York, May 29, 1813.

Battery Gantt, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Levi Gantt*, 7th U. S. Infantry, who was killed September 13, 1847, at the battle of Chapultepec, Mexico.

ON THE FORT TAYLOR, FLORIDA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Adair, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Lewis D. Adair*, 22d U. S. Infantry, who died October 5, 1872, of wounds received in action with Sioux Indians at Heart River Crossing, Dakota Territory, October 4, 1872.

Battery Covington, in honor of Brigadier General *Leonard Covington*, U. S. Army, who died November 14, 1813, of wounds received at the battle of Chrystlers Fields, Canada, November 11, 1813.

Battery Gardiner, in honor of Captain *George W. Gardiner*, 2d U. S. Artillery, who was killed December 28, 1835, in action with Seminole Indians at Withlacoochee River, Florida.

Battery Dilworth, in honor of 2d Lieutenant *Rankin Dilworth*, 1st U. S. Infantry, who died September 27, 1846, of wounds received at the battle of Monterey, Mexico, September 21, 1846.

ON THE FORT DADE, FLORIDA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery McIntosh, in honor of Lieutenant Colonel *James S. McIntosh*, 5th U. S. Infantry, brevet colonel, U. S. Army, who served with distinction in the war of 1812, and who died September 26, 1847, of wounds received at the battle of Molino del Rey, Mexico, September 8, 1847.

Battery Burchsted, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Henry A. Burchsted*, 2d U. S. Infantry, who was killed November 30, 1813, in action with Indians on the Alabama River, Alabama.

ON THE FORT DE SOTO, FLORIDA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Laidley, in honor of Colonel *Theodore T. S. Laidley*, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, who rendered conspicuous service in the war with Mexico and the Civil war, and who died April 4, 1886, at Palatka, Florida.

Battery Bigelow, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Aaron Bigelow*, 21st U. S. Infantry, who was killed July 25, 1814, at the battle of Lundys Lane, Canada.

ON THE FORT PICKENS, FLORIDA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Van Swearingen, in honor of Captain *Joseph Van Swearingen*, 6th U. S. Infantry, who was killed December 25, 1837, in engagement with Seminole Indians at Okeechobee, Florida.

ON THE FORT MORGAN, ALABAMA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Duportail, in honor of Major General *Louis L. Duportail*, Chief of Engineers, Continental Army, who served with distinction during the war of the revolution, and who died at sea in 1802 while *en route* to France.

Battery Thomas, in honor of Captain *Evan Thomas*, 4th U. S. Artillery,

who served with distinction in the Civil war and who was killed April 26, 1873, in action with Modoc Indians at the Lava Beds, California.

Battery Schenck, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *William T. Schenck*, 35th U. S. Infantry, who was killed January 29, 1900, in action with insurgent Filipinos near Subic, Zambales Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

ON THE FORT GAINES, ALABAMA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Stanton, in honor of Captain *Henry W. Stanton*, 1st U. S. Dragoons, who was killed January 19, 1855, in action with Apache Indians in the Sacramento Mountains, New Mexico.

Battery Terrell, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *John C. Terrell*, 1st U. S. Infantry, who was killed September 21, 1846, at the battle of Monterey, Mexico.

ON THE FORT ST. PHILIP, LOUISIANA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Pike, in honor of Brigadier General *Zebulon M. Pike*, U. S. Army, who was killed April 27, 1813, in action at York, Upper Canada.

Battery Forse, in honor of Major *Albert G. Forse*, 1st U. S. Cavalry, who was killed July 1, 1898, at the battle of San Juan, Cuba.

Battery Merrill, in honor of Captain *Moses E. Merrill*, 5th U. S. Infantry, who was killed September 8, 1847, at the battle of Molino del Rey, Mexico.

Battery Ridgely, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Henderson Ridgely*, 4th U. S. Infantry, who was killed November 24, 1847, in action at Gualaxara Pass, Mexico.

Battery Scott, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Richard W. Scott*, 7th U. S. Infantry, who was killed November 30, 1817, in action with Seminole Indians at Appalachicola River, Florida.

Battery Brooke, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Francis J. Brooke*, 6th U. S. Infantry, who was killed December 25, 1837, in action with Seminole Indians at Okeechobee, Florida.

ON THE FORT JACKSON, LOUISIANA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Ransom, in honor of Colonel *Truman B. Ransom*, 9th U. S. Infantry, who was killed September 13, 1847, at the battle of Chapultepec, Mexico.

Battery Millar, in honor of Captain *James F. Millar*, 14th U. S. Infantry, who served with distinction in the Civil war and was killed March 22, 1866, in action with Apache Indians at Cottonwood Springs, Arizona Territory.

ELIHU ROOT.

Secretary of War.

The specific batteries to which the foregoing names have been given will be communicated by letter to the department commander.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
No. 79. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 27, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the regulations published in General Orders, No. 70, July 8, 1902, from this office, to carry into effect an act approved July 30, 1892, having been amended by the President to read as follows, are published, together with the act cited, for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe a system of examination of enlisted men of the Army, by such boards as may be established by him, to determine their fitness for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant: *Provided,* That all unmarried soldiers under thirty years of age, who are citizens of the United States, are physically sound, who have served honorably not less than two years in the Army, and who have borne a good moral character before and after enlistment, may compete for promotion under any system authorized by this act.

SEC. 2. That the members and recorder of such boards as may be established by the President, under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be sworn in every case to discharge their duties honestly and faithfully; and the boards may examine witnesses, and take depositions, for which purposes they shall have such powers of a court of inquiry as may be necessary.

SEC. 3. That the vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant heretofore filled by the promotion of meritorious noncommissioned officers of the Army, under the provisions of section three of the act approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be filled by the appointment of competitors favorably recommended under this act, in the order of merit established by the final examination. Each man who passes the final examination shall receive a certificate of eligibility, setting forth the subjects in which he is proficient and the especial grounds upon which the recommendation is based:

Provided, That not more than two examinations shall be accorded to the same competitor.

SEC. 4. That all rights and privileges arising from a certificate of eligibility may be vacated by sentence of a court martial, but no soldier, while holding the privileges of a certificate, shall be brought before a garrison or regimental court-martial or summary court.

SEC. 5. That sections three and four of the act approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, providing for the promotion of meritorious noncommissioned officers, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, July 30, 1892.

I. For the purpose of computing age and length of service, the first day of September of each year is fixed as the date of competition.

Any soldier, otherwise qualified, who will not be less than twenty-one nor more than thirty years of age on the first of September following, and who shall have served honorably not less than two years in the Army, on or before that date, may (on or before the first day of February of any year) make application, through the regular military channels, to his department commander, for preliminary examination with a view to determining his eligibility for entering the final competitive examination; and the company or other immediate commander, in forwarding such application, will verify the statement of service which may be submitted by the soldier.

PRELIMINARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

II. As soon as practicable after the first of March the department commander will convene a board of five commissioned officers, including two medical officers, for the preliminary competitive examination of applicants, and will order the applicants in his command to appear before it. This board will institute a rigid inquiry into the character, capacity, record, and qualifications of the several candidates, and will recommend none for the final competitive examination who are not able to establish their fitness for promotion to the entire satisfaction of the board. To that end the procedure of the department boards will be based upon that of retiring boards. Evidence will be obtained from the certificates of officers, from witnesses under oath, and by means of sworn interroga-

tories. The military record of each candidate will be closely examined and his antecedents before entering the service will be made the subject of special inquiry.

Every applicant will be subjected to a rigid physical examination, and if any cause of disqualification is found to exist it will be specified in the report and given its proper weight in the rating in "physique" and in the recommendation of the board. Examination as to physical qualifications shall conform to the standard required of recruits, and a certificate of physical examination by the medical officers of the board shall accompany the proceedings of the board. The board will permit each candidate to take the mental examination, if he so desire, notwithstanding physical defects.

The preliminary examination will embrace the following subjects:

1. English grammar, including orthography, reading, and writing from oral dictation.

2. Mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, to include the solution of equations of the first degree containing one unknown quantity, the use of logarithms, the elements of plane geometry, plane trigonometry, and surveying.

3. Geography, particularly in reference to the United States and North America.

4. The outlines of general history, and particularly the history of the United States.

5. The Constitution of the United States and the organization of the Government under it, and the elements of international law.

6. Army regulations, and the drill regulations of the arm in which the candidate is serving. The examinations in drill regulations will be practical, extending through the schools of the soldier, squad, and platoon, and shall take place on the parade ground in the presence of the board.

7. The military record of the candidates as certified to by their company, post, and regimental commanders.

8. Physical aptitude, as determined by the medical examination; proficiency in athletics, skill in field sports, etc.

9. Moral character and civil record as verified by the investigations of the board.

In awarding marks the board will give to each subject in the examination the relative weight given in the following

example.' The weight to be given to each question will be determined by its importance, and will be set opposite the question in the papers furnished the candidates:

Example.

1. English grammar, orthography, etc	100
2. Mathematics.....	200
3. Geography.....	100
4. History	100
5. Constitution and international law.....	100
6. Army and drill regulations and military capacity and aptitude as determined therefrom.....	200
7. Military record.....	100
8. Physique.	100
9. Moral character and antecedents	200
	<hr/> 1200

The duty of making the preliminary examination of applicants is one involving, in a high degree, the welfare and character of the service, and all officers of departmental boards are enjoined to exercise the utmost circumspection and care, not only that no unworthy applicant be recommended, but also that the most worthy shall be recommended. All statements and certificates as to moral character, general aptitude and fitness, should be carefully verified by disinterested evidence.

Separate records will be submitted in each case to the department commander, who will forward them, with all papers presented in relation to the applicant, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

FINAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

III. A board to consist of five commissioned officers (including two medical officers, whose duties will be confined to inquiring into and reporting upon the physical qualifications of the applicants), will be convened by the War Department, to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the first of September of each year to conduct the final competitive examination of the applicants who have successfully passed the departmental boards, in conformity with the following regulations:

Every applicant will be subjected to a rigid physical examination, and if there be found to exist any cause of disqualification to such a degree as might in the future impair his efficiency as an officer in the Army, he will be rejected.

Examination as to physical qualifications shall conform to the standard required of recruits, and shall include a certificate of physical examination by the medical officers of the board to accompany the proceedings of the board.

The board being satisfied as to these preliminary points will proceed to examine each candidate separately in the following subjects enumerated under the head of "Preliminary Competitive Examination."

In awarding marks the board will give to each subject in the examination the relative weight given in the following form. The general average of the candidate will be computed as follows: Mark each question according to its relative weight, and reduce the aggregate of marks thus obtained in each subject to a scale of 100. The result will give the average of proficiency in the subject. Multiply the average in each subject by the number indicating the relative weight of the subject and divide the sum of the products by the sum of the relative weights, the quotient will be the general average. No candidate will be passed by the board who shall not have attained an average of 65 per cent in each subject of examination and a general average of at least 70 per cent.

Example.

No.	Subject.	Average.	Relative weights.	Products of multiplication by relative weights.
1	English grammar, etc.....	82	3	246
2	Mathematics	76	4	304
3	Geography.....	80	2	160
4	History	73	3	219
5	Constitution and international law.....	67	2	134
6	Army and drill regulations, etc.....	75	3	225
7	Military record.....	80	2	160
8	Physique	75	3	225
9	Moral character and antecedents.....	85	3	255
			25	1,928
General average.....				77.12

IV. When the board shall have examined and passed upon all the applicants it will prepare a tabulated statement showing the order of their relative merit as developed by the examination, and forward the proceedings, with all papers pertaining thereto, to the Adjutant General.

Soldiers who successfully pass the final examination, and receive certificates as required by law will be known in the service as "candidates for promotion," and will have the title of "candidate" prefixed to that of their rank on all rolls, returns, orders, and correspondence. They will be entitled to this privilege so long only as they maintain the specially honorable position of "candidate."

An applicant who fails to pass the final competitive board at his first examination will not be required to pass a departmental board a second time. In order to secure a reexamination he will forward an application therefor through his regular military commanders (whose remarks will be indorsed thereon), to the Adjutant General, at least five months in advance of the time of holding the final competitive examination for the following year. After reexamination he will take his place in the relative merit list with those examined at the time of his reexamination.

No soldier will be reexamined who shall have passed the age limit prior to the date set for such reexamination.

"Candidates" who may be guilty of misconduct will be promptly reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, through regimental and department headquarters, the report to give a full statement of the misconduct alleged, with names of witnesses. Before forwarding such report to the Adjutant General of the Army, the department commander will see that the "candidate" has a fair and impartial hearing, that the merits of the case may be carefully and accurately determined and reported on for the decision of the Secretary of War.

Candidates will not be deprived of the privileges of their position except by sentence of court martial as required by the law, or by the decision of the Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

FORM FOR INDIVIDUAL RECORD OF CANDIDATE.

- 1. Give the exact date and place of your birth.
- 2. Are you married or single?
- 3. Are you a citizen of the United States? If so, state whether native-born or naturalized.
- 4. What schools have you attended and for what periods? Answer explicitly, giving dates and designations of schools as, public schools, academies, district schools, colleges, manual-training schools, night schools, etc.
- 5. Have you ever been apprenticed to a trade? If so, to what trade, for what length of time.
- 6. In what occupation or trade have you been employed? Answer explicitly, giving time, character of employment, etc.
- 7. During what time have you supported yourself, totally or partially, by your own labor?
- 8. Have you ever served in the National Guard? Answer explicitly, giving State, arm of service, rank, etc.

(Signature).....

Sworn to and subscribed before me the.....day of.....,

A. D. 190 .

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 80. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 4, 1903.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is added to the artillery districts announced in General Orders, No. 27, March 11, 1903, from this office:

DISTRICT OF MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

This artillery district will include all the artillery (coast and field) stationed in the neighborhood of the city of Manila, Philippine Islands.

II.--A survey having been made of the lands announced in General Orders, No. 36, April 7, 1902, from this office, as an addition to the United States military reservation of Fort Casey, Washington, in view of an error in said order in giving the length of the second course in the description of the first tract as "33 chains and 91 links," instead of 23 chains and 91 links, the following description of said lands, including both tracts described in said order, is published, by direction of the Secretary of War, for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Beginning at a point near high-water mark on Admiralty Inlet 792 feet south and 405.90 feet west from the southwest corner of section 15, township 31 north, range 1 east of the Willamette meridian, Washington; thence due east 2,513.5 feet to corner two in Crockett's Lake; thence due north 1,582.8 feet to corner three on the north shore of Crockett's Lake; thence south 75 degrees west 310.5 feet along Crockett's Lake to corner four; thence due north 1,670 feet to corner five; thence north 66 degrees and 24 minutes west 1,356.4 feet to corner six, being the joint north corner of Donation Claim No. 42 and Donation Claim No. 53; thence due west 1,858.4 feet to Admiralty Inlet, corner seven; thence with high-water line of said inlet, south 20 degrees east 792 feet, south 14 degrees east 1,970.8 feet, south 8 degrees and 30 minutes east 982.7 feet, and south 2 degrees and 45 minutes west 87.1 feet to the point of beginning, containing 222 acres, more or less.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
No. 81. } Washington, June 6, 1903.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, the Torpedo Company (the 54th Company, Coast Artillery) will proceed from the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, New York, to Fort Preble, Maine, about August 1, 1903, and report upon arrival to the commanding officer, Artillery District of Portland, for duty in connection with the submarine mine defense of the district during the combined army and navy maneuvers.

The following-named officers of the Artillery Corps in addition to those on duty with the Torpedo Company will accompany the same to Fort Preble for duty therewith:

Major Arthur Murray,
Captain Charles J. Bailey,
Captain Frank W. Coe,
Captain John T. Martin,
Captain Sidney S. Jordan,
Captain Henry D. Todd, jr.,
Captain Thomas W. Winston,
Captain William C. Davis,
Captain LeRoy S. Lyon,
Captain Tiemann N. Horn,
Captain Samuel A. Kephart,
Captain William M. Cruikshank.

Upon the completion of this duty the Torpedo Company and officers mentioned will return to their proper station. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department suitable subsistence, and the Medical Department the proper medical attendance and supplies.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 82. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 9, 1903**

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions relative to carbine slings are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The sling is adopted for service use with the magazine carbine, caliber .30, and commanding officers of cavalry troops will submit the necessary requisitions to the Ordnance Department for the slings and necessary attachments.

II.--Where ice can be furnished to organizations of enlisted men of the Army, 100 pounds per day may be issued by the Subsistence Department to each company, troop, battery, or band, and a proportional part thereof may be allowed to each detachment to which rations are issued, as follows:

No allowance of ice will be made to troops stationed north of the 43d parallel of north latitude.

For troops stationed between the 37th and 43d parallels of north latitude the allowance will be for six months only, beginning the 16th of April and ending the 15th of October.

To all troops stationed south of the 37th parallel of north latitude the allowance will be for the whole year.

No savings will be allowed on ice.

This order will take effect July 1, 1903.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 83. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 12, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, details for the recruiting service for the period of two years commencing November 1, 1903, as hereinafter indicated, are ordered:

One officer from each regiment of cavalry and infantry, to be selected in each case by the regimental commander, and thirteen officers from the Artillery Corps, to be nominated by the Chief of Artillery. The names of the officers selected and nominated will be reported to the Adjutant General of the Army with a view to their assignment to stations.

The names of officers selected for this detail who are serving in the Division of the Philippines will also be reported to the division commander, who will order those whose regiments are not under orders to return to the United States by the early part of October, 1903, to proceed to San Francisco, California, in time to arrive there if practicable early in the month specified, and he will promptly report his action to this office. Officers whose regiments will under existing orders arrive in the United States by October 1, or soon thereafter, will accompany their regiments to San Francisco. All the officers coming from the Division of the Philippines for recruiting duty will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General immediately upon their arrival at San Francisco.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

(NOTE.—The selections for this detail from the 12th and 14th Cavalry and the 4th and 17 Infantry have already been made and reported.)

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No 84. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 12, 1903.

The following order has been received from the War Department and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 9, 1903.*

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of paragraph 216 of the Army Regulations, names of seacoast forts and batteries are announced as follows:

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT BEAN POINT, WASHINGTON.

Fort Ward, in honor of Colonel *George H. Ward*, 15th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, brevet brigadier general, U. S. Volunteers, who died July 3, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania July 2, 1863.

ON THE FORT CASEY, WASHINGTON, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Seymour, in honor of Major *Truman Seymour*, 5th U. S. Artillery, brevet major general, U. S. Army, who rendered distinguished service in the war with Mexico and the Civil war, and died October 30, 1891, at Florence, Italy.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

The specific batteries to which the above names have been given will be communicated by letter to the department commander.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 85. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 15, 1903.**

I.--The following has been received from the War Department and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 10, 1903.

The President of the United States, by order dated May 21, 1903, reserved and set apart for military purposes a tract of public land embracing about 466.12 acres, situate on the Skagway River near Skagway, Alaska, known as Survey No. 177, as surveyed by Alfred Williams, United States deputy surveyor, and described by metes and bounds in the field notes of said survey as follows:

Starting at station Kean of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, from which station Garb of same survey bears S. 3° 59' W.; thence N. 52° 5' E. 111.62 chains to corner No. 1, the place of beginning; thence N. 47° 12' W. 80 chains to corner No. 2; thence N. 42° 48' E. 80 chains to corner No. 3; thence S. 47° 11' E. 48.79 chains to corner No. 4; thence S. 30° 3' W. 32.81 chains to corner No. 5; thence S. 46° 27' E. .37 chain to corner No. 6; thence S. 43° 22' W. 36.03 chains to corner No. 7; thence S. 47° 12' E. 24.30 chains to corner No. 8; thence S. 44° 26' W. 11.96 chains to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Variations at all corners 32° 30' E. The bearings are true.

WM. CARY SANGER,

Acting Secretary of War.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the post of Fort H. G. Wright, New York, is under the provisions of paragraph 287 of the Regulations designated to display the garrison flag in addition to the posts so designated on page 14, General Orders, No. 56, June 17, 1902, from this office.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General,

Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 86. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 19, 1903.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, instruments for determining wind components will hereafter be issued by the Signal Corps, and engineer transits by the Engineer Department, and requisitions for these instruments should be made on these departments. All instruments of this class now on hand at posts and carried on ordnance property returns will be transferred by the post ordnance officers and taken up on the property returns of the Signal Corps and Engineer Department, respectively, exchanging the proper invoices and receipts in making the transfer.

II.--The following has been received from the War Department and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 16, 1903.*

The President of the United States, by order dated May 29, 1903, reserved and set apart for military purposes a tract of land situated at Malabang, in the island of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, containing about 2,800 acres, bounded and described as follows:

Starting from a post marked SW. corner U. S. Military Reservation on the beach on south shore and at the mouth of Malabang River (the same being the stream rising in the springs near the stone fort); thence running north a distance of 2,414 meters, 2 centimeters, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, to a post marked NW. corner; thence running east a distance of 3,218 meters, 70 centimeters, to a post marked NE. corner; thence running south 30° west a distance of 2,218 meters, 98 centimeters, or 7,680 feet, to a post on beach marked S. on corner; thence along said beach and shore to the place of starting. All of said measurements being more or less, and all of said bearings being true bearings, the magnetic bearing being approximately $1^\circ 15'$ east therefrom and about stationary.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 87. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, June 19, 1903.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 100 of the Regulations (amended by General Orders, No. 144, November 7, 1901; No. 28, March 12, 1903, and No. 64, April 28, 1903, from this office) is amended to read as follows:

100. The post noncommissioned staff consists of master electricians, sergeants major of the Artillery Corps (senior grade), ordnance, post commissary, post quartermaster, and electrician sergeants, and sergeants major of the Artillery Corps (junior grade). They are appointed by the Secretary of War after due examination, as follows: Master electricians from the Army or from civil life, and must be at the time of appointment under thirty-three years of age, unmarried, and of good character; sergeants major of the Artillery Corps (senior grade) from sergeants major, Artillery Corps (junior grade); ordnance sergeants from sergeants of the line who have served at least eight years in the Army, including four years as non-commissioned officers, and who are less than forty-five years of age; post commissary sergeants from sergeants of the line who have served five years in the Army, including three years as noncommissioned officers; post quartermaster sergeants from sergeants of the line who have served four years in the Army; electrician sergeants from the Army, to be at time of appointment unmarried, under thirty years of age, and of good character; sergeants major of the Artillery Corps (junior grade) from sergeants of the Artillery Corps who have served at least five years in the Army, including three years as non-commissioned officers.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 88. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 20, 1903.**

The following orders have been received from the War Department, and are promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 19, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act "To increase the efficiency of the Army," approved February 14, 1903, the President makes the following details to complete the organization of the General Staff Corps, to take effect August 15, 1903:

Major General *Samuel B. M. Young* to be Chief of Staff.

To be members of the General Staff:

Major General *Henry C. Corbin*, Adjutant General;

Brigadier General *William H. Carter*.

Brigadier General *Carter* will be relieved from his detail in the General Staff Corps at such time as it shall seem advisable in the discretion of the Secretary of War, then to proceed to his station in the Philippine Islands under orders heretofore made.

Brigadier General *Tasker H. Bliss* is detailed to be a member of the General Staff Corps, to take the place of General *Carter* when relieved.

Major General *Samuel B. M. Young* is relieved from duty as president of the Army War College. Brigadier General *Tasker H. Bliss* is detailed as president of the Army War College; both to take effect on the 15th of August next.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS.	}	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
		ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
No. 89.		Washington, June 22, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders, No. 75, May 20, 1903, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following table showing the maximum allowance per school season of articles considered necessary to the proper establishment and conduct of a post school for officers at a four company post, as contemplated by General Orders, No. 102, September 22, 1902, from this office, is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Blackboards.....	\$10.00
Chains (engineer), with pins, two at \$5	10.00
Chairs, eight at \$1.50	12.00
Clinometers, two at \$12.50.....	25.00
Crayons, white and colored (expendable)	1.80
Drawing boards (12 inches by 18 inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch), eight at \$1.50....	12.00
Drawing paper, rolls (30 yards), one (expendable).....	12.00
Erasers (blackboard), four at 30 cents	1.20
Pointers, eight at 25 cents	2.00
Sketching cases (cavalry), two at \$6.....	12.00
Tables, plain, pine (3 feet by 4 feet), eight at \$2.50.....	20.00
Stationery (expendable)	12.00
Tapes, metallic, two at \$4.....	8.00
Thumb tacks, one gross, at 50 cents per dozen (expendable)	6.00
Tracing cloth, one roll (expendable).....	6.00
	<hr/>
	150.00

The above enumerated articles will be furnished upon duly approved requisition as follows:

By the Engineer Department: Chains, clinometers, and sketching cases (cavalry). The money allowance for each company, troop, or battery therefor will be \$11.75. For the replacing of 10 per cent of these instruments each year the sum of \$1.30 per organization, as above indicated, will be allowed.

By the Quartermaster's Department: Blackboards, chairs, crayons, drawing boards, drawing paper, erasers (blackboard), pointers, tables, stationery, tapes (metallic), thumb tacks, and tracing cloth. The money allowance for each company, troop, or battery therefor will be \$25.75. For the renewal of expendable articles and the replacing of 10 per cent of nonexpendable articles each year the sum of \$18 per organization, as above indicated, will be allowed.

Post commanders are authorized to substitute for any savings made upon the articles furnished by either the Engineer or Quartermaster's Department such other articles as may be desirable and with the approval of the department commander these will be furnished by the proper department, provided the money allowance per company be not exceeded.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, and in addition to the books with which officers are required to provide themselves, under the provisions of paragraph 1, Circular, No. 8, March 7, 1902, from this office, each officer of the Army will procure the following articles at his own expense:

One line pen, 1 compass, 1 protractor, 1 wooden ruler, 1 scale of equal parts, and 1 triangle; or 1 inexpensive but serviceable set of drawing instruments (complete).

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General,

Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 90. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 22, 1903.

The accompanying Regulations and Program of Instruction for the government of the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to take effect September 1, 1903, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned, and will take the place of those published in General Orders No. 89, August 1, 1902, from this office.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

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REGULATIONS OF THE GENERAL SERVICE AND STAFF COLLEGE.

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION, ORGANIZATION, AND ADMINISTRATION.

1. The College is officially designated the General Service and Staff College.
2. The commanding officer of the post of Fort Leavenworth, Kans., shall be the Commandant of the College.
3. The senior officer on duty with the College, pursuant to orders from the War Department, shall be the Assistant Commandant of the College.
4. The Staff of the College shall consist of the Assistant Commandant and the Instructors in charge of departments. A majority thereof shall constitute a quorum for business. All deliberations, discussions, and individual votes of the Staff are to be regarded as confidential.
5. There shall be a Secretary of the College, appointed by the Commandant.
6. The Instructors shall be assisted by such number of Assistant Instructors, designated by the Commandant, as may be required.
7. When practicable, the Instructors and Assistant Instructors shall be senior in rank to the officers of the student class; but when officers assigned as Instructors or Assistant Instructors are junior in rank to officers of the student class, they shall, in the execution of such duty, be respected accordingly.
8. The Instructors and Assistant Instructors shall, as far as practicable in the judgment of the Commandant, be exempt from all duties which would interfere with the performance of duty as instructors or assistant instructors.
9. The officers and the enlisted force and equipment of the several organizations on duty at the post shall be available for the

practical instruction of officers of the student class in field operations and drill regulations, at such times as may be determined by the Commandant.

10. The officers designated as members of the student class shall be detailed in orders from the War Department. As soon as a list of the officers so selected has been furnished to the Commandant of the College, he shall cause the program of instruction and the list of authorized text-books to be sent to them.

DISCIPLINE.

11. The College shall be governed by the rules of discipline prescribed for military posts and by the regulations of the College. In matters pertaining to the College and the course of instruction it shall be exclusively subject to the control of the War College Board.

COMMANDANT OF THE COLLEGE.

12. The Commandant shall from time to time apply to the War Department for the detail of officers for duty at the College, and from them he shall assign the Assistant Commandant, the Instructors, the Assistant Instructors, and the Secretary.

13. The Commandant shall make application to the War Department for such articles of engineer, ordnance, and signal property as may be necessary.

14. The Commandant shall make annual report to the Adjutant General of the Army of the progress and wants of the College after each yearly examination.

15. The Commandant is authorized to order the expenditure of such quantity of ammunition for field guns, machine guns, and small arms as he may deem necessary for proper instruction.

ASSISTANT COMMANDANT OF THE COLLEGE.

16. The Assistant Commandant shall preside at the meetings of the Staff in the absence of the Commandant.

17. The Assistant Commandant shall inspect the methods of instruction in the several departments and shall frequently visit the section rooms during recitations or lectures. He shall make report in writing to the Secretary of the College from time to time for the information of the Commandant. If occasion should arise he will make immediate report.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COLLEGE.

18. The Secretary shall be the custodian of the records. He is responsible for the College fund and for all property purchased therefrom.

19. All official correspondence relating to the College from members thereof shall be addressed to the Secretary.

DEPARTMENTS.

20. The course of instruction shall be embraced in four departments, as follows:

First—Department of Tactics.

Second—Department of Engineering.

Third—Department of Law.

Fourth—Department of Military Sanitation and Hygiene.

The Instructors assigned by the Commandant shall have charge of these departments respectively. The chief medical officer at the post shall have charge of the Department of Military Sanitation and Hygiene.

21. The departments shall include the courses of study as follows:

Department of Tactics: The courses of tactics and minor tactics, organization of armies, field exercises with and without troops, hippology, equitation, lectures on the elements of strategy, and on visual and electrical signaling.

Department of Engineering: The courses of military topography and sketching, field fortification, and field engineering.

Department of Law: The course of law.

Department of Military Sanitation and Hygiene: The course of military sanitation and hygiene.

INSTRUCTION.

22. The course of instruction shall be as provided for in the program of instruction, covering one year consisting of two terms.

23. The first term's course shall begin on the 15th of September, unless that date fall on Saturday or Sunday, in which case the course shall begin on the following Monday. It shall end on the 21st of December, concluding with the semiannual examinations.

The second term's course shall embrace the period from the 4th day of January to the 10th day of June following, concluding with the final examinations.

24. The month of June from the 11th to the 30th following the final examinations shall be devoted to such practical exercises in the field as may be ordered by the Commandant.

25. Recitations, including exercises in application, shall be held daily excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The period from December 22 to January 4, both dates inclusive, shall also be excepted.

At stated intervals, to be determined by the Commandant, during the course of instruction in each department, theses shall be prepared by the student officers in addition to their regular class-room work. The subjects shall be assigned by the respective instructors with the approval of the Commandant. They shall be germane to the subject under instruction and shall be such as will not involve unreasonable labor in preparation. In determining the merit of such work stress shall be laid, not merely upon soundness of conclusions, but also upon combined clearness and terseness of statement and of reasoning. The aim shall be to make them models of military memoranda, as complete and in as few words as will clearly express the ideas.

26. All student officers shall be embraced in one class, which shall be divided into sections of convenient size and adaptation.

27. Record shall be kept of all recitations and exercises, and weekly report of the same shall be made through the instructors to the Commandant.

28. Recitations shall be classified as "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory." Each unsatisfactory recitation shall be at once reported to the Commandant, who will require an explanation in writing from the officer reported.

29. The study of text-books and recitations therefrom shall be supplemented by lectures and exercises in application. Recitations shall not as a rule exceed one hour for each section, but this time limitation shall not apply to practical exercises.

30. The allotment of time for instruction in each department shall be fixed upon the recommendation of the Staff, approved by the Commandant. Each instructor shall devote to practical instruction as much as possible of the time allotted to his department.

31. Instructors and Assistant Instructors shall report in writing, on the day of occurrence, all student officers late or absent from recitation or exercise, or neglecting to make proper preparation for the same.

EXAMINATIONS.

32. Examinations shall be held in the months of December and June.

33. All examinations shall be written and shall be conducted under the supervision of the College Staff.

34. When any subject upon which a student is to be graded is weighted, its value shall be announced before the examination work is begun.

35. The Instructor and his assistants in any one department shall assign to the student a mark on his examination papers, the mark varying between "0," for a complete failure, and "3," for a perfect paper. The average of the marks given by the Instructor and his assistants shall constitute the examination mark in their department. The Instructor shall then submit to the Commandant lists of the students under his instruction, arranged in order of merit by marks received (a) in examination and (b) in practical exercises which have been held during the previous term.

36. In determining the order of merit in any subject, due credit shall be given for problems, maps, and results of practical work pertaining to such subject and required of student officers during the course of instruction.

37. All members of the class shall be given identical questions and required to draw the same maps and diagrams in examination. In the case of an officer not examined with his class owing to sickness or other cause, he shall be examined as soon as practicable after his return to duty. For this examination the topics and questions shall be similar to, but not identical with, those given in the general examination.

38. The examination papers, maps, problems, etc., with such exceptions as the Staff may designate, shall, after action by the Staff, be filed with the records of the College.

39. To assist in fixing the relative proficiency of officers, the Instructor in the Department of Tactics and his assistants shall note the manner in which students perform their duties in all

military exercises. The ability to impart instruction, to command, to see what is required, and the soldierly bearing of an officer—all shall be considered in marking, according to the rule prescribed for examination.

40. The maximum values assigned to the different departments in ascertaining the figure of merit shall be as follows:

Department of Tactics (350):

Practical work 175

Theoretical work 175

Department of Engineering (300):

Practical work 150

Theoretical work 150

Department of Law 100

Department of Military Sanitation and Hygiene 50

41. For record at the College and at the War Department, the class upon graduation shall be arranged in order of merit, special proficiency in any subject to be noted; but publication of the class standing shall be limited to an alphabetical arrangement in two grades, viz:

(1) Distinguished.

(2) Proficient.

In determining the order of merit the marks received upon original examination shall be considered.

42. Relative standing in the theory of the different subjects taught in each department shall be based solely upon the examinations, but all practical work marks shall be considered in determining the order of merit as contemplated in paragraph 41, as well as in deciding upon the proficiency or deficiency of an officer at the close of each term.

43. An officer failing to pass a satisfactory examination in any subject (by which shall be understood the attainment of 70 per cent of the maximum in the examination, as well as 70 per cent of the maximum in the practical work of the previous half year) shall be reexamined either in theory, in practice, or in both, at the discretion of the Staff of the College after such equitable time as may be fixed by it, and, if then declared deficient, he shall be specially reported to the War Department, with a statement by the Commandant as to the cause of failure as determined by the Staff, and with a view to his being returned to his regi-

ment: *Provided*, That if the deficiency occur at the semiannual examination the officer may be conditioned by the Staff until the final examination, at which he shall be examined on the whole year's course of that subject in which the deficiency occurred.

44. The Commandant shall forward to the War Department a report of the final action of the Staff at each examination.

GRADUATION.

45. The Staff shall note the names of the students who may have shown marked proficiency in any branch and shall state the professional employments for which any of them appear to be specially qualified. The Staff shall also note the names of officers of the distinguished grade, if any, not to exceed five, to be borne upon the Army Register as "honor graduates."

46. Officers who pass successfully through the entire course of instruction shall receive a diploma setting forth their proficiency. This diploma shall be signed by the Commandant, the Assistant Commandant, and the Staff.

47. When an officer has graduated in the distinguished class, that fact, with a transcript from the records of the College setting forth the branches in which he has been especially distinguished and the recommendations given in his case by the Staff of the College, shall be communicated to the colonel of his regiment, who shall publish the same in a regimental order.

MISCELLANEOUS.

48. Disbursements of the funds shall be made only upon the written order of the Commandant, and vouchers shall be taken for all expenditures, one copy of which shall be filed with the College records.

49. The College library, consisting for the most part of professional books, maps, and scientific periodicals, shall be maintained separate and apart from the post library, and for the convenience and improvement of officers.

50. In case of loss or damage to any book, periodical, map, or other property belonging to the College, the person responsible for such loss or damage shall make the same good by the payment of the amount of the damage or actual cost of the article lost or destroyed. The damage shall be assessed by the Secretary

of the College, whose action, when approved by the Commandant, shall be final.

51. The authorized text-books and books of reference shall be selected upon the recommendation of the Staff of the College and with approval of the Commandant, but instructors and assistant instructors shall, when required to do so, prepare essays on the subject-matter of their courses of instruction, which, when recommended by the Staff and approved by the Commandant, shall become authorized text-books and be printed at the College.

52. Student officers shall be required to purchase their text-books.

53. Instructors and assistant instructors shall submit to the College staff, immediately after the final examination, any suggestions or recommendations they may have with regard to the course of instruction and the text-books used in their respective departments.

PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION.

DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS.

PROGRAM OF THE COURSE IN TACTICS.

The course in Tactics is divided into seven parts, and embraces lessons, lectures, and practical exercises with and without troops.

Part I.—Security and information.

Part II.—Equitation and hippology.

Part III.—Lectures and demonstrations on field artillery.

Part IV.—Organization and tactics.

Part V.—Elements of strategy.

Part VI.—Lectures and demonstrations on visual and electrical signaling.

Part VII.—Practical work in the study and application of the principles of minor tactics.

DETAILED PROGRAM OF STUDIES.

PART I.—*Security and information.*

Preliminary definitions; introduction; the advance guard; outposts; reconnoissances; the cavalry screen; rear guards; spies; newspapers; orientation and map reading; Indian scouting. advance guard drill, infantry and cavalry.

PART II.—*Equitation and hippology.*

(a) THEORETICAL.

The cavalry horse; age of horses; endurance of horses; framework of the horse mechanically considered; gaits of the horse; bits; biting and training; saddles; cavalry saddles and packs; seats; forage; stable management; diseases and injuries.

Lecture on the description of the horse.

Lectures on conformation.

Lectures by veterinary surgeon on: The bony framework of the horse, muscles, ligaments, and tendons; the foot; the teeth; diseases; the digestive system; soundness.

(b) PRACTICAL.

Exercises in determining the age of horses. Exercises in examination for soundness. Exercises in judging conformation. Stable management and horseshoeing. Riding lessons.

PART III.—*Lectures and demonstrations on field artillery.*

The course consists of lectures and demonstrations on the manual of field and machine guns; mechanical maneuvers of field pieces; ammunition; marches; pointing and ranges, and the employment of United States field artillery in field service and battle.

PART IV.—*Organization and tactics.*

Definitions; organization and discipline; characteristics of the three arms; infantry in attack and defense; cavalry in attack and defense; artillery in attack and defense; the three arms combined; convoys; the transportation of an army corps; space and time required in formations and marches.

PART V.—*Elements of strategy (conduct of war).*

Introduction; the position of war in social life; the characteristics of modern strategy; the principal methods of waging war; the offensive; the defensive; alternation of offensive and defensive; the operations; strategical offensive operations; tactical offensive operations; strategical defensive operations; tactical defensive operations; operations under special conditions; the influence of naval operations on the conduct of war; conclusion.

PART VI.—*Lectures and demonstrations on visual and electrical signaling.*

Lectures by selected officer or officers of the Signal Corps, as follows:

1. The function of the Signal Corps operating with an army in the field.
2. Visual signaling: Flag, lantern, heliograph, searchlight, bombs, rockets, and colored star signals. (Very's and others.)
3. Ballooning: Principles; materials for balloons; inflating; manufacture of gas; mechanical construction; means of signaling, sketching, and photographing from balloons and kites.
4. Military line construction: Permanent lines, tools, and materials; laying out and construction.
Temporary lines: Wire and lances; method of construction. Outpost lines and flying lines laid from reels. Outpost carts.
5. The military telegraph.
6. The telephone.

The authorized manuals furnished by the Chief Signal Officer to be read in connection with the lectures. Practical demonstrations by the signal company.

PART VII.—*Practical work in the study and application of the principles of minor tactics.*

- (a) Written tactical exercises, with and without maps.
- (b) Exercises without troops; reconnoissances; tactical rides; selection, occupation, preparation, attack, and defense of positions outlined.
- (c) Exercises with troops; a course in patrolling; relay lines; advance guards; rear guards; flank guards; cavalry screen; outposts (by day and by night); attack and defense of convoys; reconnoissances in force; attack and defense of positions; marches; camps and bivouacs.
- (d) Practice in writing military orders and reports and military correspondence in general, as taught in lectures on this subject.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

PROGRAM OF THE COURSE OF ENGINEERING.

The course of engineering is divided into three parts and consists of lessons, lectures, and exercises in application, as follows:

Part I.—Military topography and sketching.

Part II.—Temporary or field fortifications.

Part III.—Military field engineering.

DETAILED PROGRAM OF STUDIES.

PART I.—*Topographical surveying (theoretical).*

Theoretical instruction in this subject will be by recitation, by lectures, by questions, and by criticism of the work done, and will include the following subjects:

General considerations; topographic surveying; military requirements; topographic sketching, principles involved and methods employed; triangulation, how conducted; degrees of magnitude and accuracy; advantages of first using accurate instruments, etc.; consideration of a map; immediate object in topographic surveying.

Drawing papers, inks, and instruments, description of; how to use them; the solution of problems involving their use.

Scales and verniers; construction, reading, and use of.

Selecting base lines; measuring them; use of odometer; ranging lines over hills and across valleys; passing obstacles by direct measurement; the expansion; selection of stations; erection of signals.

Description and adjustments of transit; measuring angles with transit; refraction; curvature; prolonging straight lines; measuring angles of deflection; traversing; plotting the traverse; determining the true meridian.

Description and adjustment of the compass; errors of; declination and variations; determining the true meridian; traversing; establishing lines; converting bearings to azimuths, and vice versa.

Description of plane table; locations by intersection, and secondary triangulation; traversing; locations by resection; resection from two points, from three points. mechanically.

Object of leveling; description of Y level, and adjustments; leveling rods; datum level; bench marks; differential leveling; profile leveling; leveling for grade.

“Filling-in” details; instruments and methods used; definition of contours; what they show; method of explaining; definition of ground forms, features, etc.; methods of surveying contour lines; scales of horizontal equivalents, their construction and uses.

The sextant.—Description, adjustments and uses of; theory of; determining latitude; resection; setting off angles; determining distances; determining elevations.

The aneroid barometer.—Description, object, uses; determining differences of elevation.

PRACTICAL STUDY OF SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

The study of instruments by recitation, manipulation, and adjustment will precede, as to each, its use on the ground. As instruction in the course progresses, students will be required to use the instruments in the field, to solve problems depending upon their use, to make the necessary calculations, and to plot the field notes to a given scale. The plots will be submitted and marked according to merit.

The instruments in the use of which practical instruction will be had are as follows:

For measuring distances: Steel tape, chain, odometer, and telemeter.

For measuring angles: Transit, sextant (mariner's and box), compass (surveyor's, prismatic, and box), plane table, sketching case.

For determining differences of elevation: Engineer's Y level, transit, clinometer, barometer.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES (THEORETICAL.).

Measurement of distances, by range finders, by odometers, by pacing, by sound, by estimation.

Measurement of directions, by the box compass, by the prismatic compass; the plotting diagram; the use of protractors; resection with the compass.

Measurement of slopes, with hand clinometer, with slope board.
Conventional signs and symbols.

Finishing maps, lettering, title, scales, meridian, and border.

Map reading, aids in. Using maps on the ground; sections and elevations; the visibility of one point from another; the horizon visible from a given point; calculating height of objects just visible from a given point.

Copying maps, same size; enlarging and reducing maps.

Methods of fieldwork.—General idea; base line; intersections; traversing in general; traversing with compass and topographic field notebook; traversing with compass and drawing board; traversing with cavalry or field sketching case; traversing without instruments; sketching hill features; sketching mountains. Combined surveys, general method of procedure, finishing and combining (1) of a large tract not previously mapped, when time and instruments are available; (2) of large tract when map is at hand, to show tactical capabilities and recent changes; (3) of a tract when triangulation is impracticable and no map is available. Civil maps as a basis for military topographical maps.

Map plotting from data.

Military reconnoissance.—The sketch; the report. Reconnoissance of roads, of railroads, of rivers, of outposts, of positions.

EXERCISES IN APPLICATION OF TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYING AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCHING.

The object of these exercises is to familiarize students with the principal processes of topography and to engender skill and rapidity in the representation of topographic features. Each exercise, at first, is intended to involve the use of some one or more of the instruments as they would be used in topographic work, the taking of notes, reductions, and plotting the notes, at the same time studying forms and features in relation to their military capabilities.

They consist in measuring base lines with tape and chain, on level and undulating ground; passing obstacles; ranging out straight lines over hills, across valleys; measuring angles with transit, compass, or sextant; traversing with transit, by azimuths, by deflection angles; prolonging straight lines; traversing with compass; determining true meridian; locating points by intersection and resection with plane table; traversing and filling in

details; measuring distances and elevations; pacing on level ground and on slopes of different degrees.

Contouring with box compass, clinometer, and drawing board.

Traversing and sketching on foot, from 5 to 10 miles of road, with topographic field notebook, box compass, and clinometer. Traversing and sketching on foot, from 5 to 10 miles of road, with box compass, clinometer, and drawing board. Traversing and sketching on foot with field sketching case. Traversing and sketching on horseback, from 5 to 20 miles of road, with field sketching case. Traversing and sketching on horseback, from 5 to 10 miles of road, with compass, notebook, and county road map. Outpost or terrain sketching with box compass, clinometer, and drawing board or field sketching case. Position sketching with box compass, clinometer, and drawing board or field sketching case. Combined surveys with box compass, clinometer, and drawing board. The conversion of a small-scale civil map into a military topographical map. Road sketching without distance or angle-measuring instruments.

Sketches and reports from memory.

PARTS II AND III.—*Temporary or Field Fortifications and Military Field Engineering (theoretical).*

Theoretical instruction in this subject will be by recitation, by lectures, and by criticism of work done, and will include the following subjects:

General principles and definitions; classification of fire as regards direction and trajectory; projectiles and penetration; field geometry; use of field level in determining slopes; hasty intrenchments, gun pits and epaulements; loopholes; obstacles; fieldworks, definitions relating to and classification of; forts and redoubts; sector of fire; defilade in plan and in section; use of traverses; profiling; calculation of width of ditch for a given parapet; laying out tasks; gun banks and embrasures; the organization of working parties and method of extending same preparatory to beginning work; revetting materials and revetments; field casemates and magazines, blockhouses, caponieres, and tambours; fieldworks in combination; continuous lines and lines with intervals; redan trace with curtains; tenaille trace; crémaillère trace; choosing a defensive position; siegeworks, the common trench and flying sap; defense of localities, preparation for defense of walls, fences.

hedges, embankments, cuts, woods, buildings, farms, and villages.

Use of cordage and spars; spar, trestle, and floating bridges; road construction; railroads; demolitions; camping expedients.

EXERCISES IN APPLICATION.

Hasty intrenchments.—These will embrace the actual construction of rifle pits, shelter trenches, loopholes, obstacles, etc., as well as the location of trenches with reference to the configuration of the ground.

Fieldworks.—These comprise the tracing on the ground of fieldworks to fulfill certain stated conditions and the determination of the height of parapet so as to satisfy the requirements of defilade, the making and placing of profiles, establishing cutting lines, extending and superintending working parties, and the making of revetments. (In these exercises whatever relates to the laying out of the work will be done by student officers, but the manual labor, except such as may be required of students, will be done by working parties of enlisted men under direction of students, the instructor to exercise supervision of all the work.)

Bridges and roads.—This work will comprise the construction of spar, trestle, and floating bridges, and the laying out of military roads.

Demolition.—Experiments before the class in the actual use of high explosives in destroying walls, cutting rails, felling trees, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

PROGRAM OF THE COURSE OF LAW.

The course of law is divided into two parts, and consists of lessons in the section room supplemented by lectures.

Part I.—Military law and Constitution of the United States.

Part II.—International law.

DETAILED PROGRAM OF STUDIES.

PART I.—*Military law.*

Military law proper.—The subject defined and divided; the written military law; the unwritten military law; the court-martial; the constitution and composition of general courts-martial;

the jurisdiction of general courts-martial; the procedure of general courts-martial; the arrest; the charge; assembling and opening of the court; the president and members; the judge advocate; challenges; organization, arraignment, pleas, and motions; evidence; the finding, sentence, and punishment; action on the proceedings; the reviewing authority; inferior courts-martial; the court of inquiry; articles of war separately considered.

The law of war.—The law of war as affecting the rights of our own people; the law of war as affecting intercourse between enemies in general; the law of war as specially applicable to enemies in arms; the status of military government and the laws of war pertaining thereto; the status of martial law, and the law of war applicable thereto; trial and punishment of offenses under the law of war; the military commission.

Civil functions and relations of the military.—Employment of the military in a civil or quasi-civil capacity; liability of the military to civil suit or prosecution; other civil relations of the military; the Constitution of the United States and lectures thereupon.

PART II.—*International law.*

Definition and history; States and their essential attributes; perfect and imperfect rights; national character; extradition; private international law; the right of legation; treaties and conventions; the conflict of international rights; war; neutrality; contraband of war; blockade; the right of search; the laws of war on land; additional subjects; instructions for the government of the armies of the United States in the field; the Geneva convention for the amelioration of the condition of the sick and wounded of armies in the field; declaration of St. Petersburg; the treaty of Paris; the convention between the United States of America and certain powers with respect to the laws and customs of war on land. (G. O. 52, A. G. O., June 11, 1902.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SANITATION AND HYGIENE.

PROGRAM OF THE COURSE OF MILITARY SANITATION AND HYGIENE.

The course of military sanitation and hygiene consists of theoretical studies of the authorized text-book (Woodhull's),

practically illustrated and explained by lectures, drawings, microphotographs, models, etc.

DETAILED PROGRAM OF STUDIES.
[Military sanitation and hygiene.]

1. Definition; necessity for the study. Selection of soldiers.
2. Military clothing.
3. Food and alimentation.
4. Barracks and quarters, hospitals, site, soil, dampness of, precautions against; material; ventilation; floor and air space, heating of.
5. Camps; bivouacs; marches; cleanliness; exercise; amusements.
6. Disposal of waste; drainage and sewerage; plumbing, tests for leaks in.
7. Potable waters, quality, quantity required; chemical and other examinations of; common impurities and methods of purification. Ice.
8. Preventable diseases common to armies in campaigns and permanent barracks and precautions against the same.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 91. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 23, 1903.

I.--The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 22, 1903.

The appropriation "for contingent expenses at the headquarters of the several military departments, including the staff corps serving thereat, being for the purchase of the necessary articles of office, toilet, and desk furniture, binding, maps, books of reference, professional newspapers and periodicals, and police utensils, to be allotted by the Secretary of War, and to be expended in the discretion of the several military department commanders, seven thousand five hundred dollars," contained in the act of March 2, 1903, making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, is allotted as follows:

To the Department of California.....	\$400
To the Department of the Colorado	400
To the Department of the Columbia	300
To the Department of Dakota	400
To the Department of the East.....	450
To the Department of the Lakes.....	400
To the Department of Luzon.....	500
To the Department of Mindanao and Jolo	500
To the Department of the Missouri.....	400
To the Division of the Philippines.....	500
To the Department of Texas.....	300
To the Department of the Visayas.....	500
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WM. CARY SANGER,
Acting Secretary of War.

II.--The following has been received from the War Department and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 20, 1903.

By Executive order of June 8, 1903, fractional township 5 south, range 2 east, Tallahassee meridian, Florida, was placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition under the act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat., 103).

The lands herein referred to were reserved, along with other lands, by Executive order of November 12, 1838, for light-house and military purposes, and have become useless for such purposes.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 92. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the appointments in the Army of the United States and the assignments to corps and regiments, to date from June 11, 1903, of the following-named cadets, graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, are announced:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be second lieutenants.

1. Cadet *Douglas MacArthur.*
2. Cadet *Charles T. Leeds.*
3. Cadet *Harold C. Fiske.*
4. Cadet *Max C. Tyler.*
6. Cadet *Ulysses S. Grant.*
7. Cadet *Julian L. Schley.*
9. Cadet *William H. Rose.*
10. Cadet *Ferdinand Williams.*
12. Cadet *Richard C. Moore.*
14. Cadet *Lewis M. Adams.*

ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be second lieutenants.

11. Cadet *Owen G. Collins*, to the 5th Battery, Field Artillery.
13. Cadet *Scott Baker*, to the 27th Battery, Field Artillery.
15. Cadet *Frederic H. Smith*, to the 30th Battery, Field Artillery.
17. Cadet *Marion W. Howze*, to the 16th Battery, Field Artillery.
23. Cadet *George W. Cocheu*, to the 14th Battery, Field Artillery.
24. Cadet *Charles H. Patterson*, to the 27th Battery, Field Artillery.
25. Cadet *Lewis Turtle*, to the 39th Company, Coast Artillery.
26. Cadet *Henry S. Kilbourne, jr.*, to the 3d Battery, Field Artillery.
27. Cadet *Clifford Jones*, to the 15th Battery, Field Artillery.
28. Cadet *Wilford J. Hawkins*, to the 53d Company, Coast Artillery (attached).
29. Cadet *Louis C. Brinton, jr.*, to the 57th Company, Coast Artillery (attached).

31. Cadet *Thomas E. Selfridge*, to the 8th Company, Coast Artillery.

32. Cadet *Henning F. Colley*, to the 47th Company, Coast Artillery (attached).

33. Cadet *Paul D. Bunker*, to the 96th Company, Coast Artillery (attached).

39. Cadet *Quinn Gray*, to the 58th Company, Coast Artillery.

45. Cadet *Louis R. Dice*, to the 69th Company, Coast Artillery.

46. Cadet *William M. Colvin*, to the 97th Company, Coast Artillery.

54. Cadet *Francis M. Hinkle*, to the 98th Company, Coast Artillery (attached).

CAVALRY ARM.

To be second lieutenants.

5. Cadet *Charles Telford*, to the 12th Cavalry, Troop M.

8. Cadet *Levi G. Brown*, to the 12th Cavalry, Troop A.

16. Cadet *William M. Nichols*, to the 3d Cavalry, Troop D.

18. Cadet *Olan C. Aleshire*, to the 12th Cavalry, Troop G.

19. Cadet *Emil P. Laurson*, to the 11th Cavalry, Troop B.

20. Cadet *Frederick E. Shnyder*, to the 2d Cavalry, Troop I.

30. Cadet *Thomas F. Van Natta, jr.*, to the 8th Cavalry, Troop B.

34. Cadet *James A. Mars*, to the 2d Cavalry, Troop K.

35. Cadet *George L. Morrison*, to the 5th Cavalry, Troop B.

36. Cadet *Orville N. Tyler*, to the 4th Cavalry, Troop F.

37. Cadet *James A. Shannon*, to the 7th Cavalry, Troop A.

38. Cadet *Allan M. Pope*, to the 2d Cavalry, Troop L.

40. Cadet *Reynolds J. Powers*, to the 8th Cavalry, Troop H.

43. Cadet *John C. Montgomery*, to the 7th Cavalry, Troop C.

44. Cadet *James S. Jones*, to the 6th Cavalry.

47. Cadet *Edward M. Zell*, to the 4th Cavalry, Troop B.

51. Cadet *Dorsey R. Rodney*, to the 5th Cavalry.

52. Cadet *Alexander M. Milton*, to the 4th Cavalry, Troop L.

53. Cadet *Hugh S. Johnson*, to the 1st Cavalry, Troop I.

61. Cadet *Carl Boyd*, to the 3d Cavalry, Troop F.

63. Cadet *Stephen W. Winfree*, to the 9th Cavalry, Troop C.

64. Cadet *Ephraim F. Graham*, to the 10th Cavalry, Troop A.

INFANTRY ARM,

To be second lieutenants.

21. Cadet *George A. Lynch*, to the 17th Infantry, Company I.

22. Cadet *Grayson M-P. Murphy*, to the 17th Infantry, Company K.

41. Cadet *Sam M. Parker*, to the 29th Infantry, Company E.
42. Cadet *Robert M. Lyon*, to the 11th Infantry, Company D.
48. Cadet *Francis H. Farnum*, to the 11th Infantry, Company F.
49. Cadet *Benjamin E. Grey*, to the 29th Infantry, Company I.
50. Cadet *Elvid Hunt*, to the 28th Infantry, Company C.
55. Cadet *Benjamin F. McClellan*, to the 28th Infantry.
56. Cadet *Campbell B. Hodges*, to the 30th Infantry, Company B.
57. Cadet *Jacob W. S. Wuest*, to the 30th Infantry, Company C.
58. Cadet *Max B. Garber*, to the 11th Infantry, Company H.
59. Cadet *Leo I. Samuelson*, 2d Infantry, Company B.
60. Cadet *Corbit S. Hoffman*, to the 1st Infantry, Company D.
62. Cadet *Walter V. Gallagher*, to the 18th Infantry, Company B.
65. Cadet *Clifton M. Butler*, to the 11th Infantry, Company K.
66. Cadet *Edmund L. Bull*, to the 22d Infantry, Company E.
67. Cadet *Truman W. Carrithers*, to the 20th Infantry, Company A.
68. Cadet *George F. Rozelle, jr.*, to the 22d Infantry, Company C.
69. Cadet *Arthur E. Ahrends*, to the 20th Infantry, Company F.
70. Cadet *Charles F. Severson*, to the 24th Infantry, Company D.
71. Cadet *Harry S. Grier*, to the 25th Infantry, Company A.
72. Cadet *Reuben C. Taylor*, to the 19th Infantry, Company B.
73. Cadet *Charles B. Moore*, to the 27th Infantry, Company D.
74. Cadet *Clark Lynn*, to the 2d Infantry, Company D.
75. Cadet *Cornelius S. Bendel*, to the 19th Infantry, Company F.
76. Cadet *Robert E. Boyers*, to the 15th Infantry, Company C.
77. Cadet *Burt W. Phillips*, to the 20th Infantry, Company K.
78. Cadet *Ben F. Ristine*, to the 21st Infantry, Company A.
79. Cadet *Albert Gilmor*, to the 7th Infantry, Company A.
80. Cadet *George R. Guild*, to the 30th Infantry, Company K.
81. Cadet *Stuart A. Howard*, to the 30th Infantry, Company L.
82. Cadet *John F. Franklin*, to the 7th Infantry, Company O.

83. Cadet *William C. Russell*, to the 8th Infantry, Company A.

84. Cadet *Roland W. Boughton*, to the 1st Infantry, Company E.

85. Cadet *John S. Upham*, to the 15th Infantry, Company D.

86. Cadet *Keith S. Gregory*, to the 6th Infantry, Company B.

87. Cadet *Irving M. Madison*, to the 12th Infantry, Company A.

88. Cadet *Ellery Farmer*, to the 26th Infantry, Company C.

89. Cadet *Everett N. Bowman*, to the 18th Infantry, Company C.

90. Cadet *Homer N. Preston*, to the 21st Infantry, Company C.

91. Cadet *Jesse Gaston*, to the 15th Infantry, Company K.

92. Cadet *Edward A. Brown*, to the 5th Infantry, Company C.

93. Cadet *Charles F. Smith*, to the 18th Infantry, Company K.

The officers herein assigned to the Corps of Engineers will report *by letter* to the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, and they will be assigned to stations and duty in further orders from this office.

The officers herein assigned to organizations stationed in the United States will join their proper stations not later than September 11, 1903.

The officers herein assigned to organizations serving in the Division of the Philippines will proceed September 11, 1903, or as soon thereafter as they may be able to secure transportation from San Francisco, California, to join their proper stations.

Lieutenants *James S. Jones*, *Dorsey R. Rodney*, and *Benjamin F. McClellan* will be assigned to troops and a company by their respective regimental commanders, who will promptly report the assignments by letter to this office.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 93. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1903.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, subdivision "f," paragraph No. 235, page 112, Manual for the Medical Department, edition of 1902, is amended to read as follows:

(f) Candidates will be carefully examined, while stripped, by the methods prescribed in the authorized manual for the examination of recruits, and will be rejected for any mental or physical defect which would constitute a cause of rejection in the case of a recruit, or for any apparent feebleness of constitution, or cachexia.

Candidates who are otherwise physically sound but who have diseases readily curable by operation, such as varicocoele, hernia, etc., for the relief of which they consent to the necessary surgical interference, will not be rejected, but will be admitted on probation until operated upon and for such further period of time as may be necessary to determine whether or not the operation has been successful.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 94. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 26, 1903.**

1. When a gunner has qualified and his qualification has been announced in orders he shall wear an appropriate insignia to be issued by the Quartermaster's Department, and first-class gunners shall in addition wear an appropriate badge to be issued by the Ordnance Department, both of which shall be permanently retained by the soldier.

The company and company number of the soldier will be stamped on the reverse of the badge.

The insignia and the badge shall be worn only during the period that the qualification as gunner continues.

The insignia shall always be worn on the full-dress coat, the dress coat, and the overcoat and on the right sleeve of each as follows: The axis of the projectile shall be vertical and the point up as the arm hangs by the side. When worn by a non-commissioned officer the point of the projectile shall be one-fourth inch below the horizontal line tangent to the lowest point or the line joining the lowest points of the chevron, the axis of the projectile coincident with the axis of the chevron. When worn by a private it shall be worn in the position on the sleeve fixed by the foregoing specifications for a noncommissioned officer.

The badge shall be worn on the full-dress coat, the dress coat, and the overcoat on all occasions of ceremony, and at other times at the option of the soldier.

The date of qualification as gunner together with the class in which qualification was attained and the number, date, and source of the order announcing the qualification will be entered on the soldier's page in the descriptive book and in his handbook when the order is received. The fact that a badge has been issued to a first-class gunner will be similarly noted when the issue is made. These notations will be made on the soldier's descriptive list, discharge certificate, and on his descriptive and assignment card upon reenlistment when reenlistment is made in the artillery service within three months after discharge and during continuance of qualification.

2. The gunnery specialist shall wear an appropriate badge to be issued by the Ordnance Department and to be permanently retained by the soldier. This badge shall be worn as

provided for the gunner's badge and as long as the soldier remains in the service, continuously or otherwise.

The date of qualification as gunnery specialist will be entered on the soldier's page in the descriptive book and in his hand book, the information being secured by his immediate commanding officer from the soldier's certificate as gunnery specialist and the fact that a badge has been issued to him will be similarly noted at the time of issue. These notations will be made on his descriptive list, discharge certificate, and assignment card, and will be continued in the descriptive and hand books as long as the soldier remains in the service.

3. Company commanders will make frequent inspections with a view to ascertaining whether badges are in the possession of the soldiers to whom they were issued. In case of loss a duplicate will be issued. If the loss is the result of carelessness the money value of the badge will be charged against the soldier to whom it was issued on the muster and pay rolls of the organization with which he is mustered.

4. Officers who issue gunners' or gunnery specialists' badges will enter them on the proper abstract with suitable notation and drop them from their returns.

5. All orders in conflict with the provisions of this one are hereby revoked.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 95.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 1, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the accompanying tables of the prices of clothing for the Army of the United States, established *prior or subsequent* to the publication of General Orders, No. 132, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, 1902, with the money allowance for clothing of the enlisted men who *have not been or who will hereafter* be furnished with the new uniform prescribed by said order, for each year and day; the prices of clothing and special clothing money allowance for troops stationed in Alaska; the money allowance of clothing of Philippine Scouts; also of the prices and allowance of equipage and of tableware and kitchen utensils, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned, to take effect July 1, 1903, and to remain in force until further orders.

Clothing and equipage purchased in Manila for service in the Philippine Islands will be charged at invoice or cost prices.

General Orders, No. 56, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, 1902, will govern until the date of receipt of this order.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

Statement of the prices at which Clothing for the Army of the United States, established prior to the publication of General Orders, No. 132, H. Q. A., A. G. O., 1902, will be issued from July 1, 1903, until further orders.

CLOTHING.	PRICE.
Aiguillettes and shoulder knots for bandmen -----	\$1.49
Bandages, abdominal ----- each	.26
Blankets, woolen:	
Standard ----- each	3.45
Light-weight (cotton warp) ----- each	2.46
Blouses:	
Drum majors', made ----- each	5.67
Lined, made ----- each	3.90
Lined, unmade † ----- each	3.15
Unlined, made ----- each	2.65
Unlined, unmade † ----- each	2.05
Boots, sewed ----- per pair	3.82
Canvas fatigue clothing:	
Coats ----- each	1.02
Trousers ----- per pair	1.00
Caps, canvas, blanket-lined ----- each	1.49
Caps, forage ----- each	.59
Caps, forage, ornaments ----- each	.08
Caps, fur ----- each	1.19
Chevrons:	
Cloth, dress coat (for all arms and grades) ----- per pair	.12
Cloth, service, peace or war (for all arms and grades) ----- per pair	.15
Cloth, first-class gunners' insignia ----- each	.07
Cloth, candidates' stripes ----- per pair	.08
For khaki cotton coats (for all arms and grades) ----- per pair	.11
For khaki cotton coats, first-class gunners' insignia ----- each	.06
For white coats (for all arms and grades) ----- per pair	.11
For white coats, first-class gunners' insignia ----- each	.06
Gold lace (for all arms and grades) ----- per pair	1.71
Gold lace, service, peace or war ----- per pair	.44
Gold lace, candidates' stripes ----- per pair	.75
Coats, uniform dress:	
Drum majors', made ----- each	7.91
Noncommissioned officers' and privates', foot, made ----- each	5.81
Noncommissioned officers' and privates', foot, unmade † ----- each	4.39
Noncommissioned officers' and privates', mounted, made ----- each	5.64
Noncommissioned officers' and privates', mounted, unmade † ----- each	4.22
Musicians', foot, made ----- each	6.34
Musicians', foot, unmade † ----- each	4.59
Musicians', mounted, made ----- each	6.17
Musicians', mounted, unmade † ----- each	4.42
Facings for, including silk ----- per set	.53
Collars, linen ----- each	.04
Drawers:	
Canton flannel ----- per pair	.45
Jean ----- per pair	.26
Nainsook* ----- per pair	.29
Nankeen* ----- per pair	.26
Summer, cotton, knit ----- per pair	.28
Wool, knit, heavy ----- per pair	.58
Field uniform (khaki cotton):	
Coats, foot or mounted ----- each	1.43
Coats, shoulder straps for, extra ----- per pair	.04
Trousers, foot ----- per pair	1.09
Trousers, mounted ----- per pair	1.27

* Until exhausted.

† Whenever issued.

Statement of prices for Clothing, etc.—Continued.

CLOTHING.	PRICE.
Gauntlets:	
Asbestos, horsehide.....per pair..	\$0.86
Fur, muskrat.....per pair..	1.86
Leather, buckskin.....per pair..	2.05
Gloves:	
Berlin, white.....per pair..	.15
Woolen, black *.....per pair..	.21
Hats, campaign.....each..	.83
Hats, campaign, cords.....each..	.03
Hats, campaign, letters, yellow metal.....each..	.01
Hats, campaign, numbers, yellow metal.....each..	.01
Hats, campaign, ornaments for Indian scouts *.....each..	.25
Helmets:	
Cork, khaki color.....each..	1.85
Cork, white.....each..	1.25
Felt, without trimmings.....each..	.96
Cord and band.....each..	.57
Device for shield of eagle.....each..	.03
Eagle.....each..	.04
Hair plume.....each..	.42
Lyre.....each..	.02
Number (white metal).....each..	.01
Scrolls and rings.....per pair..	.01
Side buttons.....per pair..	.01
Socket for plume.....each..	.15
Spike.....each..	.06
Top piece or base.....each..	.02
Leggings, canvas.....per pair..	.37
Mittens:	
Canvas.....per pair..	.19
Woolen.....per pair..	.30
Music pouch for bandmen.....each..	3.37
Neckties, black silk.....each..	.10
Overalls.....per pair..	.63
Overcoats, kersey:	
Made.....each..	8.59
Unmade †.....each..	7.79
Cape linings.....each..	1.02
Overshoes, arctic:	
High (2 buckles).....per pair..	1.98
Low (1 buckle).....per pair..	1.00
Ponchos, rubber:	
Small size * (72 by 60 inches).....each..	1.45
Large size with grommets or glove fasteners (90 by 64 inches).....each..	2.47
Shirts:	
Chambray.....each..	.42
Dark-blue flannel.....each..	2.04
Khaki, cotton †.....each..	.60
Khaki, flannel.....each..	2.13
Muslin.....each..	.31
Muslin, bone studs for.....each..	.01
Shoes:	
Barrack.....per pair..	.85
Calfskin, black.....per pair..	2.09
Calfskin, russet.....per pair..	2.20
Stable frocks.....each..	.72

* Until exhausted.

† Whenever issued.

Statement of the prices at which Clothing for the Army of the United States. established prior to the publication of General Orders, No. 132, H. Q. A., A. G. O., 1902, will be issued from July 1, 1903, until further orders.

CLOTHING.	PRICE.
Aiguillettes and shoulder knots for bandsmen -----	\$1.49
Bandages, abdominal ----- each -----	.25
Blankets, woolen :	
Standard ----- each -----	3.45
Light-weight (cotton warp) ----- each -----	2.40
Blouses :	
Drum majors', made ----- each -----	5.67
Lined, made ----- each -----	3.90
Lined, unmade † ----- each -----	3.15
Unlined, made ----- each -----	2.65
Unlined, unmade † ----- each -----	2.05
Boots, sewed ----- per pair -----	3.82
Canvas fatigue clothing :	
Coats ----- each -----	1.02
Trousers ----- per pair -----	1.00
Caps, canvas, blanket-lined ----- each -----	1.49
Caps, forage ----- each -----	.59
Caps, forage, ornaments ----- each -----	.08
Caps, fur ----- each -----	1.19
Chevrons :	
Cloth, dress coat (for all arms and grades) ----- per pair -----	.12
Cloth, service, peace or war (for all arms and grades) ----- per pair -----	.15
Cloth, first-class gunners' insignia ----- each -----	.07
Cloth, candidates' stripes ----- per pair -----	.08
For khaki cotton coats (for all arms and grades) ----- per pair -----	.11
For khaki cotton coats, first-class gunners' insignia ----- each -----	.06
For white coats (for all arms and grades) ----- per pair -----	.11
For white coats, first-class gunners' insignia ----- each -----	.06
Gold lace (for all arms and grades) ----- per pair -----	1.71
Gold lace, service, peace or war ----- per pair -----	.44
Gold lace, candidates' stripes ----- per pair -----	.75
Coats, uniform dress :	
Drum majors', made ----- each -----	7.91
Noncommissioned officers' and privates', foot, made ----- each -----	5.81
Noncommissioned officers' and privates', foot, unmade † ----- each -----	4.39
Noncommissioned officers' and privates', mounted, made ----- each -----	5.64
Noncommissioned officers' and privates', mounted, unmade † ----- each -----	4.22
Musicians', foot, made ----- each -----	6.34
Musicians', foot, unmade † ----- each -----	4.59
Musicians', mounted, made ----- each -----	6.17
Musicians', mounted, unmade † ----- each -----	4.42
Facings for, including silk ----- per set -----	.63
Collars, linen ----- each -----	.04
Drawers :	
Canton flannel ----- per pair -----	.45
Jean ----- per pair -----	.26
Nainsook * ----- per pair -----	.29
Nankeen * ----- per pair -----	.25
Summer, cotton, knit ----- per pair -----	.28
Wool, knit, heavy ----- per pair -----	.58
Field uniform (khaki cotton) :	
Coats, foot or mounted ----- each -----	1.43
Coats, shoulder straps for, extra ----- per pair -----	.04
Trousers, foot ----- per pair -----	1.04
Trousers, mounted ----- per pair -----	1.27

* Until exhausted.

† Whenever issued.

Statement of prices for Clothing, etc.—Continued.

CLOTHING.	PRICE.
Gauntlets:	
Asbestos, horsehide.....	per pair..... \$0.86
Fur, muskrat.....	per pair..... 1.86
Leather, buckskin.....	per pair..... 2.05
Gloves:	
Berlin, white.....	per pair..... .15
Woolen, black *.....	per pair..... .21
Hats, campaign.....	each..... .83
Hats, campaign, cords.....	each..... .05
Hats, campaign, letters, yellow metal.....	each..... .01
Hats, campaign, numbers, yellow metal.....	each..... .01
Hats, campaign, ornaments for Indian scouts *.....	each..... .25
Helmets:	
Cork, khaki color.....	each..... 1.85
Cork, white.....	each..... 1.25
Felt, without trimmings.....	each..... .96
Cord and band.....	each..... .57
Device for shield of eagle.....	each..... .03
Eagle.....	each..... .04
Hair plume.....	each..... .42
Lyre.....	each..... .02
Number (white metal).....	each..... .01
Scrolls and rings.....	per pair..... .01
Side buttons.....	per pair..... .01
Socket for plume.....	each..... .15
Spike.....	each..... .06
Top piece or base.....	each..... .02
Leggings, canvas.....	per pair..... .37
Mittens:	
Canvas.....	per pair..... .19
Woolen.....	per pair..... .30
Music pouch for bandmen.....	each..... 3.37
Neckties, black silk.....	each..... .10
Overalls.....	per pair..... .63
Overcoats, kersey:	
Made.....	each..... 8.59
Unmade †.....	each..... 7.79
Cape linings.....	each..... 1.02
Overshoes, arctic:	
High (2 buckles).....	per pair..... 1.98
Low (1 buckle).....	per pair..... 1.00
Ponchos, rubber:	
Small size * (72 by 60 inches).....	each..... 1.45
Large size with grommets or glove fasteners (90 by 66 inches).....	each..... 2.47
Shirts:	
Chambray.....	each..... .42
Dark-blue flannel.....	each..... 2.04
Khaki, cotton †.....	each..... .60
Khaki, flannel.....	each..... 2.13
Muslin.....	each..... .31
Muslin, bone studs for.....	each..... .01
Shoes:	
Barrack.....	per pair..... .85
Calfskin, black.....	per pair..... 2.09
Calfskin, russet.....	per pair..... 2.20
Stable frocks.....	each..... .72

* Until exhausted.

† Whenever issued.

Statement of prices for Clothing, etc.—Continued.

CLOTHING.		PRICE.
Stockings :		
Cotton, heavy	per pair	\$0.06
Cotton, light	per pair	.05
Woolen, heavy	per pair	.24
Woolen, light	per pair	.19
Summer clothing :		
Sack coats	each	.94
Sack coats, collar devices for, yellow metal	each	.05
Sack coats, collar numbers for, yellow metal	each	.02
Trousers	per pair	.81
Suspenders	per pair	.16
Trousers, kersey :		
Foot, made, 22-oz	per pair	2.57
Foot, unmade, 22-oz †	per pair	1.82
Mounted, made, 22-oz	per pair	3.28
Mounted, unmade, 22-oz †	per pair	2.28
Foot, made, 16-oz	per pair	2.16
Foot, unmade, 16-oz †	per pair	1.41
Mounted, made, 16-oz	per pair	2.76
Mounted, unmade, 16-oz †	per pair	1.76
Trouser stripes (cloth), for all arms and grades	per pair	.25
Undershirts :		
Cotton, knit	each	.28
Nalusook*	each	.27
Nankeen*	each	.22
Wool, knit, heavy	each	.61
Wool, knit, light	each	.40
Waist belts, leather	each	.21
Waist belts, leather, for bandmen	each	2.50

* Until exhausted.

† Whenever issued.

For clothing manufactured by the Quartermaster's Department in accordance with special measurements furnished, as provided by paragraph 1297 of the Regulations, the following additional charges will be made :

CLOTHING, ETC.		PRICE.
Blouses	each	\$0.25
Dress coats, foot	each	.42
Dress coats, mounted	each	.42
Overcoats, canvas, blanket-lined	each	.35
Overcoats, kersey	each	.25
Trousers	per pair	.25
For sewing chevrons upon garments, irrespective of rank	per pair	.25
For sewing stripes upon trousers, irrespective of rank	per pair	.75

Statement of prices for Clothing, etc.—Continued.

**CLOTHING AND OTHER ARTICLES ISSUED EXCLUSIVELY TO DRUM
MAJORS.**

CLOTHING, ETC.	PRICE.
Aiguillettes -----each--	\$2.00
Batons -----each--	8.00
Epaulettes -----per pair--	3.00
Shakos (lynx skin) -----each--	35.00
Sword belts (except engineers) -----each--	2.50
Sword belts (engineers) -----each--	3.50

MATERIALS. (See also page 10.)	PRICE.
Cloth, dark blue, $\frac{3}{4}$, 20-oz -----per yard--	\$1.75
Flannel, blouse, dark blue, $\frac{3}{4}$ -----per yard--	.98
Flannel, blouse lining, dark blue, $\frac{3}{4}$ -----per yard--	.34
Flannel, canton -----per yard--	.07
Flannel, shirting, dark blue, 10-oz., $\frac{3}{4}$ -----per yard--	.73
Kersey, dark blue, 22-oz., $\frac{3}{4}$ -----per yard--	1.31
Kersey, dark blue, 16-oz., $\frac{3}{4}$ -----per yard--	.87
Kersey, sky blue, 22-oz., $\frac{3}{4}$ -----per yard--	1.23
Kersey, sky blue, 16-oz., $\frac{3}{4}$ -----per yard--	.87
Uniform dress-coat buttons, line, large -----per dozen--	.20
Uniform dress-coat buttons, line, small -----per dozen--	.12
Uniform dress-coat buttons, staff, large -----per dozen--	.29
Uniform dress-coat buttons, staff, small -----per dozen--	.13
Worsted braid, for musicians' coats -----per yard--	.01 $\frac{1}{4}$

NOTE.—Under G. O., No. 140, H. Q. A., Nov. 2, 1901, officers, contract and dental surgeons, and veterinarians may purchase such articles of uniform clothing, materials, and equipage as they need (provided the property is available) at the prices given in this order. They will certify that the articles are for their personal use. Purchases may also be made by officers for their servants, under paragraph 1322 of the Regulations, of the articles therein named.

Prices at which Clothing specially provided for troops stationed in Alaska should be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Boots, rubber, hip.....per pair..	\$3.32
Boots, rubber, knee.....per pair..	2.12
Cap, fur, improved	2.65
Coat, ollskin	1.07
German socks.....per pair..	1.40
Gloves, buckskin.....per pair..	1.11
Hat, southwester.....	.18
Mittens, buckskin.....per pair..	1.08
Mittens, fur.....per pair..	2.63
Moccasins.....per pair..	3.00
Peajacket, canvas, blanket-lined	8.09
Trousers, canvas, blanket-lined.....per pair..	5.83
Trousers, ollskin.....per pair..	.91
	30.79

The enlisted men serving in Alaska will be credited for each year of their enlistment with the sum of \$30.79 in addition to their regular clothing allowance established by this order.

Allowance of Clothing for Philippine Scouts, as per G. O., No. 24, H. Q. A., A. G. O., March 12, 1902.

The allowance of clothing will be at the rate of 9 cents per day or \$2.70 per month for each month of enlistment irrespective of grade. The articles of uniform clothing allowed for issue will be designated by the commanding general, Division of the Philippines.

Allowance of Clothing in kind for enlisted men who have not been furnished with the uniform prescribed by G. O. 132, series of 1902, A. G. Office (the aggregate cost of same constituting the annual money allowance).

ARTICLES.	YEAR.				Total for 3 years.
	First.		Second.	Third.	
	1st 6 mos.	2d 6 mos.			
Blankets, woolen -----no-----	2	-----	-----	-----	2
Blouses, lined -----no-----	1	-----	1	1	3
Blouses, unlined -----no-----	1	-----	1	-----	2
Boots for mounted troops -----pairs-----	1	-----	1	-----	2
Caps, forage -----no-----	1	1	1	1	4
Caps, forage, ornaments for -----no-----	1	1	1	1	4
Chevrons, cloth -----pairs-----	3	-----	2	1	6
Chevrons, gold lace -----pairs-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1
Coats, canvas fatigue -----no-----	1	-----	1	1	3
Coats, uniform dress -----no-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1
Collars, linen -----no-----	8	4	12	12	36
Drawers -----pairs-----	2	1	3	3	9
Gauntlets, leather -----pairs-----	1	-----	1	-----	2
Gloves, Berlin, for foot troops -----pairs-----	4	4	8	8	24
Gloves, Berlin, for mounted troops -----pairs-----	2	2	4	4	12
Hats, campaign, with cord, letter, and numbers -----no-----	1	1	1	1	4
Helmets and trimmings, complete -----no-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1
Leggings -----pairs-----	1	1	2	1	5
Overalls for engineers and mounted troops -----pairs-----	1	-----	1	1	3
Overcoats -----no-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1
Shirts, dark-blue flannel -----no-----	2	1	2	2	7
Shirts, wool knit under -----no-----	2	1	3	3	9
Shoes, barrack -----pairs-----	1	-----	1	1	3
Shoes, calfskin, for foot troops -----pairs-----	2	1	2	3	8
Shoes, calfskin, for mounted troops -----pairs-----	1	1	1	2	5
Stable frocks, for mounted troops -----no-----	1	-----	-----	1	2
Stockings, cotton -----pairs-----	3	3	6	6	18
Stockings, woolen -----pairs-----	3	1	4	4	12
Suspenders -----pairs-----	1	-----	1	1	3
Trousers, canvas fatigue -----pairs-----	1	-----	1	1	3
Trousers, kersey -----pairs-----	2	1	2	2	7
Trousers stripes -----pairs-----	2	1	2	2	7
BAND MUSICIANS authorized by law are entitled to mounted helmets, and, in addition to the foregoing, to the following articles:					
Aiguillette and shoulder knots -----no-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1
Music pouch -----no-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1
Trousers, white -----pairs-----	2	1	2	2	7

able specifying the Money Allowance for Clothing to Enlisted Men of the U. S. Army who have not been furnished with the new uniform prescribed by G. O., No. 132, H. Q. A., A. G. O., 1902, from July 1, 1903.

	FOOT.						MOUNTED.					
	TOTAL.			PER DAY.			TOTAL.			PER DAY.		
	First year. months.	Second 6 months.	Third year.	First year. months.	Second 6 months.	Third year.	First year. months.	Second 6 months.	Third year.	First year. months.	Second 6 months.	Third year.
Sergeant majors, regimental, ordnance sergeants, post commissary and post quar- termaster sergeants, first- class sergeants, Hospital Corps and Signal Corps, regimental quartermaster and commissary sergeants, squadron and battalion sergeant majors, chief trumpeters, principal mus- icians, battalion quarter- master sergeants engi- neers, first sergeants, ser- geants (except band), troop quartermaster sergeants, company quartermaster sergeants infantry, stable sergeants field artillery, corporals (except band), and lance corporals -----	\$24. 22¢ 10. 14.	\$32. 85¢ 12. 86.	\$12. 86.	\$1.10. 87¢ 40. 33.	\$0. 40. 46. 84.	(2) \$2. 91. 02.	\$15. 70¢ 10. 94.	\$16. 64¢ 29. 24.	\$1. 12. 15.	\$0. 36. 34.	(4) \$0. 10. 84.	(5)

	62	63	12	77	32	83	32	85	140.	02	34	07	189	08	07.	82	12.	77	91.	18	32	85	140.	29	37	17	11	00
Band sergeants and corporals																												
Farriners and blacksmiths,																												
saddlers, artificers, first-																												
class privates, engineers,																												
Ordnance, and Hospital																												
Corps, and privates Signal																												
Corps	54.57	54.57	10.96	10.96	32.85	32.85	29.20	29.20	129.57	129.57	.31	.06	.49	.06	63.87	10.96	10.96	30.60	30.60	29.20	29.20	140.52	140.52	.35	.06	.10	.11	.00
Field musicians and transport-																												
ers	54.40	54.40	10.96	10.96	32.85	32.85	32.85	32.85	135.05	135.05	.32	.06	.09	.00	63.87	10.96	10.96	30.60	30.60	29.20	29.20	140.52	140.52	.35	.06	.10	.11	.00
Band privates	80.22	80.22	12.77	12.77	32.85	32.85	32.85	32.85	138.60	138.60	.31	.07	.09	.00	65.70	12.77	12.77	40.15	40.15	32.85	32.85	151.47	151.47	.56	.07	.11	.11	.09
Privates (except band and																												
Signal Corps)	64.57	64.57	10.96	10.96	32.85	32.85	29.20	29.20	129.57	129.57	.31	.06	.09	.06	63.87	10.96	10.96	36.60	36.60	29.20	29.20	140.52	140.52	.36	.06	.10	.10	.06

Master electricians ----- S
 Sergeant majors, senior grade, artillery ----- S
 Electrician sergeants ----- S
 Sergeants first class, sergeants, corporals, lance corporals, E
 first-class privates and privates of the Hospital Corps. ----- S
 Chief musicians (except artillery) ----- S
 Chief musicians, artillery ----- S

Sergeant majors, junior grade, artillery ----- Same as battalion sergeant majors, infantry (See G. O., No. 15, A. G. O., Feb. 12, 1901.)
 Color sergeants ----- Same as squadron and battalion sergeant majors. (See act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901.)

Drum majors ----- Same as first sergeants. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1899.)
 Company quartermaster sergeants, engineers and coast artillery, and battery quartermaster sergeants field artillery. ----- Same as sergeants. (See acts of Congress approved March 2, 1899, and Feb. 2, 1901.)

Cooks (except Signal Corps) ----- Same as
 Cooks, Signal Corps ----- Same as Army,

Mechanics, coast artillery ----- Same as
 West Point band ----- Same as section
 Indian scouts ----- Army, White in
 allowances of cav-

1899.)
 1899.) United States

2, 1901, amending
 1899.) United States

allowances of cav-

Statement of the prices at which the articles of clothing for the Army of the United States, prescribed by General Orders, No. 132, H. Q. A., A. G. O., 1902, will be issued from July 1, 1903, until further orders.

ARTICLES.	Price.
Breast cords (all arms).....	each.....\$0.52
Breeches, service, cotton, khaki, foot.....	per pair.....1.17
Breeches, service, cotton, khaki, mounted.....	per pair.....1.34
Breeches, service, olive drab, woolen, foot.....	per pair.....3.88
Breeches, service, olive drab, woolen, mounted.....	per pair.....4.61
Buttons, bronze, large size.....	per dozen......22
Buttons, bronze, small size.....	per dozen......14
Buttons, gilt, large size.....	per dozen......22
Buttons, gilt, small size.....	per dozen......14
Caps, full dress.....	each.....1.27
Caps, dress, extra bands for (all arms).....	each......17
Chevrons, olive drab (all arms and grades).....	per pair......12
Chevrons, olive drab, first-class gunners' insignia.....	each......07
Coats, dress (all arms).....	each.....5.74
Coats, service, olive drab, woolen.....	each.....5.98
Coats, collar ornaments, bronze, all arms.....	each......06
Coats, collar ornaments, yellow metal, all arms.....	each......07
Coats, collar letters, "U. S.," bronze.....	each......03
Coats, collar letters, "U. S.," yellow metal.....	each......06
Gloves, buckskin.....	per pair.....1.22
Gloves, white woolen.....	per pair......35
Hat letters, bronze.....	each......01
Hat numbers, bronze.....	each......01
Overcoats, olive drab.....	each.....17.35
Shirts, khaki flannel.....	each.....2.13
Shoes, russet-tanned, marching (when ready for issue).....	per pair.....3.50
Trousers, dress.....	per pair.....2.63

Materials entering into the manufacture of the foregoing articles when sold to officers will be charged at the following prices:

Cloth, uniform, dark blue, $\frac{3}{4}$ (17-oz.).....	per yard.....1.77
Cloth, covert, olive drab, $\frac{3}{4}$	per yard.....2.37
Flannel, shirting, olive drab, worsted, 36-inch.....	per yard......63
Lasting, olive drab, 33-inch.....	per yard......93
Serge, worsted, olive drab, $\frac{3}{4}$	per yard.....1.27

Allowance of clothing in kind for enlisted men who will hereafter be furnished with the uniform prescribed by G. O., No. 132, series of 1902, A. G. Office, the aggregate cost of same constituting the annual money allowance.

ARTICLES.	YEAR.				Total for 3 years.
	FIRST.		Second.	Third.	
	1st 6 mos.	2d 6 mos.			
Blankets, wool.....no	2				2
Breast cords for dress coats.....no	1				1
Breeches, service, cotton, khaki.....pairs	1	1	1	1	4
Breeches, service, olive drab, woollen.....pairs	1		1	1	3
Caps, full dress, with detachable bands.....no	2		1	1	4
Cap ornaments.....no	2		1	1	4
Chevrons, cloth, dress coat.....pairs	1				1
Chevrons for cotton khaki service coats.....pairs	1	1	1	1	4
Chevrons for olive-drab service coats.....pairs	1		1	1	3
Chevrons for olive-drab overcoats.....pairs	1				1
Chevrons for white coat.....pairs	1	1	1		3
Coats, canvas, fatigue.....no	1		1	1	3
Coats, dress.....no	1				1
Coats, cotton khaki, service.....no	1	1	1	1	4
Coats, olive drab, service.....no	1		1	1	3
Coats, white.....no	1	1	1		3
Coat collar, ornaments for, bronze.....pairs	2	1	2	2	7
Coat collar, ornaments for, gilt.....pairs	2	1	1		4
Coat-collar letters, "U. S.," bronze.....pairs	2	1	2	2	7
Coat-collar letters, "U. S.," gilt.....pairs	2	1	1		4
Collars, linen.....no	8	4	12	12	36
Drawers, pairs.....no	2	1	3	3	9
Gloves, Berlin.....pairs	3	3	5	3	14
Gloves, buckskin.....pairs	1		1	1	3
Gloves, white wool.....pairs	1		1		2
Hats, campaign, with cord, letter, and numbers.....no	1	1	1	1	4
Helmets, cork, white.....no	1				1
Leggings.....pairs	1	1	2	1	5
Overalls for engineers and mounted troops.....pairs	1		1	1	3
Overcoats, olive drab.....no	1				1
Shirts, chambray.....no	2	1	2	1	6
Shirts, olive-drab flannel.....no	2		1	1	4
Shirts, wool knit under.....no	2	1	3	3	9
Shoes, barrack.....pairs	1		1	1	3
Shoes, calfskin.....pairs	1	1	1	2	5
Shoes, marching, or other regulation calfskin shoes.....pairs	1		1		2
Stable frocks for mounted troops.....no	1			1	2
Stockings, cotton.....pairs	3	3	6	4	16
Stockings, woollen.....pairs	3	1	3	3	10
Suspenders.....pairs	1		1	1	3
Trousers, canvas, fatigue.....pairs	1		1	1	3
Trousers, dress.....pairs	1		1		2
Trousers, white.....pairs	1	1	1		3
Trousers stripes.....pairs	1		1		2
BAND MUSICIANS, authorized by law, are entitled to the following in addition to the foregoing, to remain the property of the United States, viz:					
Music pouch.....	1				1
Waist belt.....	1				1

Table specifying the Money Allowance for Clothing to Enlisted Men of the U. S. Army who will hereafter be furnished with the new uniform prescribed by G. O., No. 133, H. Q. A., A. G. O., 1902, from July 1, 1903.

	FOOT						MOUNTED.					
	TOTAL.			PER DAY.			TOTAL.			PER DAY.		
	First year. First 6 months.	Second year. Second 6 months.	Third year.	First year. First 6 months.	Second year. Second 6 months.	Third year.	First year. First 6 months.	Second year. Second 6 months.	Third year.	First year. First 6 months.	Second year. Second 6 months.	Third year.
Noncommissioned officers of all grades and arms	\$78.47	\$10.95	\$40.15	\$12.85	\$162.42	\$0.43	\$0.06	\$0.11	\$0.00	\$0.30	\$10.95	\$40.15
Artillery and blacksmiths, saddlers, artificers, first-class												
Ordnance Corps	78.47	10.95	40.15	32.85	162.42	0.43	0.06	0.11	0.00	0.30	10.95	40.15
Private, except Signal Corps	78.47	10.95	40.15	32.85	162.42	0.43	0.06	0.11	0.00	0.30	10.95	40.15

Master electricians. Same as ordnance sergeants. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1903.)
Sergeant major, senior grade, artillery. Same as regimental sergeant major, infantry. (See G. O. 15, A. G. O., Feb. 13, 1901.)
Sergeant major, lance corporals, corporals, lance corporals. Same as mounted men of similar grades. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1899.)
and privates of the Hospital. Same as mounted men of similar grades. (See War Department communication of April 29, 1903--No. 173141, Q. M. G. O.)
Artillery. Same as regimental quartermaster sergeants. (See section 1379, Revised Statutes.)
Sergeant major, senior grade. Same as sergeant major, senior grade. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1900, and G. O. No. 15, A. G. O., Feb. 13, 1901.)

Sergeant majors, junior grade, artillery	Name as battalion sergeant majors, infantry. (See G. O., No. 15, A. O., Feb. 13, 1901.)
Color sergeants	Name as squadrons and battalion sergeant majors. (See act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901.)
Drum majors	Name as first sergeants. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1899.)
Company quartermaster sergeants, engineers and coast artillery, and battery quartermaster sergeants field artillery.	Name as sergeants. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, and Feb. 2, 1901.)
Cooks (except Signal Corps)	Name as in 1899.)
Cooks, Signal Corps	Name as in 1901, amended 1901, United States Army, 1
Mechanics, coast artillery	Name as in 1901, amended 1901, United States Army, 1
West Point band	Name as in 1901, amended 1901, United States Army, 1
Indian scouts	Name as in 1901, amended 1901, United States Army, 1

Prices at which articles of Equipage will be charged in case of loss, damage or otherwise.

ARTICLES.	Price.	ARTICLES.	Price.
Ax.....	\$0.42	Drum rod.....	\$0.20
Ax helve.....	.10	Drum sling.....	.72
Ax sling.....	1.25	Drum snares.....set.	.18
Barrack bag.....	.66	Drumsticks.....pair.	.35
Bedsack.....	.91	Drumstick carriages.....	.23
Bedsheet.....	.31	Fife.....	.18
Bedstead, iron, with woven-wire bottom.....	3.12	Flag, garrison.....	23.10
Books, Co. council.....	.87	Flag, hospital, field.....	1.25
Books, Co. letters received.....	1.10	Flag, hospital, general.....	2.60
Books, Co. letters rec'd, index.....	.61	Flag, post.....	7.65
Books, Co. letters sent.....	.74	Flag, storm and recruiting.....	2.09
Books, Co. letters sent, index.....	.52	Flag halyards, garrison and post.....	2.94
Books, Co. order.....	.56	Flag halyard, recruiting.....	.19
Books, Post council of administration.....	1.47	Guidon, ambulance, including staff.....	1.70
Books, Post letters received.....	3.12	Guidon, artillery, service.....	3.50
Books, Post letters received, index.....	1.05	Guidon, artillery, silk.....	18.50
Books, Post letters sent.....	1.38	Guidon, cavalry, service.....	2.25
Books, Post letters sent, index.....	.48	Guidon, cavalry, silk.....	9.00
Books, Post order.....	1.44	Guidon, Indian scouts, service.....	10.00
Books, Regimental fund.....	1.28	Guidon, Indian scouts, silk.....	27.00
Books, Reg'l letters received.....	2.27	Guidon, staff.....	2.40
Books, Reg'l letters received, index.....	.71	Hammock.....	.85
Books, Reg'l letters sent.....	2.18	Hand litter.....	3.62
Books, Reg'l letters sent, index.....	.84	Hatchet.....	.25
Books, Reg'l order.....	1.74	Hatchet helve.....	.03
Broom, corn.....	.20	Hatchet sling.....	.90
Brush, scrubbing.....	.06	Kettle, camp.....	.25
Bugle, field artillery.....	1.85	Mattress.....	1.47
Bunk bottom, woven wire.....	1.05	Mattress cover.....	.55
Bunk, iron, without slats or bunk bottoms.....	3.58	Moss pan.....	.12
Card holders for bunks.....	.01	Mosquito bar.....	.97
Chair, barrack.....	.59	Mosquito head net.....	.31
Color belt and sling.....	2.40	Overcoat, buffalo.....	25.00
Color, camp, with staff.....	3.00	Overcoat, canvas, blanket-lined.....	8.00
Color, artillery corps, silk.....	140.25	Pickax.....	.30
Color, artillery corps, nat'l, silk.....	42.50	Pickax helve.....	.08
Color, engineer, bat'l'n, silk.....	140.25	Pillow.....	.23
Color, engineer, nat'l, service.....	26.00	Pillowcase.....	.09
Color, engineer, nat'l, silk.....	42.50	Pillow sack.....	.30
Color, infantry, nat'l, service.....	18.00	Pot, iron.....	1.05
Color, infantry, nat'l, silk.....	42.50	Shovel, long-handled.....	.51
Color, infantry, reg'l, silk.....	136.00	Shovel, short-handled.....	.51
Color, signal corps, silk, 6' x 6'.....	140.25	Spade.....	.55
Color, signal corps, silk, 4' x 4'.....	97.75	Standard, cavalry, national, service.....	18.00
Color staff.....	2.75	Standard, cavalry, national, silk.....	28.69
Company marking stamp.....	3.00	Standard, cavalry, regimental, silk.....	93.50
Cot.....	1.61	Standard staff.....	2.75
Drum, complete.....	4.32	Stencil plates.....set.	.80
Drum case.....	.40	Telescope case.....	2.51
Drumhead, batter.....	.46	Tent, common, with wall.....	9.69
Drumhead, snare.....	.46	Tent, common, with wall, complete.....	10.74
		Tent, conical wall.....	26.11

**Prices at which articles of Equipage will be charged in case of
loss, damage or otherwise—Continued.**

ARTICLES.	Price.	ARTICLES.	Price.
Tent, conical wall, complete	\$28.61	Tent poles, common	\$0.81
Tent, conical wall, improved, complete with stove and other appurtenances	29.71	Tent poles, conical wall	.63
Tent, hospital	32.58	Tent poles, hospital	2.88
Tent, hospital, complete	46.59	Tent poles, shelter	.24
Tent, shelter, and clothing roll combined, each half	1.88	Tent poles, wall	.97
Tent, shelter, and clothing roll combined, complete	4.37	Tent chains	.35
Tent, wall	15.55	Tent-pole sockets	.38
Tent, wall, complete	22.12	Tent rings, 7"	.05
Tent fly, hospital	10.58	Tent rings, 18"	.21
Tent fly, wall	5.27	Tent slips, metal, all kinds	.03
Tent pins, common *	.24	Tent stoves	.97
Tent pins, conical wall *	.48	Tent stovepipe	.07
Tent pins, hospital *	.55	Tent straps	.10
Tent pins, shelter *	.12	Tent tripods	1.30
Tent pins, wall *	.33	Trumpet "G," with "F" slide and extra mouthpiece	2.24
Tent pins, large	.01½	Trumpet cord and tassel	.32
Tent pins, small	.01	Trumpet crook	.21
Tent pins, shelter	.01½	Trumpet mouthpiece, extra,	.25
		Whistle	.13

- * { Hospital tents and flies require 18 large and 28 small pins.
Wall tents and flies require 10 large and 18 small pins.
Conical wall tents require 48 small pins.
Common tents require 24 small pins.
Shelter tents require 10 pins.

The following articles will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department upon approval by the post commanders. They do not form part of the annual money allowance of clothing:

ARTICLES.	YEAR.				Total for 3 years.
	FIRST.		Second.	Third.	
	1st 6 mos.	2d 6 mos.			
Caps, canvas*-----no	1	-----	1	1	3
Caps, fur†-----no	1	-----	1	1	3
Gauntlets, muskrat†-----pairs	1	-----	1	1	3
Mittens, canvas*-----pairs	1	-----	1	1	3
Mittens, wool†-----pairs	1	-----	2	2	5
Overshoes, arctic†-----pairs	1	-----	-----	1	2

* To be charged only in case of loss or damage.

† To be charged at cost price at time of issue.

Whenever required, the following articles will be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department and charged to the enlisted men at cost price. They do not form part of the annual money allowance :

ARTICLES.	YEAR.				Total for 3 years.
	FIRST.		Second.	Third.	
	1st 6 mos.	2d 6 mos.			
Cravats.....no	2		2	2	6
Cork helmets (in lieu of campaign hats).....no	1				1
Ponchos, rubber.....no	1			1	2

White cotton undershirts, white muslin shirts, summer coats and trousers, waist belts, and knit wool drawers will be supplied upon application to the Quartermaster's Department. They will be charged at cost price, but are not computed in the soldier's annual money allowance.

The insignia for first-class gunners as well as service chevrons (peace or war) are issued without charge.

Overcoats made of fur or other suitable warm material will be issued and accounted for in the manner prescribed by paragraph 1315 of the Regulations.

The money allowance for clothing for the first year of each enlistment is allotted by half years, and the allowance for the second and third year's enlistment should be divided by two to obtain the semiannual allowance. There is no monthly allowance. The money-allowance tables give the daily proportion, estimating 365 days to the year, which should be used only for fractional periods less than the half year.

Each enlisted man is allowed, for the first year of every enlistment, the sum of five dollars for the purpose of having his clothing altered and fitted to his person. This sum is included in the first six months of the first year's allowance as published in the accompanying tables.

Aiguillettes and shoulder knots and music pouches do not form part of the annual clothing allowance of bandmen. When issued they will not be charged to the men. They will remain the property of the United States and be charged only in case of loss or damage.

The special uniform for drum majors of Engineers, Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry (aiguillettes, epaulettes, batons, sword belts, and shakos) do not form part of the annual clothing money allowance and will be issued but not charged, except in case of loss or damage. They will, however, remain the property of the United States.

A soldier may, when necessary, be relieved from ordinary military duty to make, repair, or alter uniforms. The post council will fix the rates to be charged, which will not exceed the cost of doing such work at the clothing depot, and company commanders will cause to be deducted from the pay of enlisted men and turned over to the proper party the amount properly due therefor. (Paragraph 243 of the Regulations.)

Enlisted men who, upon their enlistment, are furnished with overcoats having different cape linings than the arm of service to which they are finally assigned,

will be furnished, without cost, with new linings, and the sum of \$1 each for inserting said linings will be defrayed by the Quartermaster's Department upon receipt of estimate of funds.

In no case should the Quartermaster's Department be put to the expense of changing any part of the uniform by reason of *voluntary* transfer of men from one arm of the service to another.

The issue of overcoat capes to enlisted men, separately from the overcoat, is not authorized. (Decision Sec. War. Letter Dec. 3, 1885.)

Each prisoner, upon his release from confinement under a court-martial sentence, involving dishonorable discharge, is entitled to a suit of citizen's outer clothing, at a cost of not to exceed ten dollars. (Act of Congress approved March 16, 1896.)

Allowance of Equipage.

IN CAMP OR GARRISON.

	TENTS. *			Axes.	Hatchets.	Spades.	Pickaxes.	Camp kettles.	Meas pans.
	Conical wall.	Wall.	Common.						
A general officer.....		3		1	1				
Field and staff officer above rank of captain.....		2		1	1				
Other staff officers, or captains.....		1		1	1				
Subalterns of companies, to every 2.....		1		1	1				
To every 3 foot or 3 mounted men.....			1						
To every 15 foot or 13 mounted men.....				2	2	2	2	2	5
To every 20 foot or 17 mounted men.....	1								
For storage of subsistence stores:									
For each battery, troop, or company.....			1						
For each corps, division, or brigade headquarters, 1 hospital tent or its equivalent.									
For each regimental headquarters.....		1							

* See also G. O., No. 64, H. Q. A., May 25, 1898; G. O., No. 76, H. Q. A., June 22, 1898, and G. O., No. 98, H. Q. A., May 26, 1899.

Tents for the Sick, their Attendants, and Hospital Supplies

	TENTS	
	Hospital.	Common.
For 1 company -----	1	1
For 2 companies -----	1	1
For 3 companies -----	1	1
For 4 companies -----	2	1
For 5 companies -----	3	1
For 6 companies -----	3	1
For 7 companies -----	3	1
For 8 companies -----	3	1
For 9 companies -----	4	1
For 10 companies -----	4	1
For 12 companies -----	5	1

Flags.

	Post.	Storm.	Field or Gen- eral hospital.	Halyards.
For each post or garrison -----per annum	2	2	---	2
For each recruiting station -----per annum	---	2	---	2
For each fortification in charge of an ordnance ser- geant -----per annum	---	2	---	2
For all hospitals and field hospitals -----per annum	---	2	2	2

Where the allowance of post flags for any reason is not drawn the issue of an equal number of storm flags in lieu thereof is authorized.

Under the provisions of paragraph 237 of the Regulations, the following posts are designated to display the garrison flag, provided the flagstaff is seventy feet or more in height, viz :

Adams, Fort, R. I. ; Alcatraz Island, Cal. ; Assinniboine, Fort, Mont. ; Banks, Fort, Mass. ; Barrancas, Fort, Fla. ; Bliss, Fort, Tex. ; Brady, Fort, Mich. ; Brown, Fort, Tex. ; Caswell, Fort, N. C. ; Clark, Fort, Tex. ; Columbus Barracks, Ohio ; Colum-
bus, Fort, N. Y. ; Crook, Fort, Nebr. ; D. A. Russell, Fort, Wyo. ; Douglas, Fort, Utah ;
Ethan Allen, Fort, Vt. ; Hamilton, Fort, N. Y. ; Hancock, Fort, N. J. ; Fort Howard,
Md. ; Jackson Barracks, La. ; Jefferson Barracks, Mo. ; Keogh, Fort, Mont. ; Key
West Barracks, Fla. ; Leavenworth, Fort, Kans. ; Logan, Fort, Colo. ; Madison Bar-
racks, N. Y. ; McDowell, Fort, Cal. ; McHenry, Fort, Md. ; McPherson, Fort, Ga. ;
Manila, P. I. ; Mason, Fort, Cal. ; Monroe, Fort, Va. ; Moultrie, Fort, S. C. ; Myer,
Fort, Va. ; Niagara, Fort, N. Y. ; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. ; Porter, Fort, N. Y. ;
Preble, Fort, Me. ; Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. ; Riley, Fort, Kans. ; Robinson,
Fort, Nebr. ; Sam Houston, Fort, Tex. ; Schuyler, Fort, N. Y. ; Sheridan, Fort,

Ill.; Slocum, Fort, N. Y.; Snelling, Fort, Minn.; Stevens, Fort, Oreg.; Thomas, Fort, Ky.; Totten, Fort, N. Y.; Trumbull, Fort, Conn.; Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Wadsworth, Fort, N. Y.; Warren, Fort, Mass.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Washington, Fort, Md.; Wayne, Fort, Mich.; West Point, N. Y.; Wingate, Fort, N. Mex.; Wright, Fort, H. G., N. Y.; Yellowstone, Fort, Wyo.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.

Barrack Chairs.

Barracks will be supplied with chairs, at a rate not exceeding one for each non-commissioned officer and one for every two of the other enlisted men quartered therein. (Paragraph 1086 of the Regulations.)

Corn Brooms and Scrubbing Brushes.

The allowance of corn brooms and scrubbing brushes will be as follows:

For each organization having an authorized maximum strength of 150 enlisted men or over, nine brooms and six brushes per month.

For each organization having an authorized maximum strength of 100 enlisted men, more or less, six brooms and four brushes per month.

Two brooms and one brush per month to each regimental band.

Three brooms and two brushes per annum for each noncommissioned staff officer, including those of posts, regiments, squadrons, battalions, and the Artillery Corps.

Six brushes per annum to each post bakery.

Twelve brooms and eight brushes per annum to each city recruiting station.

They will habitually be drawn quarterly, but may be drawn when needed. If less than the maximum allowance is drawn in one quarter, credit can not be given in another. (See paragraph 1328 of the Regulations.)

Prices at which articles of Tableware and Kitchen Utensils will be charged in case of loss, damage, etc.

Dinner plates.....each	\$0.10	Teaspoons.....each	\$0.11
Soup plates.....each	.11	Tablespoons.....each	.21
Meat plates.....each	1.06	Table forks.....each	.21
Cups.....each	.10	Table knives.....each	.16
Saucers.....each	.10	Bread knives.....each	.09
Water pitchers.....each	.77	Butcher knives.....each	.14
Vegetable dishes.....each	.39	Chopping bowls.....each	.68
Saltcellars.....each	.05	Coffee mills.....each	4.40
Pepper boxes.....each	.06	Meat saws.....each	.74
Sirup pitchers.....each	.50	Scales and weights.....each	3.03
Bowls.....each	.12	Frying pans.....each	.29
Pickle dishes.....each	.21	Meat forks.....each	.07
Vinegar cruets.....each	.21	Meat choppers.....each	5.99
Sugar bowls.....each	.16	Meat cutters.....each	2.96
Gravy boats.....each	.13	Carving sets.....each	1.29
Mustard pots.....each	.13	Carving knives.....each	.58
Tumblers.....each	.06	Carving forks.....each	.53
Dippers.....each	.08	Carving steels.....each	.21
Soup ladles.....each	.11	Cleavers.....each	.59
Skimmers.....each	.09	Mustard spoons.....each	.01
Dish pans.....each	.41	Flour sieves.....each	.38
Basting spoons.....each	.05	Can openers.....each	.04
Graters.....each	.14		

Statement showing allowance of China and Glass Ware, under General Orders, No. 7, A. G. O., 1895, and Circular No. 3, A. G. O., 1895, based on maximum strength of organizations.

	Price each.	28 Men.	65 Men.	100 Men.	104 Men.	109 Men.	120 Men.	160 Men.
Dinner plates-----	\$0.10	28	65	100	104	109	120	160
Soup plates-----	.11	28	65	100	104	109	120	160
Meat plates-----	1.06	3	6	10	10	11	12	16
Cups-----	.10	28	65	100	104	109	120	160
Saucers-----	.10	28	65	100	104	109	120	160
Water pitchers-----	.77	3	6	10	10	11	12	16
Vegetable dishes-----	.39	14	30	50	52	54	60	80
Saltcellars-----	.05	6	12	20	21	22	24	32
Pepper boxes-----	.06	6	12	20	21	22	24	32
Sirup pitchers-----	.50	6	12	20	21	22	24	32
Bowls-----	.12	28	65	100	104	109	120	160
Pickle dishes-----	.21	4	8	13	14	14	18	21
Vinegar cruets-----	.21	3	7	12	13	13	16	20
Sugar bowls-----	.16	6	12	20	21	22	24	32
Gravy boats-----	.13	6	12	20	21	22	24	32
Mustard pots-----	.13	6	12	20	21	22	24	32
Tumblers-----	.05	28	65	100	104	109	120	160
Total value-----		\$34.84	\$75.89	\$121.56	\$126.20	\$132.74	\$146.82	\$194.85
Annual allowance, 20 per cent-----		6.97	15.18	24.31	25.24	26.55	29.36	38.97
Quarterly allowance, 5 per cent-----		1.74	3.79	6.08	6.31	6.64	7.34	9.74
Quarterly allowance per man-----		.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06

Equipment of Tableware and Kitchen Utensils, based on General Orders, No. 7, A. G. O., 1895, and under provisions of paragraph 315 of the Regulations.

	ALLOWANCE FOR ORGANIZATIONS OF VARIOUS STRENGTHS.						
	28 Men.	65 Men.	100 Men.	104 Men.	109 Men.	120 Men.	160 Men.
Dippers	3	6	10	10	11	12	16
Soup ladles	3	6	10	10	11	12	16
Skimmers	1	2	3	4	4	5	5
Dish pans	2	4	7	7	7	8	11
Basting spoons	3	6	10	10	11	12	16
Teaspoons	28	65	100	104	109	120	160
Tablespoons	28	65	100	104	109	120	160
Table forks	28	65	100	104	109	120	160
Table knives	28	65	100	104	109	120	160
Bread knives	2	4	7	7	7	8	11
Butcher knives	2	4	7	7	7	8	11
Chopping bowls	2	4	7	7	7	8	11
Coffee mills	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meat saws	1	2	3	4	4	5	5
Scales and weights	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frying pans	2	4	7	7	7	8	11
Meat forks	3	6	10	10	11	12	16
Meat choppers or cutters	1	2	3	4	4	5	5
Carving sets	1	2	3	4	4	5	5
Cleavers	1	1	2	2	2	2	3
Mustard spoons	6	12	20	21	22	24	32
Flour sieves	1	1	2	2	2	2	3
Can openers	3	6	10	10	11	12	16
Graters	1	2	3	4	4	5	5

Interpolations.

For any number of men not given in the foregoing tables, calculate the allowance by simple proportion, taking the allowance of 160 men as a basis. When such proportion results in the fraction of an article, $\frac{1}{2}$ or less is disregarded, more than $\frac{1}{2}$ is counted as 1; except that a final $\frac{1}{2}$ is counted as 1 in cases where only one article is allowed 30 or 60 men—i. e., skimmers, meat saws, meat choppers or cutters, carving sets, cleavers, sieves, and graters.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 96. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 2, 1903.

I--By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 1140 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

1140. Necessary stationery for courts and boards will be furnished on requisition of the judge advocate or recorder, approved by the presiding officer, and post quartermasters are authorized to issue stationery for use in position finding stations on requisitions submitted by company commanders, approved by artillery district commanders.

II--By direction of the Secretary of War, the 19th U. S. Infantry is relieved from duty in the Department of California, and will proceed to the Department of the Columbia for assignment to such stations as the department commander may determine. The commanding generals, Departments of California and the Columbia, are charged with the execution of this movement. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department suitable subsistence, and the Medical Department proper medical attendance and supplies.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 97. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1903.**

The following Executive order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WHITE HOUSE.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 731), entitled "An act authorizing the President to reserve public lands and buildings in the island of Porto Rico for public uses, and granting other public lands and buildings to the government of Porto Rico, and for other purposes," it is provided, *inter alia*—

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to make, within one year after the approval of this act, such reservation of public lands and buildings belonging to the United States in the island of Porto Rico for military, naval, light-house, marine hospital, post-offices, custom-houses, United States courts, and other public purposes, as he may deem necessary, and all public lands and buildings, not including harbor areas and navigable streams and bodies of water and the submerged lands underlying the same, owned by the United States in said island and not so reserved be, and the same are hereby, granted to the government of Porto Rico, to be held or disposed of for the use and benefit of the people of said island: *Provided*, That said grant is upon the express condition that the government of Porto Rico, by proper authority, release to the United States any interest or claim it may have in or upon the lands or buildings reserved by the President under the provisions of this act.

NOW, THEREFORE, In pursuance of said act of Congress, the following-described lands, with the buildings thereon, situated in the island of Porto Rico, are hereby reserved for military purposes:

MAIN RESERVATION, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

All that piece or parcel of land forming the westerly and northerly portions of the island of San Juan, Porto Rico, and extending from the Marina to El Morro on the west and from El Morro to San Geronimo on the north, said tract of land containing part of the southerly wall of the city, all of the westerly wall, and all of the northerly wall, together with Casa Blanca, the Infantry Barracks, El Morro, Artillery Park, San Cristobal, San Geronimo, and other military lands and buildings, which said tract of land is more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Tetuan and San Cristo streets as said corner is now marked by the corner of the house on said corner, and running thence along said house

1. S. 85° 48' W. 56.6 feet; thence
2. N. 6° 46' W. 15.3 feet; thence
3. N. 80° 35' E. 4.0 feet; thence
4. N. 7° 42' W. 22.7 feet to the northwesterly corner of said house; thence
5. S. 81° 07' W. 57.5 feet to the easterly side of Pink Palace; thence along the Pink Palace
6. S. 10° 07' E. 9.5 feet; thence
7. S. 78° 28' W. 149.2 feet to the southwesterly corner of said Pink Palace, said point being marked by an old iron cannon; thence still along Pink Palace
8. N. 11° 11' W. 66.6 feet to the yard of said Pink Palace; thence along the same
9. S. 78° 49' W. 64.9 feet; thence
10. N. 13° 06' W. 71.6 feet to the southerly line of Fortaleza street; thence along the southerly side of said street

11. S. 78° 57' W. 18.0 feet; thence leaving said street and running along the Palace property
12. S. 13° 06' E. 90.9 feet to the property of La Concepcion; thence along said property
13. N. 78° 49' E. 44.4 feet; thence along the same
14. S. 11° 11' E. 80.1 feet; thence along the same
15. S. 78° 49' W. 89.1 feet; thence along the same
16. N. 11° 42' W. 26.6 feet to the Palace property; thence along the same
17. N. 72° 17' W. 202.3 feet; thence
18. N. 21° 59' W. 106.1 feet; thence
19. N. 7° 59' E. 25.0 feet; thence
20. S. 82° 01' E. 14.0 feet to the wall along the Palace garden; thence along said wall
21. N. 7° 59' E. 134.2 feet; thence
22. N. 71° 22' E. 62.5 feet; thence
23. N. 3° 15' W. 27.9 feet; thence
24. N. 14° 29' W. 306.3 feet to the line of Raphael Cordero street; thence along said street
25. N. 74° 59' W. 97.6 feet to a granite post; thence along said street
26. N. 50° 43' W. 111.2 feet to the northerly line of Sol street and the southwesterly corner of the Casa Blanca property; thence along said northerly line of Sol street
27. N. 43° 05' E. 137.1 feet to the southeasterly corner of the Casa Blanca property; thence
28. N. 37° 14' W. 85.9 feet; thence
29. N. 76° 24' E. 190.6 feet; thence
30. N. 17° 32' W. 68.1 feet; thence
- 30½. N. 80° 09' W. 34.1 feet; thence
31. S. 82° 06' W. 152.7 feet; thence
32. N. 1° 28' W. 50.5 feet to the southerly line of San Sebastian street; thence
33. N. 38° 24' W. 170.9 feet to the Beneficencia property; thence along said property
34. S. 52° 02' W. 286.4 feet; thence along the westerly side of the wall of the Beneficencia property
35. N. 38° 50' W. 337.3 feet; thence still along said wall
36. N. 36° 10' W. 128.0 feet to the northwesterly corner of said property; thence
37. N. 51° 45' E. 302.9 feet to the westerly line of a street or roadway in front of said property; thence along said street or roadway
38. S. 38° 32' E. 426.0 feet; thence
39. N. 79° 21' E. 390.6 feet; thence
40. N. 10° 20' W. 475.9 feet, passing parallel to and 11 feet easterly from the easterly side of the barracks building to the easterly side of the roadway to the cemetery; thence along the easterly side of said roadway
41. S. 63° 02' E. 377.7 feet; thence
42. S. 85° 43' E. 362.0 feet; thence
43. N. 37° 30' E. 69.5 feet; thence
44. N. 68° 51' E. 83.0 feet; thence
45. S. 77° 27' E. 92.9 feet; thence
46. S. 21° 56' E. 50.3 feet; thence
47. S. 14° 07' W. 40.2 feet; thence
48. S. 7° 06' E. 118.0 feet to the southerly line of the Artillery Park property; thence along the southerly line of said property
49. S. 73° 38' E. 162.3 feet; thence still along the same
50. N. 79° 47' E. 35.5 feet to the easterly line of said property; thence along said easterly line
51. N. 10° 18' W. 41.3 feet; thence
52. N. 4° 04' E. 65.3 feet; thence
53. N. 89° 00' E. 337.2 feet; thence
54. S. 80° 00' E. 607.8 feet; thence
55. N. 89° 10' E. 283.5 feet; thence
56. S. 67° 01' E. 147.1 feet; thence
57. S. 53° 02' E. 98.1 feet to the northerly line of Sol street; thence along the same
58. N. 84° 06' E. 13.3 feet; thence along the easterly line of Norzagaray street and passing just west of an old cannon at the entrance way to San Cristobal

59. S. 34° 29' E. 133.6 feet; thence still along the easterly line of said street

60. S. 19° 41' E. 335.5 feet; thence

61. S. 76° 37' E. 415.0 feet; thence

62. S. 1° 54' E. 81.8 feet to the northerly line of the main highway or military road, said side line being twenty feet northerly from the center line of said road; thence along the northerly line of said road

63. N. 88° 06' E. 125 feet; thence

64. N. 3° 53' W. 260 feet; thence

65. N. 88° 06' E. parallel to said military road 305.4 feet; thence continuing parallel to said military road

66. N. 86° 07' E. 1,100 feet; thence

67. N. 3° 53' W. 116.2 feet; thence

68. N. 86° 07' E. 370 feet to the corner of the wall on the municipal hospital property; thence along the northerly side of said wall

69. N. 89° 17' E. 341.5 feet; thence

70. S. 3° 53' E. 357.3 feet to the northerly line of said military road; thence along the northerly line of said road

71. S. 67° 45' E. 537.5 feet; thence

72. N. 22° 15' E. 415.0 feet; thence

73. S. 55° 50' E. 566.2 feet to the corner of the hospital property; thence along said property

74. S. 75° 51' E. 237.2 feet; thence

75. S. 70° 03' E. 500.0 feet; thence

76. S. 88° 54' E. 1,229.5 feet; thence

77. S. 5° 16' W. 239.7 feet; thence

78. S. 75° 17' E. 184.5 feet; thence

79. S. 14° 43' W. 65.0 feet passing four inches east of the southeasterly corner of the Caminero house to the northerly side of the military road; thence along said military road

80. S. 75° 17' E. 270.7 feet; thence

81. N. 23° 29' E. 400 feet; thence

82. N. 83° 29' E. 466 feet; thence

83. S. 66° 31' E. parallel to the military road and 633 feet distant therefrom 1,746 feet; thence

84. S. 23° 29' W. 633 feet to the northerly line of said military road; thence crossing said military road

85. S. 23° 29' W. 1,000 feet more or less to the San Antonio Channel; thence following said channel easterly to the San Antonio Bridge; thence northerly along the shore line of the Laguna to the sea in front of San Geronimo; thence northerly and westerly along the sea passing San Geronimo, Escambron, and San Cristobal to a point in line with the westerly line of the San Sebastian Bastion; thence S. 18° 18' W. 310 feet to the foot of the scarf wall; thence along the foot of the scarf wall on the northerly side thereof westerly passing the Santo Tomas Bastion, the Animas Bastion, the Santo Domingo Bastion, the Santa Rosa Bastion to the most northerly corner of the San Antonio Bastion near the westerly end of the cemetery; thence N. 34° E. 100 feet to the sea; thence westerly and southerly along the sea and San Juan Bay passing Morro Castle, Santa Elena Battery, San Augustine Battery to an angle in the scarf wall which is about 100 feet northerly from the western gate of the City of San Juan at the westerly end of San Juan street; thence along the foot of the scarf wall southerly passing said city gate, the Santa Catalina Battery, the Conception Battery, to a point in the foot of said scarf wall nearly opposite the end of Cristo street, said point being exactly in line with the westerly line of the "Capilla del Cristo" building; thence along said line N. 4° 06' E. 31.9 feet to a corner in the said Capilla del Cristo building; thence still along said building N. 85° 54' E. 13.6 feet to the westerly line of Cristo street, produced; thence along the line of of said street N. 11° 07' W. 18.1 feet to the point or place of beginning.

The occupants of buildings abutting on the scarf wall will be allowed to use the passageway along the same as a way during time of peace, subject to revocation by the Secretary of War and to such police regulations for good order and discipline on the reservation as may be prescribed by proper military authority.

LA PALMA BASTION, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

All that piece or parcel of land in the southerly part of the city of San

Juan, on San Juan Island, Porto Rico, occupied by the La Palma Bastion, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner of a stone wall at the intersection of the southerly line of Tetuan street with the southwesterly line of "Recinto Sur street," and running thence along the southerly side of Tetuan street S. $77^{\circ} 17'$ W. 83.6 feet; thence still along Tetuan street S. $85^{\circ} 16'$ W. 181.3 feet; thence crossing the scarf wall S. $3^{\circ} 44'$ E. 48.7 feet to the bottom of the scarf wall at the southwesterly corner of said bastion; thence along the bottom of said scarf wall S. $77^{\circ} 44'$ E. 155.4 feet; thence along the same N. $84^{\circ} 19'$ E. 144.0 feet; thence along the same N. $4^{\circ} 51'$ W. 37.9 feet; thence crossing the scarf wall and along the southwesterly line of "Recinto Sur street" N. $24^{\circ} 57'$ W. 80.4 feet to the point or place of beginning.

SAN SEBASTIAN GUARDHOUSE, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

All that piece or parcel of land situated in the northerly part of the city of San Juan, on San Juan Island, Porto Rico, and known as the San Sebastian guardhouse, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Sol street distant 113.0 feet easterly from the easterly side of Tanca street, said point of beginning being also at the intersection with the westerly side of a street just west of the old San Sebastian powder magazine, and running thence along said northerly side of Sol street S. $82^{\circ} 10'$ W. 56.5 feet; thence N. $7^{\circ} 50'$ W. 41.6 feet; thence N. $82^{\circ} 10'$ E. 56.5 feet to the westerly line of a street; thence along said street S. $7^{\circ} 50'$ E. 41.6 feet to the point or place of beginning.

WATER FRONT, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

All that piece or parcel of land on the shore of San Juan Bay, on San Juan Island, Porto Rico, which is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the center line of a proposed street between the railroad tracks and the water front, said point being S. $4^{\circ} 55'$ E. 505 feet from the southwesterly corner of the Industrial School and S. $75^{\circ} 56'$ E. 1,356 feet from the northeasterly corner of the military ovens and running thence at right angles to said street N. $4^{\circ} 37'$ E. 438 feet to the railroad lands; thence along the railroad lands S. $66^{\circ} 05'$ E. 217.2 feet; thence S. $88^{\circ} 52'$ E. 350 feet; thence S. $75^{\circ} 33'$ E. 249.4 feet; thence S. $4^{\circ} 37'$ W. 900 feet to the channel; thence along the channel N. $85^{\circ} 23'$ W. 800 feet; thence N. $4^{\circ} 37'$ E. 555.0 feet to the point or place of beginning.

SANTO DOMINGO BARRACKS, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

All that piece or parcel of land situated on San Juan Island, in the city of San Juan, Porto Rico, and known as the Santo Domingo Barracks site, adjoining the church of San José.

HENRY BARRACKS, CAYEY, PORTO RICO.

All that piece or parcel of land situated just east of the town of Cayey, Porto Rico, which is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of the military road at the intersection with the westerly side of a driveway leading to the hospital, said point being N. $21^{\circ} 50'$ E. 372.7 feet, from the northeasterly corner of the parapet wall of the stone bridge over the Quebrada del Pueblo, and running thence along the northerly side of the military road N. $45^{\circ} 30'$ E. 233.7 feet; thence still along said military road N. $53^{\circ} 00'$ E. 274.7 feet; thence N. $58^{\circ} 51'$ W. 974.3 feet passing parallel to and 133.0 feet easterly from the easterly side of the main stone building known as the hospital building to a stone monument; thence S. $31^{\circ} 00'$ W. 440.0 feet to the brook of the town; thence along said brook, S. $13^{\circ} 30'$ E. 489.3 feet; thence still along said brook N. $76^{\circ} 40'$ E. 466.0 feet to a point near the driveway before referred to; thence S. $50^{\circ} 38'$ E. 139.1 feet to the point or place of beginning.

BARRACKS, NEAR AIBONITO, PORTO RICO.

All that piece or parcel of land situated just east of the town of Aibonito, Porto Rico, where the barracks now stand, and which is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a stone set in the ground south $23^{\circ} 51'$ E. (true bearing) 128.4 feet from the southeasterly corner of the stonework of said barracks

building, and running thence on a true westerly course 640.3 feet to a stone; thence on a true northerly course 274.2 feet; thence on a true easterly course 640.3 feet; thence on a true southerly course 274.2 feet to the point of beginning.

AGUADILLA BARRACKS AND FORT, AGUADILLA, PORTO RICO.

All that piece or parcel of land in the northerly part of the town of Aguadilla, Porto Rico, where the fort and barracks now stand, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the westerly side of Fort street at the north-easterly corner of the wooden building just south of said barracks, said point being S. 60° 50' E. 59.0 feet from the southeasterly corner of said barracks building, and running thence along the westerly side of Fort street N. 14° 22' W. 305.0 feet; thence S. 67° 30' W. 300 feet to the sea; thence along the sea S. 32° 40' E. 328.8 feet; thence N. 61° 18' E. 200 feet to the point or place of beginning; together with the land under water in front of said parcel of land to deep water.

MAYAGUEZ HOSPITAL, MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO.

All that piece or parcel of land situated in easterly part of the city of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, near the city asylum, now used as a military hospital, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point between said hospital building and said asylum building, said point being S. 1° 00' W. 20.2 feet from the southeasterly corner of said hospital building and N. 89° 10' E. 63.2 feet from the north-westerly corner of said asylum building, and running thence parallel to the southerly side of said hospital building and 19½ feet distant southerly therefrom N. 72° 50' W. 215.9 feet; thence N. 17° 34' E. 196.5 feet to the southerly line of a proposed street, called on the maps Seventh street; thence along said street S. 75° 19' E. 215.4 feet; thence S. 17° 20' W. 205.8 feet, running parallel to the easterly side of said hospital building to the point or place of beginning.

MAYAGUEZ BARRACKS, MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO.

All that piece or parcel of land situated in the city of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a stone monument set in the ground at the southwesterly corner of Candelaria street and the Mango driveway and running thence along the southerly side of said Candelaria street N. 51° 14' W. 298.8 feet to a stone in the corner of a wall; thence S. 26° 52' W. 190.0 feet to a point 20 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of the barracks building; thence N. 62° 11' W. 97.8 feet to a stone in a corner of a wall; thence S. 28° 06' W. 318.8 feet; thence S. 63° 30' E. 313.2 feet to the westerly side of the Mango driveway; thence along the westerly side of said Mango driveway and passing through a stone monument N. 37° 51' E. 441.6 feet to the point or place of beginning.

MAYAGUEZ FORT, MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO.

All that piece or parcel of land situated on the "Little Point Algarrobo" in that part of the city of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, known as Mayaguez Playa and near the iron pier and now occupied by a small fort and attending buildings, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the westerly line of the "new road to the wharf" said point being N. 51° 19' E. 124.2 feet from the northwesterly corner of the guardhouse and S. 35° 15' W. 89.3 feet from the southwest corner of the Tannery building, and running thence along the westerly line of said new road S. 7° 00' W. 285.0 feet; thence N. 83° 43' W. 471.2 feet to the sea; thence along the sea N. 10° 44' E. 272.5 feet; thence S. 80° 14' E. 346.3 feet; thence N. 78° 34' E. 113.3 feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the land and the land under water on the south and westerly sides of said described parcel of land to deep water; reserving to the island of Porto Rico the right to pass over said new road to and from said iron pier, excepting at such times as said roadway may be necessary for military purposes.

Also the following designated lands which it is impracticable to describe by metes and bounds:

1. All of the lands comprising the islands of Cabras and Canuelo, lying at the entrance to San Juan Harbor, and the island of Punta Salinas, lying about three (3) statute miles westerly of said entrance.
2. All of the lands comprising the island of Palominos, and the islands known as the Cordilleras, including Icacos and Lobos Cays, lying near Fajardo, off the northeasterly cape of Porto Rico.

Given under my hand this 30th of June, A. D., 1903.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT,

Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General,

Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 98. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1903.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of the provisions of General Orders, No. 82, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, dated June 9, 1903, as requires the attachment of a sling to the U. S. magazine carbine, caliber .80, is revoked, except for those carbines issued to and in the hands of troops of the Engineer Corps.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 126, December 16, 1902, from this office, and the note at the foot of subdivision "(a)," paragraph 8, of the same order, are revoked, and the following substituted therefor:

1. The object of this examination is to ascertain in each battery the qualified gunners by their absolute and relative excellence in comprehending and mastering the prescribed instruction. The examination will take place at the posts where the respective batteries may be serving and will be separate for each battery. The examination will be held each year during the month of May on such date as the department commander may designate.

* * * * *

NOTE.—The foregoing applies to field batteries equipped with 3.2-inch rifles. For batteries equipped with the 5-inch rifle or the 7-inch howitzer the average time of laying will be taken as fifty seconds instead of forty, and credits will be figured from that as a basis on the same principle as above described.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 99. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1903.**

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, and in compliance with paragraphs 413 and 418 of the Regulations, the following is published for the information and government of all concerned, and substituted for General Orders, No. 62, July 1, 1902, as modified by General Orders, Nos. 99, Paragraph II, 107 and 111 of 1902, and 19 of 1903, Adjutant General's Office.

II. Target Year.—The target year for all arms of the service, except for small-arms target practice, will begin July 1 and end June 30. For small-arms target practice it will begin January 1 and end December 31.

III. Annual Allowance.—The annual allowance of ammunition for the instruction of companies of coast artillery, batteries of field artillery, and cavalry, infantry, and engineer troops, and the charges for blank firing, will until further orders be fixed as herein specified.

IV. Table of Annual Allowances for Seacoast Artillery.

Seacoast artillery table of annual allowance of ammunition for target practice and instruction per company per annum.

Guns.	Full service charges, smokeless.	Saluting charges, saluting powder for night firing.	Subcaliber.		Additional primers for drill.
			1-pounder rounds.	30-caliber rounds.	
6-pounder R. F.	20	30		2,000	
15-pounder R. F.	20	30		2,000	
4-inch R. F.	10	30	500		Percussion for 4-inch R. F. 35
4.72-inch Armstrong R. F.	10	30	500		Percussion for Armstrong guns 35
5-inch R. F.	10	30	500		Electric for Armstrong guns 20
6-inch Armstrong R. F.	10	30	500		Drill primers with "drill-primer outfit" † 400
6-inch Ordnance Department R. F.	10	30	500		Combination electric and friction 10
8-inch B. L. R.	15		300		Same as for 4.72-inch R. F.
10-inch B. L. R.	15		300		Same as for 5-inch R. F.
12-inch B. L. R.	15		300		Drill primers with "drill-primer outfit" † 400
12-inch B. L. M.	15 rounds, varying charges.*		§ 150		Friction obturating 60
8-inch M. L. R.	† 10				Electric 75
					Same as for 8-inch B. L. R.
					Same as for 8-inch B. L. R.
					Same as for 8-inch B. L. R.
					Friction common radial 100

All projectiles will be full service weight and form, not capped.

All subcaliber ammunition will be fixed ammunition.

* Varying charges. Smokeless-powder charges will be issued for the eleventh zone for steel, and ninth, tenth, and eleventh zones for cast-iron steel-looped mortars only.

† Hexagonal or sphere-hexagonal powder.

‡ This allowance comprises 10 primer cases and 400 friction pellets.

§ 18-pounder ammunition.

3

At the regular annual inspection of artillery posts by department commanders in accordance with paragraph 211 of the Regulations, or those required of the Chief of Artillery under paragraph 366, the expenditure of ammunition to the extent of one round of brown prismatic powder and a cast-iron projectile (uncapped) for each 8, 10, and 12 inch B. L. rifle and 12-inch B. L. mortar mounted at the post, to be distributed in accordance with their discretion, is hereby authorized as a test of the condition of the armament and of the efficiency of the personnel. If the necessary ammunition is not on hand, requisition should be made for such amount as may be required to carry out the above tests, and it will be furnished as long as available.

* **VI. Reserve Ammunition.**—The reserve supply of ammunition to be kept on hand at posts will be as follows:

Ten rounds per gun for 8, 10, and 12 inch B. L. rifles and 12-inch B. L. mortars.

**One hundred rounds per gun for 4, 4.7, 5, and 6 inch
R. F. guns.**

Two hundred rounds per gun for 6 and 15 pounder R. F. guns.

This ammunition will be required for only at posts where suitable magazines or other proper storage places are provided.

* 8, 10 Feb 1967
Giddings Field
UNAD

VII. Changes in Powder Charges.—If it should be found necessary to increase or reduce the weight of any of the powder charges issued by the Ordnance Department, the instructions for this purpose given in the pamphlet, "Instructions for Regulating Powder Charges of Coast Artillery in Target Practice," issued by the Ordnance Department, will be followed.

VIII. 12-inch B. L. Mortars.—The charges, kinds of powder, and corresponding velocities for the 800-pound projectile in the 12-inch B. L. mortars are as follows:

No. of zone.	Powder charge, 12-inch B. L. M., steel.			Powder charge, 12-inch B. L. M., C. I. S. H.		Muzzle velocity.	Zone limits.	Breadth of zones.	Overlaps.	Limiting elevations.
	Sp. hex.	Smokeless.*	Brown prismatic.	Sp. hex.	Brown prismatic.					
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	F. S.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	° ' to ° '
1	34.00			26.75		620	3000-3600	600	200	60 14 to 47 38
2	36.75			30.00		660	3400-4100	700	200	60 20 to 46 45
3	41.90			33.80	41.87	707	3900-4700	800	300	60 00 to 45 00
4	46.40				46.13	753	4400-5300	900	300	60 00 to 46 00
5	51.20				51.20	804	5000-6000	1000	400	59 50 to 45 00
6		33.00	62.00		56.40	853	5600-6700	1100	400	59 37 to 45 00
7		36.40	70.00		63.50	917	6300-7600	1300	500	59 51 to 45 00
8		39.27	77.50		70.63	980	7100-8500	1400	500	59 35 to 46 00
9		43.14	87.50		†29.7	1056	8000-9600	1600	600	59 38 to 45 00
10		47.92	100.00		†36.5	1148	9000-10800	1800	600	59 50 to 46 00
11		51.60			†43.5	1220	10000-11800	1800	800	59 17 to 45 00

*Each smokeless-powder cartridge to have 10-ounce igniter (black rifle powder) at each end in addition to above charges.

† Smokeless-powder charges.

NOTE.—All smokeless-powder charges for mortars will be issued made up, ready for use, as the charges vary with each lot of powder.

IX. Projectiles for Moving Targets.—For practice at moving targets shot or plugged shell only are allowed by drill regulations. Hence with projectiles which are separately loaded, if filled and fused shell only are on hand, the fuses must be removed, the bursting charge withdrawn, and the latter replaced with sand to bring the shell up to its proper weight. Sawdust may be mixed with sand to fill the cavity completely, or the sand may be wet to bring up the weight. The fuse hole should be closed with a brass or iron screw plug, or, in its absence, the fuse may be reinserted. In case the work can not be done at the post with the appliances at hand,

the fact will be reported to the Chief of Ordnance. Fixed ammunition will be issued upon requisition, properly prepared, for target practice. In order that ammunition may be issued in accordance with requirements, requisitions must state in all cases whether fixed or moving targets are to be used.

X. 6 and 15 pounder Subcaliber Ammunition.—The service rifle caliber .30 ammunition must not be used in the 6-pounder and 15-pounder drill cartridges, its primer not being adapted for the blow of the firing pins of these pieces. A special caliber .30 cartridge has been adopted for this purpose, and requisition will be made for "artillery drill cartridges, caliber .30," for use with these guns.

XI. Care of Empty Metallic Cases and Primers.—After the expenditure of ammunition in target practice with rapid-fire guns using metallic cartridge cases, the empty cases will be taken up on the property return of post as "empty metallic cartridge cases," under the heading provided for that purpose. Immediately after firing the cases will be decapped, well cleaned by washing inside and out, and dried, prior to storage. These cases are to be turned in to Frankford Arsenal to be reloaded.

All obturating electric and friction primer cases will be cleaned immediately after firing and turned in to the post ordnance officer for shipment to Frankford Arsenal, as provided for .30-caliber shell.

XII. Drill Primers.—A drill primer, made for use with any caliber of the modern seacoast guns, Ordnance Department pattern, for drill purposes, subcaliber practice, and saluting, has been devised and will be issued by the Ordnance Department. They are issued as part of the "drill primer outfit," one of the outfits being supplied to each company drilling at guns, by the post ordnance officer, during drill periods.

XIII. Table of Charges, Velocities, etc., for Rapid-Fire and Seacoast Guns.—The average powder charges, velocities, and pressures for rapid-fire and seacoast guns are as follows:

Weights of projectiles, powder charges, muzzle velocity, and pressure for rapid-fire and seacoast guns, service charges.

	6-pdr., American Ord. Co.	6-pdr., Dicks- on	15-pdr.	4-inch D.S.	4.72-inch Armstrong	6-inch Armstrong	5-inch O. D.	6-inch O. D. Model 1897.	6-inch O. D. Model 1900.	8-inch B. L. R.	10-inch B. L. R.	12-inch B. L. R.	12-inch B. L. M. cast-iron body.	12-inch B. L. M. steel.	9
Weight of projectiles(lbs.)	6	6	15	33	45	100	55	100	100	300	575	1,000	800	800	1,000
Weight of charge (lbs.):															
Smokeless	1.125	1.125	4.75				16	28		77	153	270	{41.5 45.0	{41.5 45.0	{41.5 45.0
Cordite					{40—5.50 45—8.20 50—8.20}										
Brown prismatic Sphero-hexagonal				12						135	280	490	75	75	105
Pebble					{40—12.00 45—13.6 50—13.6}										
Muzzle velocity (f. s.):															
Smokeless	2,400	2,400	2,800				2,800	2,800	3,000	2,200	2,250	2,250	1,200	1,325	1,150
Cordite					{40—2,150 45—2,570 50—2,600}										
Brown prismatic Sphero-hexagonal				2,000						1,975	2,025	2,025	1,020	1,150	1,020

XIV Table of Annual Allowances for Mountain, Field, and Siege Artillery and Machine Guns.

Table of annual allowance of ammunition for target practice and instruction for batteries of mountain, field, and siege artillery, and for machine guns.

Gun	Service projectiles and charges		Blank cartridges per gun.	Additional primers (friction) per gun for drill.	Additional percussion primers for drill.
	Rounds per gun	Kind of projectiles			
1 456-inch (37-millimeter, 1-pounder) automatic gun	100	100			
1 50-inch revolving cannon.	100	100			
1 65-inch B. L. mountain gun	30	30			
2 95-inch Vickers-Maxim mountain gun	20	15	60		200
3-inch Hotchkiss mountain gun	20	15	90		200
3-inch B. L. rifle	50	12	90		
3-inch B. L. rifle	15	8	60		
3-inch B. L. rifle	15	8	60		
3-inch B. L. mortar	20	17	25		
5-inch B. L. siege rifle	20	17	25		
7-inch B. L. howitzer.	20	17	25		
7-inch B. L. mortar	20	17	25		
Machine and automatic guns	1,000				

For batteries of mountain, field, and siege artillery stationed at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery and the General Service and Staff College.

2 95-inch Vickers-Maxim mountain gun	100	75	25	2,000	140	300
3-inch Hotchkiss mountain gun	100	75	25		140	300
3-inch B. L. rifle	100	25	75	2,000	140	
5-inch B. L. rifle	50	40	10	2,000	35	
7-inch B. L. howitzer	50	40	10	2,000	35	
Machine and automatic guns	2,000					

* Allowance of shrapnel to be furnished only when it can be used with safety, otherwise shell will be used exclusively.
 † With 24-second fuses.
 ‡ Old models of these guns use obdurate (square) friction primers.

XV. Additional Allowances for Field Artillery.—Each battery of field artillery will be allowed such charges and primers as may be necessary for firing authorized salutes. These will be made a separate item of expenditure.

An addition of 50 per cent to the allowance given in the table will be made for each battery of field artillery which may have been, from any cause, deprived of target practice in the preceding year, but no additional allowance beyond the 50 per cent will be made in case the period during which the battery may have been deprived of target practice shall exceed one year.

XVI. Table of Charges, Velocities, etc., for Mountain, Field, and Siege Guns.—The average powder charges, velocities, and pressures for mountain, field, and siege guns are as follows:

Weights of projectiles, powder charges, muzzle velocity, and pressure for mountain, field, and siege guns, service charge.

	Mountain guns.			Field guns.				Siege guns.		
	1.65-inch Hotchkiss.	2.95-inch Vickers-Maxim.	3-inch Hotchkiss.	1.456-inch automatic Vickers-Maxim.	3.2-inch B. L. R.	3.6-inch B. L. R.	3.6-inch B. L. M.	5-inch B. L. R.	7-inch B. L. H.	7-inch B. L. M.
Weights of projectiles (pounds) -----	2	† 18	12.50	12	13.50		20	45	105	125
Weight of charge (pounds):										
Smokeless—										
Nitroglycerin -----	*2.25			*4.5	*15.25	*23	*5.7	4.5	4	1.75
Nitrocellulose -----	*2.50	*7	*8	*6.6	*18.50					
Cordite -----			*5.25			4.375	*15			
Black -----	*5.50			*14				13	10.5	6
Sphero-hexagonal -----										
Muzzle velocity (f. s.):										
Smokeless -----	1,313	750	920	885	1,685	1,550	660	1,830	1,100	700
Cordite -----			920							
Black -----	1,208			870		1,550	680		1,100	710
Sphero-hexagonal -----										
Maximum pressure (pounds per square inch) -----	13,000	16,000	16,000	15,000	36,000	35,000	18,000	35,000	24,000	

† Double common shell.

Note.—The weight of powder charges are average weights; charges vary with different lots of powder.

* Ounces.

XVII. Blank Charges.—For instruction, salutes, and for morning and evening gun, the following will be the charges:

Gun.	Charge.
6-pounder (2.24 inch) rapid-fire gun -----	2 pounds saluting powder.
2.95-inch Vickers-Maxim mountain gun -----	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ pounds saluting powder.
15-pounder (3-inch) rapid-fire gun -----	2 pounds saluting powder.
3-inch Hotchkiss mountain gun -----	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ pounds saluting powder.
3-inch rifle (M. L.) -----	1 pound mortar or saluting powder.
3.2-inch B. L. rifle -----	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds I. K. powder or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds saluting powder.
3.6-inch B. L. rifle -----	2 pounds saluting powder.
6-pounder (3.67-inch) bronze -----	1 pound mortar or saluting powder.
4-inch rapid-fire gun -----	4 pounds saluting powder.
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch siege rifle -----	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds cannon powder or 2 pounds saluting powder.
Light 12-pounder (4.62-inch) bronze -----	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds mortar or saluting powder.
4.72-inch rapid-fire gun, Armstrong -----	5 pounds saluting powder.
5-inch siege rifle -----	3 pounds I. K. or saluting powder.
5-inch rapid-fire gun (Ord. Dept.) -----	5 pounds saluting powder.
6-inch rapid-fire gun, Armstrong -----	5 pounds saluting powder.
6-inch rapid-fire gun (Ord. Dept.) -----	8 pounds saluting powder.
7-inch siege howitzer -----	3 pounds I. K. or saluting powder.
8-inch converted rifle -----	7 pounds saluting powder.
8-inch smooth-bore gun -----	7 pounds saluting powder.
10-inch smooth-bore gun -----	10 pounds saluting powder.
8-inch B. L. rifle -----	12 pounds saluting powder.*
10-inch B. L. rifle -----	18 pounds saluting powder.*
12-inch B. L. rifle -----	30 pounds saluting powder.*
12-inch B. L. mortar -----	18 pounds saluting powder.*

NOTE.—Smokeless powder will not be used for blank charges.

* Used during maneuvers only.

XVIII. Salutes.—Salutes with cannon will be fired under the charge of a commissioned officer, who shall be present at the firing and direct it.

Guns using metallic ammunition will be employed whenever practicable in firing salutes; in their absence, breech-loading guns should preferably be used. Muzzle-loaders will be used only when breechloaders are not available. When using muzzle-loading guns, a sufficient number should be employed, if practicable, to avoid the necessity of firing the same gun a second time.

For breech-loading guns with separate loading, or for muzzle-loading guns, cartridge bags for saluting purposes will be made of raw silk fiber. The cartridges for muzzle-loading guns will be made to measure in length at least one and one-half times the diameter. Care will be taken that the sponges are not worn, and that they thoroughly fill the chamber or

bore of the gun, and when the gun is fired more than once, the intervals between discharges will be sufficient to allow the chamber or bore to be thoroughly sponged and examined. Unless all of these conditions be fulfilled, salutes will not be fired with these classes of guns.

Metallic-ammunition saluting charges will be assembled at the posts. For this purpose there are issued saluting cartridge cases, charges of saluting powder in bags, felt wads, primers, adapters, etc. The cartridge cases are issued unprimed, with primers in separate moisture-proof tin boxes, and should not be primed until just before inserting saluting charge and wad. In assembling, the case is first properly primed, and the bag containing the saluting charge is then placed in the case and the felt wad inserted and pressed down against the bag to hold it in place against the primer. Care must be taken to insure the cartridge bag being in contact with the bottom of the case when the gun is fired.

XIX. Small-arms Target Practice Allowance.—The annual allowance of small-arms ammunition for target practice for officers and enlisted men of cavalry, infantry, engineers, and artillery will hereafter be as follows:

Table of allowance of small-arms ammunition for target practice.

Officers and troops.	Rounds per man.			
	Ball cartridges.		Blank cartridges.	
	Rifle and carbine, caliber .30.	Revolver, caliber .38 or .45.	Rifle and carbine, caliber .30.	Revolver, caliber .38 or .45.
Infantry troops	400		75	
Cavalry troops	400	200	80	160
Coast artillery troops	100		55	
Field artillery troops		250		75
Engineer troops, mounted	400	200	80	160
Engineer troops	400		60	
Infantry officers		250		75
Cavalry officers		250		75
Engineer officers		250		75
Coast artillery officers		250		75
Field artillery officers		250		75
Bands (infantry, cavalry, etc., if mounted)	400	200	80	160
Bands, not mounted for arms with which equipped	400	200	75	75

Schools of instruction, allowance per annum. (In addition to regular allowance.)

Infantry and Cavalry School.....	100,000	
Cavalry and Light Artillery School.....	32,000	

NOTE.—The necessary ammunition for the authorized department competitions will be furnished by the Ordnance Department in addition to the regular allowances.

XX. Exchange of Ammunition.—If it is desirable to fire caliber .30 rifle or carbine ammunition, ball or blank, in lieu of revolver ball or blank ammunition, or vice versa, such exchange may be made on the following basis:

1,000 rounds of rifle or carbine ball, caliber .80, for every 8,000 revolver ball, caliber .38.

445 rounds of rifle or carbine blank, caliber .30, for every 1,000 revolver blank, caliber .38.

XXI. Empty Shells.—Each company or troop will be given, in addition to the allowance in the table, 110 rounds of caliber .30 rifle or carbine ball cartridges for each 1,000 empty shells, caliber .30, and 115 rounds of caliber .38 revolver ball cartridges for each 1,000 empty shells, caliber .38, turned in.

All empty shells will be promptly turned in to the acting ordnance officer of the nearest post immediately upon completion of target practice, first carrying out the following instructions as to the treatment of the shells:

As soon as practicable after firing, decap the shells and throw them into water. The cleaning will be much facilitated if the shells can be thrown into water immediately after firing. Then clean the inside thoroughly with a brush wiper or piece of rag on the end of a wiping stick; dry and place loosely in empty ammunition boxes.

The acting ordnance officer of the post will, upon the accumulation of convenient lots of such shells, pack them in ammunition boxes and ship to the commanding officer, Frankford Arsenal, in time to reach that arsenal before the close of the calendar year, if possible; at which time report will be made to the Chief of Ordnance from the arsenal of the number of shells to be credited to each company or troop. Upon receipt of this report the company or troop commander will be notified of the additional allowance of ammunition due him, which allowance will be available for the next target year.

The post ordnance officer will notify the commanding officer, Frankford Arsenal, at the time of shipment, of the name of the company or troop turning in the shells, and this name will be clearly marked on the inside of the lid of the ammunition box containing the shells.

Philippine scouts will be permitted to turn in empty shells under the provisions of this order, receiving therefor ball cartridges in the proportions herein provided.

XXII. Gallery-practice Allowance.—The annual allowance per company or troop of caliber .30 reloading ammunition will be sufficient to load 10,000 rounds of ammunition for gallery practice, as follows:

- 1,000 gallery cartridge cases, unprimed.
- 10,000 cartridge primers.
- 10,000 round balls, lubricated.
- 7½ pounds small-arms powder.

XXIII. Reloading Tools, Gallery Practice.—Special caliber .80 shells and reloading materials are issued upon requisition for gallery practice. These shells will bear about 100 firings without resizing. After firing 100 times they may be sent in lots to the Frankford Arsenal for inspection and resizing, and will then, if serviceable, be returned to the commanding officers of the companies or troops.

Reloading tools for gallery-practice ammunition are issued, one set to a company or troop. The set of reloading tools comprises the following articles:

- (a) Priming tool without spindle.
- (b) Primer extracting spindle with five extra pins.
- (c) Primer inserting spindle.
- (d) Charger, hand reloading (capacity 5 grains black powder).
- (e) Loading anvil.
- (f) Loading die.
- (g) Loading punch.
- (h) Ball mold (5 balls).
- (i) Melting ladle (for lead alloy or lubricant).
- (j) Pouring ladle (for filling ball mold).
- (k) Strainer (for lubricating balls by dipping in melted Japan wax).
- (l) Brush wiper.
- (m) Brass wiping rod (cleaning fired cases, dies, etc.).
- (n) Brass mouthpiece or funnel (for use with brush wiper and charger).

Tools (b), (l), (m), and (n) constitute, when necessary, a separate set for decapping and cleaning service caliber .30 fired cases before turning them in to Frankford Arsenal. If necessary, the case can be decapped by inserting the spindle in it and striking the butt of the latter on a bench or block, but when the priming tool is available the decapping is done with it and the spindle.

Caliber .30 service ammunition will not be reloaded at posts, and reloading tools for this purpose are not issued to the service.

XXIV. Shotguns and Ammunition.—Shotguns will be issued only to troops stationed west of the Mississippi River, for hunting purposes. The annual allowance of ammunition will be 500 loaded cartridges per company or troop, except for troops serving in Alaska, who will be allowed 1,000 loaded cartridges per company or troop.

XXV. Arms for Prison Guards.—For use in guarding prisons the Springfield carbine, caliber .45, with the necessary supply of multi-ball cartridges, will be issued upon requisition.

XXVI. All orders or circulars heretofore issued on the subject, in conflict with this order, are hereby revoked.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.



GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 100. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 9, 1903.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders, No. 80, March 12, 1900, and General Orders, No. 97, August 25, 1902, amended by General Orders, No. 14, February 10, 1903, from this office, relating to the technical instruction of coast artillery and to artillery practice, are hereby rescinded.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the accompanying details of methods of technical instruction for coast artillery are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

METHODS OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR COAST ARTILLERY.

Pursuant to paragraphs 366 and 411, A. R., 1901, the following details of methods of technical instruction for coast artillery are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION.

1. Artillery instruction, including the care and preservation of all artillery material, will have allotted to it one and one-half hours daily, exclusive of time required to march to and from the guns (weather permitting and Sundays excepted). When the weather is too inclement for outdoor work, theoretical, and, as far as possible, practical artillery instruction will be given under cover. From November 1 until April 30 (the period of instruction at officers' schools at posts) the above instruction shall be limited to one hour daily. Duties connected with the care of the armament and its efficient use will be given precedence without exception over all other post duty.

2. Gun emplacements or mortar pits to which no companies are assigned for artillery practice will be considered as *out of commission*. Each heavy gun, each rapid-fire battery, and each mortar pit, out of commission, will have assigned to it a gun cleaner, who will be on special duty in the Ordnance Department. Gun cleaners will be habitually detailed from gunners. The post ordnance officer will be responsible that the guns, carriages, etc., out of commission are kept in perfect condition (i. e., ready for immediate use) but no attempt will be made to hold drill thereat. Surplus position-finding stations will be put out of commission, and will, together with guns and mortars out of commission, be carefully inspected each week by the post ordnance officer. The signal officer will inspect all electrical communications connecting position finders and batteries out of commission at least once each week, and will be supplied a sufficient detail to give

them all a practical test at the same time. Reports of these inspections will be forwarded to artillery district headquarters, with report of action, if any, taken by the post commander under A. R. 400.

The quarterly report of the artillery district commander will include a statement to the effect that these inspections and reports have been made.

Search lights, electric plants, and mining casemates will not be put out of commission, except on special authority obtained in each case from the War Department.

8. Upon recommendation of company commanders, one noncommissioned officer, who is also a first-class gunner, will be permanently detailed as gun commander for each heavy gun, one for each mortar pit, and one for each rapid-fire battery of 6-inch disappearing guns, in commission. He will command his gun detachment during drill, will act as instructor in service and nomenclature of the piece, and every possible effort will be made to make these men smart and expert artillery drillmasters. Gun commanders will be excused from guard and fatigue duty. All supervision of the care of the guns, emplacements, and accessories will be confided as far as possible to them, both during and after drill hours.

Upon recommendation of company commanders, one observer (to be selected from noncommissioned officers or privates of marked ability) will be permanently detailed for each vertical position finder or end of horizontal base line belonging to the battery to which the company is assigned for artillery practice, and one observer will be similarly detailed for each station of fire commanders' position finders. All supervision of the stations and their equipment will be confided, as far as possible, to the care of these observers both during and after drill hours. Observers will be excused from guard and fatigue.

4. The entire command will be exercised in "fire direction" and "fire control" daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), and all details of this drill will be carried out as thoroughly as the equipment at hand will permit.

On such occasions the command, with exceptions below noted, will man that portion of the armament and its accessories in commission. Drill in fire direction and fire control

will be held for thirty minutes, exclusive of time required to march to and from guns, after which all men on extra and special duty in the staff departments will be excused. The remainder of the drill period will be devoted to instructing the men in the care and use of the armament and its accessories, to such additional drill and instruction as may be required, to cleaning the guns, and policing the emplacements. The following men may be excused from attendance:

- (a) Hospital corps and Post N. C. S., except that of the artillery corps.
- (b) Post baker, and one cook from each company.
- (c) One man in charge of each barrack.
- (d) One man in charge of fire apparatus.
- (e) The police sergeant.
- (f) The driver of market wagon.
- (g) Mail orderly.
- (h) Man in charge of stable.
- (i) Men on quartermaster's boat.
- (k) Engineer in charge of water supply.
- (l) Post guard.

During this period of thirty minutes the entire command will be exercised in fire control and direction in the manner which would be required in time of action with existing equipment. At posts where the equipment is incomplete, commanding officers are expected and required to improvise methods with available material, and *in no case will this exercise be dispensed with.* As far as practicable this daily mobilization will be simultaneous for all posts in the same district. Whenever there is a steam launch or tug under control of the post commander, it shall be used during this period as a moving target.

5. The works will be manned once each week, at night, for the operations laid down in Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery, under the head of "Night practice," page 122. This exercise will take the place of one of the regular drills. All search lights will be operated at this drill. Advantage will be taken of these occasions to fire the allowance of blank ammunition mentioned in paragraph IV, page 2, G. O. No. 99, A. G. O., July 8, 1903. Where electric equipment has not been installed post commanders will improvise methods with available material, but in no case will this exercise be dispensed with.

6. The monthly artillery inspection required by paragraph 400, A. R., 1901, as amended by paragraph 2, G. O. 48, A. G. O., 1903, will be conducted so as to include the following at each battery:

- (a) Condition of position-finding stations and plotting rooms.
- (b) Condition of emplacements and ground in their vicinity.
- (c) Condition of galleries and magazines with respect to moisture.
- (d) Condition of doors.
- (e) Condition of drains.
- (f) Condition of hoists, guns, and carriages.
- (g) Condition of electric and other lights.

To accomplish this inspection at gun emplacements, the trolleys and ammunition hoists for each gun will be tested by transferring two rounds of ammunition from the magazine to the loading platform. At mortar emplacements four rounds for each pit will be so transferred.

All doors of galleries will be opened and closed, except those of magazines, which will not be opened if there be danger of causing excessive condensation.

The guns, mortars, and their carriages will be prepared for inspection by coating all the bright parts and bearing surfaces with sperm or other thin oil.

The rear oil plugs of cylinders and all oil caps will be removed. Particular attention will be paid to the oiling of all trunnions and pintle bearings. As the inspector passes, oil plugs and caps will be replaced. At gun emplacements the carriages will be traversed between the stops and the mortars the full circumference of a circle. During the traversing of the guns and mortars they will be elevated and depressed to their limits.

At batteries in commission the companies will be exercised in serving the guns and mortars with dummy ammunition, tripping disappearing carriages, and simulating fire at a moving target, including all details of position finding and the application of corrections for range and deflection.

The time of serving ammunition, and of loading and firing, will be published to the command.

During this inspection a moving target will be provided, a steam launch, if there is one under the control of the commanding officer, or the quartermaster's boat. In case there be no launch or steam vessel under the control of the post commander, this fact will be reported to the Adjutant General of the Army.

All material both in and out of commission will be included in this inspection.

INFANTRY INSTRUCTION.

7. Recruits will receive thorough instruction in the school of the soldier before they are turned in to the company for duty.

When the weather and other conditions are suitable there will be a daily dress parade (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), with a drill immediately after of twenty minutes' duration; infantry instruction will include close order, firing, the elementary movements in open order, and castrametation.

Saturday inspection as prescribed in paragraph 296, A. R., 1901.

SMALL-ARMS TARGET PRACTICE.

8. Small-arms target practice will be conducted as prescribed in G. O. 20, A. G. O., 1903, as amended by G. O. 65, A. G. O., 1903.

SIGNALING.

9. Proficiency required in paragraph 1747, A. R., 1901

CALISTHENICS.

10. Ten minutes daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

ATHLETIC EXERCISES.

11. Such athletic exercises and competitions as may be authorized or prescribed by department commanders.

12. In the quarterly reports, required by paragraph 400, A. R. 1901, as amended by paragraph II, G. O. 43, A. G. O., 1903, district commanders will include under the heading "Remarks" a statement of exercises and drills prescribed, that have not been fully complied with, and reasons therefor.

COAST ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

13. Coast artillery practice in each artillery district will be held at such times as may be directed by the artillery district commander, who will in all cases be present, exercise general supervision, and correct all defects. Information as to the time the practice shall be held shall not be communicated to any post commander more than forty-eight hours prior to the beginning of the same; provided that in case of posts commanded by district commanders, the time the practice shall be held shall be communicated by the department commander forty-eight hours in advance.

In forwarding Form 81, district commanders will certify that the provisions of this paragraph have been complied with.

14. All artillery practice will be as nearly as practicable under service conditions, and when the day has once been set for such practice, it will not be postponed on account of inclement weather, unless, due to fog, blinding rain, or very high wind, it is dangerous to continue the regular programme.

15. The artillery practice year is coincident with the fiscal year.

During the practice year ending June 30, 1904, practice will be held in accordance with an assignment of companies to be communicated from this office to department commanders.

16. Service practice will be held with 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch B. L. rifles and 12-inch mortars, three times a year, in the first, second, and fourth quarters. Five rounds with each of the above pieces will constitute a series to be fired on each occasion. Except for rapid-fire guns, the first round of each series will be a trial shot, and will not be considered in determining the score of total hits or in computing the time allowed for the series (see paragraph 21). Trial shots must be fired on the day the practice is held.

17. Service practice with rapid-fire guns will be held twice a year, in second and fourth quarters. Five rounds with each kind of rapid-fire gun will constitute a series to be fired on each occasion, except in case of 6-pounder and 15-pounder, when 10 rounds will constitute a series.

18. Powder charges and projectiles will not be removed from magazines until the first command "load" of the gun commander. No more trucks than the ones regularly supplied to each gun or mortar will be used for handling ammunition in target practice. In all cases in which the ammunition supply can not be maintained at a rate equal to the rate of service of the piece, this fact will be noted in the report of engineering defects made by the battery commander at the conclusion of the practice.

19. All service practice will be at moving targets of such form and dimensions as may be devised at the post in the absence of orders from the War Department. With reference to the limits of ranges prescribed for practice at moving targets in Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery, the restriction therein is amended to require practice with 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch B. L. rifles and 12-inch B. L. mortars at long range, at mid range, and at short range, respectively, at the quarterly practices.

By long range is meant ranges exceeding 7,500 yards; by mid range is meant ranges from about 7,500 yards to about 4,000 yards; by short range is meant ranges between 3,000 and 4,500 yards. Exceptions to the above provisions will be made in each case by the War Department on representation of the artillery district commander, whose report will clearly show it to be dangerous to carry out this provision. The post commander will be held responsible for all necessary and usual precautions as to safety during firing.

Rapid-fire practice for 4-inch, 4.7-inch, 5-inch, and 6-inch guns will be at ranges between 2,000 and 4,000 yards; for 6-pounders and 15-pounders between 1,000 and 2,500 yards.

20. On each occasion of practice with 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch B. L. rifles, at least two guns in the battery will be manned, and the four record shots will be equally distributed between them. This paragraph will not be construed as directing salvo fire. A sufficient interval between shots will be made to insure identification and location of each shot by the range party.

21. After the fire commander, who will be in charge of the practice, informs the company commander that the range and target are ready, three minutes will be allowed in which

to give the command "load," for the first record shot for all 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch guns and mortars, and one minute for all rapid-fire guns. The time for the series will commence to run when the command "load" is given by the gun commander, and from this moment until the time of discharge of the last shot of the series, the following intervals of time will be allowed for the series, excluding authorized trial shots:

For the 12-inch B. L. rifle, barbette carriage, sixteen minutes.

For the 12-inch B. L. rifle, disappearing carriage, twelve minutes.

For the 10-inch B. L. rifle, disappearing carriage, ten minutes.

For the 8-inch B. L. rifle, barbette carriage, eight minutes.

For the 8-inch B. L. rifle, disappearing carriage, eight minutes.

For the 12-inch B. L. mortars, sixteen minutes.

For the 6-inch rapid-fire guns, pedestal mount, two minutes and thirty seconds.

For the 6-inch rapid-fire guns, disappearing mount, two minutes and thirty seconds.

For the 5-inch, 4.7-inch, and 4-inch rapid-fire guns, two minutes.

For the 15-pounder and 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, one minute and thirty seconds.

Accuracy must not be sacrificed in an attempt at great speed, but every effort, particularly at short range, will be made to secure both speed and accuracy, and the relative efficiency of companies will be determined accordingly.

22. The time to fire a series will be very carefully noted by the fire commander, who alone will decide on the deductions to be made. Deductions of time during the firing of a series will be allowed only for obscuration of target, the interference of vessels, interruption of communication, delays due to breaking of material.

23. Disappearing guns must not be tripped a longer time in advance of firing than necessary. If this period exceeds thirty seconds, counting from the time the gun is in battery,

a deduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ hit shall be made from the score, and if it exceeds one minute, 1 hit shall be deducted from the score; provided that the failure to fire within the time provided after tripping is directly attributable to the personnel and not to interruptions allowed under preceding paragraph. The fire commander will detail an officer, not belonging to the company firing, to determine, under his direction, whether any deductions from the score should be made on this account. This officer will also be required to observe and report whether the service of ammunition is as prescribed in paragraph 18, above.

24. The company commander will not plot or be furnished with the plotting of splash, except that of the trial shot. His position finder shall be used for the exclusive purpose of locating the target, except in the case of the trial shot, when he shall locate the splash. A position finder not belonging to the battery firing shall be required to locate the position of the target at the instant of fall of each shot. The range from the piece so determined, and not the range of the "predicted point" or the "set forward point," will be reported as the range at which the shot is fired. In the case of rapid-fire guns, range of target at first and last shot of each uninterrupted series will be reported.

25. In all cases in which the target is located by prediction, the error in prediction at each shot will be reported. The location of the target at the instant of splash, determined as prescribed in preceding paragraph, compared with the location of the "predicted point" or the "set forward point," as the case may be, gives the error required.

26. The location of shot splashes with respect to actual position of target at instant of splash shall be determined under direction of the fire commander, and not by anyone belonging to the company firing. The range deviation shall be determined by the range party on the tug towing the target, who will be provided with a suitable T for the purpose. The lateral deviation will be determined by instrumental observation from shore on the target and on the splash at the instant of the splash.

27. Each hit on the standard hypothetical target made by a shot fired within the time limit shall have a numerical value

as specified under paragraph 39 of this order. Any hit resulting from a shot fired after the expiration of the time limit shall be counted as zero, but will be recorded in the proper column on the prescribed form.

28. When the exercises connected with the artillery practice commence, all other tactical instruction for the companies engaged will be suspended. The artillery practice with any particular piece will be always preceded by careful instruction in its service.

29. Each company commander will submit the reports upon the practice of his company, for the prompt rendition of which he will be held responsible; either he or his officers will verify the final plotting of the shots from the data furnished by the observers.

30. All the practice will be exclusively by company, except that held in connection with the combined maneuvers, which practice may be held by battery units. The record and plotting will be complete and separate for each company and for each class of piece and for each kind of ammunition; the records of different companies will not be consolidated.

The fire commander will forward the report of each company with a separate letter of transmittal, embodying his remarks and criticisms.

31. No officer or enlisted man will be excused from the practice of his company except when, in the judgment of the post commander, the necessities of the service preclude such attendance. In all such cases the commanding officer will report his action, with reasons therefor, to the artillery district commander.

32. Three or more floating targets will be kept in readiness at each post. When it is necessary to hire a tug for use in towing targets, great care will be observed by the artillery district commander to prevent this fact from giving notice to the post commander of the date of this practice.

33. Before any firing begins, and immediately after its termination, the battery commander will inspect the pieces, carriages, platforms, and implements, equipments, and accessories, and will, after the practice, make written reports on their condition to the artillery district commander, through the tactical chain of command. These reports will be separate on matters

affecting each supply department, and on those affecting the drill. Pertinent suggestions to which the practice or preceding drill and instruction may have given rise for the improvement of the materiel or the drill will be encouraged by artillery district commanders. If there are no defects to be reported or no suggestions to be made affecting any or all the staff departments concerned or affecting the materiel or drill, a single report embodying that statement will be sufficient. These reports will be forwarded by the district commander only in cases requiring action of higher authority.

84. If circumstances should arise under which it would seem impracticable to carry out the instructions as given for coast artillery practice, a prompt report to this effect will be made to the artillery district commander, who will, in case matters reported are beyond his power to remedy, forward the same with recommendations in the case for the action of the department commander, who will, in case matters reported are beyond his power to remedy, forward the same with recommendations in the case for the action of the War Department.

All data called for by the prescribed blanks must be noted during the firing, or any omissions explained.

85. At posts where no field officer is stationed, the artillery district commander will exercise the functions of fire commander in so far as the determination of the time record is concerned and notification as to when range and target are ready, and will detail the staff officer accompanying him to assist in duties required to be performed by an officer not belonging to the company firing.

86. The battery officer must take every precaution to satisfy himself that the true object is fired at; that no error is made that may endanger the range party or others, and that costly ammunition is not thrown away. He may verify the elevation, azimuth, or sighting, and direct the gun commander or gunner to make any necessary correction.

87. Every effort to have the greatest possible percentage of the company firing present at the battery will be made. This percentage will be reported on Form 31a, and on Form 31 forwarded to department headquarters.

TARGETS.

38. The hypothetical target for the estimation of hits for the different calibers of guns and for the mortars will be as follows:

For 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch B. L. rifles, and rapid-fire guns of 4-inch and greater calibers: The imaginary ship as specified and illustrated on Form 81a appended.

For 12-inch mortars: A circular area, the center of which coincides with the center of the actual target at the instant the projectile strikes the water, and the radius of which is 60 yards.

For rapid-fire guns below 4-inch caliber a material target will be used for the determination of hits. This target will be 20 feet long and 5 feet high.

VALUE OF HITS.

39. For 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch guns and rapid-fire guns of 4-inch and greater calibers a hit which plots on the target end-on scores as $\frac{1}{2}$ hit; a hit which plots on the broadside target scores as $\frac{1}{2}$ hit; a hit which plots on both end-on and broadside targets scores as 1 hit. Hits by rapid-fire guns score only when they plot on vertical targets. The angle or slope of fall as given in published range tables will be used in determining hits.

For rapid-fire guns of less than 4-inch caliber each hit, including ricochets, on the specified target will be given a numerical value of 1.

For 12-inch mortars any hit within an area bounded by an inner concentric circumference described with a radius of 40 yards will be given a numerical value of 1; any hit outside of this circle, but within the outer circumference of the hypothetical target, 0.2. See Plate II, Form 81b, appended.

SUBCALIBER PRACTICE.

40. Detailed instructions for the conduct of subcaliber practice will be published later.

CLASSIFICATION OF GUNNERS.

41. A qualified gunner will be rated as such in the class in which he qualified for a period of three years, and for such additional time as may be required to provide for his reexamination unless he has, during that time, been out of the artillery service for more than three months.

42. A candidate must be examined for classification as a second-class gunner before he can be examined as a first-class gunner, though both qualifications may be at the same examination.

43. A second-class gunner may, on his own application, be permitted to compete, at any annual examination, for classification as a first-class gunner.

COMPANY EXAMINATION.

44. The object of this examination is to ascertain in each company the qualified gunners. This examination will take place at the post where the respective companies may be serving, and will be separate for each company. Boards of examination will be convened by the department commander as soon after the first day of May as practicable.

45. The boards for examination in each department shall consist of three artillery officers, provided that when a member of the board is a company commander he will, during the examination of candidates from his company, be replaced by an officer of another company.

46. The examination of candidates for classification as gunners will include the following subjects, with maximum values assigned to each as follows:

SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATION FOR GUNNERS.

For second-class gunners:

- | | |
|--|----|
| (a) Service of each kind of piece at which the company has drilled during the past year; nomenclature of principal parts of gun and carriage..... | 30 |
| (b) Identification of the different kinds of powder; weights of powder charges and projectiles; identification of fuzes and primers and explanation of their action; service muzzle velocities.. | 85 |
| (c) Elementary cordage; setting up and rigging gins and shears; the care and use of hydraulic jacks and appliances for moving heavy cannon, including an explanation of their use; explanation of the method of dismantling and assembling breechblocks and repacking the stuffing boxes of recoil cylinders | 35 |

For first-class gunners:

(a) Knowledge and use of the azimuth instrument..	15
(b) Knowledge and use of the plotting board	15
(c) Aiming and laying guns and mortars under each of the three cases as specified in Drill Regula- tions of the Coast Artillery, when applicable, including a knowledge of the principles of sights and quadrants	30
(d) Elementary gunnery; use of difference charts, and gun commander's range scales	25
(e) Given the velocity and azimuth of the wind and azimuth of the target to determine practically the wind components	5
(f) Identification of war ships with respect to the dis- tinctions among the various classes of ships; characteristics of battle ships, cruisers, gun- boats, destroyers, and torpedo boats considered as targets	10
	<hr/> 100

The examination in (a) for second-class gunners and in (c) for first-class gunners, insomuch as may be necessary, will be at the guns.

47. The qualifying mark for classification as first or second class gunner shall be in each case not less than an average of 75 per cent. If the mark attained by a candidate for first or second class gunner in any one subject is less than 65 per cent, his examination will be discontinued.

48. All enlisted men who have not qualified as second-class gunners in their first enlistment in the artillery may thereafter, in the discretion of the company commander, be excused from further instruction in the course for second-class gunners.

49. Instruction in the course of first-class gunner will be given to such men as the company commander may consider capable of mastering the whole or a part of the course.

50. Men not receiving instruction in the gunners' classes will perform such duties, during the hours for instruction, as the company commander, with the approval of the post commander, may direct.

51. Instruction in the use of meteorological instruments will be given during the hours of drill, and only to those men selected for duty in the station designated for meteorological observations.

52. Each company commander will, previous to the commencement of the examination, submit to the adjutant a duly signed list in triplicate, giving the names arranged in muster-roll order, of all the men of his company who are to be examined for first or second class gunners, with the statement that he believes that each man so presented is capable of qualifying in the class designated. These lists will be transmitted to the senior member of the board by the post commander.

53. The board will keep a record of its marks during the examination, but these marks will not be published. The record of each company will be sent to the department commander as soon as possible after the completion of the examination of the company, to be published immediately. The report of the board to be published in orders will simply contain the names of those who have qualified as first and second class gunners, and recite the date of the report in each case, the names being arranged for each company, in each class, in muster-roll order.

54. Noncommissioned officers, extra and special duty men, will, in general, be selected from gunners.

GUNNERY SPECIALISTS.

55. A certain number of first-class gunners will be selected annually for instruction in the specialists' course. The number and manner of selection will be announced in orders from Headquarters of the Army.

56. Those who pass the examination at the end of the course will receive certificates as gunnery specialists, and will be granted one month's furlough, if desired, before being required to join their companies. Those who fail to pass the examination will be required to rejoin their companies immediately.

57. The course of special courses for gunnery specialists will be prescribed from the Headquarters of the Army.

FORMS AND REPORTS FOR COAST ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

58. The accompanying blank forms will be used at all coast artillery stations where artillery practice may be held. They will be supplied on requisition by the Ordnance Department. (All the forms, except 31, 31a, and 31b, will be put up in pads

and will be issued upon requisition to post ordnance officers, from whom company commanders will procure them as needed.)

Form 81.—Record of artillery practice.

Form 81a.—Form for the Chief of Artillery.

Form 81b.—Record of hits.

Form 81c.—Observer's record for lateral deviation.

Form 81d.—Record taken by range party.

Form 81e.—Station record at D. P. F. or H. P. F. station.

Form 81f.—Meteorological record.

Form 81g.—Timekeeper's record.

59. Before forwarding the record of artillery practice, the post commander will see that all necessary data from it are entered in the "Post book of artillery record."

60. The report on Form 81a shall be prepared by company commanders and forwarded through fire and artillery district commanders direct to the Chief of Artillery within five days after the completion of the practice.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS REQUIRED.

61. By company and battery commanders: Forms 81, 81a, and 81b, reports called for in paragraphs 25, 37, 33 and 18, 60 and 24, and 52 of this order.

By observer for lateral deviation: Form 81c.

By range officer: Form 81d.

By meteorological observer: Form 81f.

By timekeeper: Form 81g.

By officer detailed under paragraph 23 of this order: The report called for therein.

By fire commander: Forwards reports as required in paragraphs 30, 33, and 60, and refers Forms 81c, 81d, 81f, and 81g, and report called for in paragraph 23, to company commander.

By post ordnance officer: Report called for in paragraph 2.

By post signal officer: Report called for in paragraph 2.

By post commander: Forwards reports as required in paragraphs 2, 52, 59, 33, 60, and makes report called for by paragraphs 31 and 34.

By artillery district commanders: Forwards reports as required in paragraphs 13, 33, 34, 60, and by notes on Form 81:

makes report called for in paragraph 19; adds to his quarterly report (paragraph 400, A. R., 1901) as required by paragraphs 2 and 12.

By boards for the examination of gunners: The reports called for in paragraph 53 of this order.

APPENDIX.

SYLLABUS OF EXAMINATION FOR GUNNERS.

SECOND-CLASS GUNNERS.

(a) Service of the piece as laid down in D. R. C. A. Nomenclature; D. R. C. A., page 7 to "Definitions," page 12.

(b) For the purpose of examination there should be on hand samples of musket, sphero-hexagonal, brown and black prismatic powders; such smokeless powders as are used at the post; high-resistance, low-resistance, and combination fuzes; friction, electric, obturating friction, obturating electric, percussion and combination primers, and drill primers with kit for reloading.

The candidate should be able to name each kind of powder and specify the purpose or purposes for which it is ordinarily used; the weights of service charges and corresponding muzzle velocities of such guns as may be designated, also the lowest and highest muzzle velocities of the steel and cast-iron mortar. He should know that while a gun uses but one powder charge, whatever the range, the mortar uses several (one for each zone); that while the mortar uses only shell (of two different weights), the gun uses two or three different kinds of projectiles all of the same weight. He should know that all powder charges should be at least nine-tenths the length of the chamber. He should know the name of each kind of fuze, how it should be inserted to make a tight joint, and how, in detail, each kind operates. He should be able to name the different kinds of primers and explain how each operates. He should know the names of the steel projectiles and their nomenclature, and the weight corresponding with the different calibers; that both shot and shell use bursting

charges and delayed-action fuzes, and why projectiles are capped. He should be able to tell from painting of projectile its kind, armor-piercing quality, nature of bursting charge, D. R. C. A., pages 25 to 33, and Ordnance Manual on Fuzes and Primers. He should be able to reload a drill primer.

(c) *Cordage*.—Define yarn, strands, jaws of rope, short-jawed rope, long-jawed rope, guys, spun yarn, marlin, standing rigging, running rigging.

Explain the difference between hawser-laid rope and cable-laid rope. How is the size of rope denoted?

How are these two kinds of rope coiled?

How do you worm a rope? parcel it? serve it? whip it? and give the reasons for thus treating rope.

Knots and hitches.—Make a square knot; a bowline; a single-sheet bend, or weaver's knot; a double-sheet bend; rolling hitch; blackwall hitch; round turn and two half hitches; clove hitch; cat's-paw; sheepshank; a marlin-spike hitch.

Explain the use of each of the foregoing. What is a strap or sling, and what is its use?

Splices.—Make an eye-splice; a short splice; a long splice.

Lashing.—Make a shear lashing; a square lashing.

Rigging tackles and definitions.—The candidate to name the different parts of blocks (shell, sheave, pin, strap), and describe the different kinds (single, double, treble, snatch, and tail blocks). What is a tackle? Point out the running part; the standing part; the fall.

Rig the different kinds of tackles used in moving and raising weights (whip, whip upon whip, gun tackle, gun tackle on gun tackle, luff on luff, single Burton). Power gained in single tackles and in combination of tackles. Mouse a hook and explain its purpose.

Gins.—Name the different parts of a garrison gin. How much can be safely lifted with it? Explain briefly how it is assembled and raised. How can a heavy block be placed in position after the gin has been raised? At what distance should the foot of the pry pole be placed from the foot of each leg?

Shears.—What are shears used for, of what do they consist, and how are they rigged and raised? How and when is the tackle made fast? How are shears held in position after being raised? How can a change in the direction of the fall of the

tackle be made to lead it to a capstan, or so that a large number of men can apply themselves to it?

Hydraulic jacks.—For what is the hydraulic jack used? What liquids are used in the jack? How is the jack cared for when not in use? The candidate to show how to use a jack in raising a heavy weight, in lowering a heavy weight, how to raise a weight with a jack when the jack will not go under the weight.

Breechblocks, recoil cylinders, etc—Explain briefly how a breechblock of a heavy gun or mortar is dismantled; having a breechblock completely dismantled, explain briefly how it is assembled and adjusted for firing. Explain how old packing is removed from recoil cylinders and how they are repacked. Object, care, and use of throttling valve, care and preservation of gun carriages, parts and surfaces to be oiled, how much oil to use, etc.

FIRST-CLASS GUNNERS.

(a) *Azimuth instrument* (pattern in use by the company).—The candidates will be questioned under the following heads:

Angles.—Definition of, especially of azimuth angles, how measured; horizontal and vertical angles; angles measured by this instrument. Graduation of the instrument; vernier, if the instrument be provided with one, and for what purpose used.

Nomenclature of the instrument and its parts as given in the instrument pamphlet issued by Ordnance Department.

Practical use of the instrument.—Leveling and orientation of the instrument; focusing the telescope. The candidate will be required to set up the instrument over a given point, orient it from sufficient data and read an azimuth to another point. With the instrument oriented, direct the telescope successively on a series of points, the candidates to read the instrument with accuracy every thirty seconds of time.

(b) *Plotting board.*—Scales of plotting boards, their meaning, and the usual method of expressing scales. Point out and name all the features appearing on a given plotting board (position-finding station, directing gun, azimuth arc for position finder, for directing gun, other lines that may appear).

Given the scale of the plotting board, require the candidate to lay off a distance of so many yards on the board; conversely to tell the distance in yards between two given points on the board.

The azimuth and range of a fixed target (from the position finder) being given, the candidate is to locate the corresponding point on the board; then to give its azimuth and range, corrected for the directing gun (or directing point in case of mortar battery). A pencil-point dot being put on the board by the examining officer to indicate where a supposed shot fired at the target struck (point of fall), the candidate to determine the longitudinal and lateral deviations. The deviations should be determined in yards, and the lateral deviation as indicated by the azimuth circle.

Supposing thirty-second intervals, the candidate should indicate how the course of a vessel is plotted; how the speed and predicting scale is used for locating the predicted, and set forward or set back points; for what range elevation is taken; how the amount of deflection for travel is determined, and the amount for the case in question.

The candidate will be shown a plotting board with base line and stations indicated thereon. The candidate will be given azimuth angles from the base ends and required to plot the corresponding point; conversely, a point being located on the board, the candidate will be required to give its range and azimuth from the directing gun.

(c) Aiming and laying guns, including sights, etc.

Rapid-fire guns.—Set and read the sight for given elevations and deflections. With the elevation set, aim the gun at some object, show how elevating and traversing wheels are used. Candidate will be required to explain the use of deflecting scale for right and left deflection.

Gunner's quadrant.—Use of the instrument; setting and reading the instrument; where and how placed when used with mortars. Difference between sight elevation and quadrant elevation.

Telescopic sight.—Describe the telescopic sight, name the various parts, show fully how it is used; where placed and how used in Cases I, II, and III. Its reading for elevation and deflection, least count of its scales. The candidate will

be required to use the sight practically, place it on the bracket, level it; set it for given elevation and deflection and for correcting for deflection. Explain how to use this sight as a quadrant.

What is Case I, Case II, Case III?

(d) *Elementary gunnery*.—The extent of this subject is here indicated:

Axis of the bore; line of fire; line of sight; quadrant elevation; sight elevation; angle of departure; jump; trajectory; familiarity with the meaning of the data in the several headings of the general range table.

Use of difference chart.—An example like the following should be given: Range 4,500 yards, azimuth 210°. Put down the corrected range and azimuth.

Use of gun-commander's range scale.—An example like the following should be given: Range 8,750 yards. Pick out the corresponding elevation.

(e) Practical examination.

(f) The candidate will be questioned under the following heads: General features of battle ships that distinguish them from other ships (broad beam compared to length, low free board generally, general massive appearance, large turrets fore and aft, etc.).

Cruisers (high free board, beam compared to length, general appearance of some types).

Distinguishing features of the other classes of ships.

Average protection of battle ship, cruisers, etc., belt, side armor, deck, turrets, gun positions, and what parts can be effectively attacked at various ranges.

Gunboats, destroyers, and torpedo boats as targets (unarmored, latter great speed).

The object of the examination in this subject will be to test the candidate's ability to distinguish different kinds of ships from one another and his knowledge of their general features with reference to the means of attacking them.

It is not intended that all details connected with the subject shall be entered into. Some representative types from "Jane's Fighting Ships" may be selected and the candidate questioned along the foregoing lines.

OBSERVER'S RECORD FOR LATERAL DEVIATION.

[illegible]

_____,
_____, *Observer.*

FORM 31c.

**OBSERVER'S RECORD FOR LATERAL
DEVIATION.**

DATE, ———, 19—.

——— COMPANY, COAST ARTILLERY.

This form will be used in connection with such instrument or instruments as provided for observing lateral deviations.

The observer will date, sign, and deliver his report to the officer in charge of the practice immediately on closing station for the day. Any one of Form 31c delivered will contain data pertaining to one company only.

This report will be filed with the retained copy of Form 31, to which it pertains.

Note.—When instrument is to right or left of gun—

1. For all practical purposes, when this distance is small as compared to the range, reduction to the line of fire is not necessary; the deviation will be reduced to yards from the angles as read, without reduction, the error being negligible.

2. If distance to right or left be great, or if it is desired to reduce to the line of fire, the reduction will be made graphically on the plotting board.

Date, _____, 19—; _____ Company, Coast Artillery.

[illegible]

_____,
_____, *Observer.*

FORM 31d.

RECORD OF RANGE PARTY.

DATE, ———, 19—.

— COMPANY, COAST ARTILLERY.

This
observed
The
his re.

tice as soon as practicable after the return of
the boat for the day. Any one of Form 31d
delivered will contain data relating to one
company only.

This report will be filed with the retained
copy of Form 31 to which it relates.

FORM 31e.

**RECORD FOR D. P. F. OR H. P. F. STATION AND FOR
PLOTTING ROOM.**

Date _____, 19—; _____ Company, Coast Artillery.

[illegible]

*D. P. F. Station, Primary H. P. F. Station, or directing gun, as the case may be.

——, in charge of stations.

FORM 31c.

STATION AND PLOTTING
ROOM RECORD.

DATE, ———, 19—.

—— COMPANY, COAST ARTILLERY.

This form is
by the range
in charge of a
in charge of L. P. P. stations.

Secondary H. P. P. stations will use this
form for recording salutes from such sta-
tions.

This form may be used for plotting either
targets or splashes.

Any one of Form 31c will contain data per-
taining to one company only. The record will
be filed with the retained copy of Form 31 to
which it pertains.

FORM 81 f.

Date, _____, 19—; _____ Company, Coast Artillery.

Atmosphere.			Force and direction of wind.		Tide.
Barom-eter.	Ther-mometer.	Percent-age.	Velocity, miles per hour.	Direction in azimuth.	

_____,
_____, *Observer.*

FORM 81 f.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

DATE, _____, 19--.

— COMPANY, COAST ARTILLERY.

A selected central station will be used for

This form need not be preserved after the day's practice.

FORM 31g.

TIMEKEEPER'S RECORD.

DATE, ———, 19—,
—— COMPANY, COAST ARTILLERY.
PIECE ———.

Note.—Time taken out due to causes specified by remarks
A. G. O.,

the practice immediately after the firing ceases for the day.

Any one of Form 31g delivered will contain data relating to one company only.

To be filed with the retained copy of Form 31, to which it pertains.

GENERAL ORDERS,

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

No. 101.

Washington, July 11, 1903.

I. Before a general court-martial which convened at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, pursuant to Special Orders, Nos. 82 and 84, Department of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, May 19, 1903, and May 21, 1903, and of which Major GEORGE K. MCGUNNEGLE, 17th Infantry, was president, and Captain WALTER A. BETHEL, Artillery Corps, acting judge advocate, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

First Lieutenant *Llewellyn N. Bushfield*, 17th U. S. Infantry.

CHARGE I.—“Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.”

Specification 1st—“In that 1st Lieutenant *Llewellyn N. Bushfield*, 17th Infantry, having, on or about October 7, 1902, become indebted to various creditors in the aggregate sum of \$1,718.13, which said amount he was unable at the said date to pay, and having received financial assistance to the amount of \$700 from a committee of his brother officers of the 17th Infantry, consisting of Colonel Greenleaf A. Goodale, Captains Edward Chynoweth, Carl Reichmann, and William D. Davis, 1st Lieutenants Arthur Cranston and Irving J. Carr, and 2d Lieutenant Leo A. Dewey, and having promised to transfer his pay accounts for two years, beginning with his pay for October, 1902, to the said committee for the payment of his debts, and having given a written pledge signed by him, the said Lieutenant *Bushfield*, to the said committee, which said pledge contained a paragraph in words and figures as follows, to wit:

3. I sincerely promise that I will strictly live within a monthly allowance of \$50 to be made to me by the committee and that I will pay out of the same for my board, my laundry, my servant, and my small expenses, and that I will not at any time remain in arrears on these accounts.

and having become indebted to Captain Henry G. Lyon, 17th Infantry, for board, as follows: For December, 1902, \$26.97; for January, 1903, \$26.97; for February,

1903, \$26.20; for March, 1903, \$27.90; for April, 1903, \$27, did, in violation of the said pledge, fail to pay to the said Captain Lyon the said amounts or any part thereof, which total amount, \$135.04, remains due and unpaid except \$40 paid by the said committee to the said Captain Lyon out of the pay of the said Lieutenant *Bushfield* for February, 1903, and \$40 paid by the said committee to the said Captain Lyon out of the pay of the said Lieutenant *Bushfield* for March, 1903. This at Vancouver Barracks and Fort Lawton, Washington, between October 1, 1902, and May 13, 1903."

Specification 2d—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Llewellyn N. Bushfield*, 17th Infantry, having, on or about October 7, 1902, become indebted to various creditors in the aggregate sum of \$1,718.18, which said amount he was unable at the said date to pay, and having received financial assistance to the amount of \$700 from a committee of his brother officers of the 17th Infantry, consisting of Colonel Greenleaf A. Goodale, Captains Edward Chynoweth, Carl Reichmann, and William D. Davis, 1st Lieutenants Arthur Cranston and Irving J. Carr, and 2d Lieutenant Leo A. Dewey, and having promised to transfer his pay accounts for two years, beginning with his pay for October, 1902, to the said committee for the payment of his debts, and having given a written pledge signed by him, the said Lieutenant *Bushfield*, to the said committee, which said pledge contained a paragraph in words and figures as follows, to-wit:

I furthermore promise that I will not contract any bill or debt of any kind and that I will as a rule pay cash for my purchases.

did, in violation of said pledge, borrow of one J. R. Walkup, at Seattle, Washington, on or about March 1, 1903, \$35, and of Private Frank A. Meredith, Company L, 17th Infantry, at Fort Lawton, Washington, on or about March 6, 1903, \$5, which said amounts the said Lieutenant *Bushfield* has, to the scandal and disgrace of the military service, failed to pay and continues still to owe at the date of these charges, May 14, 1903. This at Vancouver Barracks, Seattle, and Fort Lawton.

Washington, between October 1, 1902, and May 14, 1903."

Specification 3d—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Llewellyn N. Bushfield*, 17th Infantry, being on duty at Fort Lawton, Washington, as adjutant, did, without proper authority therefor, open a letter addressed to the commanding officer of the said post, which said letter was written by one John R. Walkup, of Seattle, Washington, and stated that he, the said Walkup, had loaned the said Lieutenant *Bushfield* \$35 with promise of repayment on the next day, but that the said debt had not been paid, and which said letter was indorsed in words and figures as follows, to wit:

1st Indorsement.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
Vancouver Barracks, Wash., April 2d, 1903.

Respectfully referred to 1st Lieut. L. N. Bushfield, 17th Infantry, through the commanding officer, Fort Lawton, Wash., for remark.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL FUNSTON:

R. K. EVANS,
Major of Infantry, Adjutant General.

and the said Lieutenant *Bushfield* did destroy and conceal the said letter and prevent the same and the indorsement thereon from being seen by the said commanding officer. This at Fort Lawton, Washington, on or about April 8, 1903."

Specification 4th—In that 1st Lieutenant *Llewellyn N. Bushfield*, 17th Infantry, being on duty at Fort Lawton, Washington, as adjutant, did, without proper authority therefor, open a letter addressed to the commanding officer, Fort Lawton, which said letter was in words and figures as follows, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
Vancouver Barracks, Wash., April 13, 1903.

Lieut. L. N. BUSHFIELD,

17th Infantry, through commanding officer, Fort Lawton, Wash.

SIR: I am directed by the department commander to inform you that the claim of J. R. Walkup, referred to you for remark, through the commanding officer, Fort Lawton, on the 2d instant, has not yet been received back. A return of this paper without further delay is desired.

Very respectfully,

R. K. EVANS,
Major of Infantry, Adjutant General.

and the said Lieutenant *Bushfield* did destroy and conceal the said letter and prevent the said commanding officer from seeing the same. This at or near Fort Lawton, Washington, on or about April 14, 1903."

Specification 5th—In that 1st Lieutenant *Llewellyn N. Bushfield*, 17th Infantry, being on duty at Fort Lawton, Washington, as adjutant, did, without proper authority therefor, open a letter addressed to the commanding officer, Fort Lawton, which said letter was in words and figures as follows, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
Vancouver Barracks, Wash., April 22, 1903.

1st Lieut. L. N. BUSHFIELD,

17th Infantry, through commanding officer, Fort Lawton, Wash.

SIR: In connection with previous correspondence on the subject of the claim of J. R. Walkup against you, I have the honor to call your attention to this matter, and to inform you that the department commander directs that the original papers be immediately returned, with an explanation of your reason for the delay in complying with his orders.

Very respectfully,

R. K. EVANS,
Major of Infantry, Adjutant General.

and the said Lieutenant *Bushfield* did destroy and conceal the said letter and prevent the said commanding officer from seeing the same. This at or near Fort Lawton, Washington, on or about April 23, 1903."

Specification 6th—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Llewellyn N. Bushfield*, 17th Infantry, being on duty at Fort Lawton, Washington, as adjutant, did, without proper authority therefor, open a letter written at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, on or about November 1, 1902, by Captain Carl Reichmann, adjutant 17th Infantry, to Captain Henry G. Lyon, 17th Infantry, and addressed to the said Captain Lyon, with which said letter was inclosed a copy of a written pledge given by the said Lieutenant *Bushfield* to abstain from various forms of misconduct, and the said Lieutenant *Bushfield* did destroy and conceal the said letter and the said copy of the said pledge and prevent the same from being seen by the said Captain Lyon. This at or near Fort Lawton, Washington, on or about November 2, 1902."

Specification 7th—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Llewellyn N. Bushfield*, 17th Infantry, being on duty at Fort Lawton, Washington, as adjutant, did, without proper authority therefor, open a letter written at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, on or about April 20, 1903, by Captain Carl Reichmann, adjutant 17th Infantry, to Captain Henry G. Lyon, 17th Infantry, which said letter related to a debt contracted by the said Lieutenant *Bushfield* with one John R. Walkup, of Seattle, Washington, and the said Lieutenant *Bushfield* did destroy and conceal the said letter and prevent the same from being seen by the said Captain Lyon. This at or near Fort Lawton, Washington, on or about April 21, 1903."

CHARGE II.—"Making a false official statement, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

Specification—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Llewellyn N. Bushfield*, 17th Infantry, having received an official communication from his department commander, Brigadier General Frederick Funston, U. S. Army, which said communication was referred to him, the said Lieutenant *Bushfield*, for remark and was in words and figures as follows, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
Vancouver Barracks, Wash., April 30, 1903.

COMMANDING OFFICER, Fort Lawton, Wash.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to former correspondence had in connection with an alleged indebtedness of Lieutenant *L. N. Bushfield*, 17th Infantry, to one Mr. J. R. Walkup, of Seattle, Wash. No reply having as yet been received to the several communications on the subject addressed to Lieutenant *Bushfield*, through the post commander, the department commander now directs that you report what steps, if any, have been taken by this officer in this matter, with an explanation of your failure to enforce the orders of the brigadier general commanding.

Very respectfully,

B. K. EVANS,
Major of Infantry, Adjutant General.

did indorse upon the said communication and return the same to his said department commander in words and figures as follows, to wit:

2d Indorsement.

FORT LAWTON, WASH., May 4th, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the adjutant general, Department of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

This bill was settled to-day and would have been settled sooner but for a misunderstanding about the matter. No previous communication concerning this has been received by me, nor has any been received in the office of the post commander to my knowledge.

L. N. BUSHFIELD,
1st Lieutenant, 17th Inf.

which said statement therein contained, to wit: 'This bill was settled to-day' was false, was known by him, the said Lieutenant *Bushfield*, to be false when he made it, and was made with intent to deceive his said department commander. This at Fort Lawton, Washington, on or about May 4, 1908."

CHARGE III.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification 1st.—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Llewellyn N. Bushfield*, 17th Infantry, being on duty as adjutant at Fort Lawton, Washington, did, without proper authority therefor, open the following letters addressed to the commanding officer of the said post, and did fail to present the same to the said commanding officer: A letter from the adjutant general, Department of the Columbia, dated April 9, 1903, calling for a sanitary report for March, 1903; a letter from the adjutant general, Department of the Columbia, dated April 4, 1903, calling for a completion of the report of schools at Fort Lawton for March, 1903; a letter from the commanding officer, Fort Lawton, dated April 16, 1903, containing a request for a dental surgeon at the said post, and returned by indorsement dated April 18, 1903, from the adjutant general, Department of the Columbia, to the commanding officer, Fort Lawton; a letter from the inspector general, Department of the Columbia, dated March 30, 1903, relating to the cost of a ration, and referred by indorsement dated March 31, 1903, by the adjutant general, Department of the Columbia, to the commanding officer, Fort Lawton; a letter from the chief commissary, Department of the Columbia, dated April 8, 1903, and referred to the commanding officer, Fort Lawton, by indorsement of the adjutant general,

Department of the Columbia, dated April 8, 1903, relating to the shipment of subsistence stores from Fort Lawton to Fort Walla Walla, Washington; a letter from the chief commissary, Department of the Columbia, dated April 6, 1903, and referred to the commanding officer, Fort Lawton, by indorsement of the adjutant general, Department of the Columbia, dated April 8, 1903, relative to the shipment of subsistence stores from Fort Lawton to Fort Flagler, Washington; a letter from the Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army, dated February 9, 1903, enumerating publications that would be supplied on request; a letter from the adjutant general, Department of the Columbia, dated April 4, 1903, directing the commanding officer, Fort Lawton, to send Private James A. Saylor, Troop K, 8d Cavalry, to Vancouver Barracks, Washington; a letter from the Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army, dated February 19, 1903, calling for the said Lieutenant *Bushfield's* return of signal property for the period ending December 31, 1902; which said letters were found in the adjutant's desk at Fort Lawton, Washington, on or about May 10, 1903, the said Lieutenant *Bushfield* having been relieved as adjutant at the post on May 9, 1903. This at Fort Lawton, Washington, between the dates of February 10, 1903, and May 10, 1903."

CHARGE IV.—"Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 21st Article of War."

Specification—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Llewellyn N. Bushfield*, 17th Infantry, having, on or about May 9, 1903, received a verbal order from his commanding officer, Major Henry B. Moon, 10th Infantry, not to leave the post of Fort Lawton, Washington, without the consent of the commanding officer of the said post, did willfully disobey the said order by absenting himself from the said post from about 9 p. m., May 13, 1903, until about 10.15 a. m., May 14, 1903. This at Fort Lawton, Washington, on or about the dates above specified."

CHARGE V.—"Embezzlement, in violation of the 60th Article of War."

Specification—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Llewellyn N. Bushfield*, 17th Infantry, being on duty at Fort Lawton, Washington, as commissary, and as such commissary having in his possession public funds of the United States, furnished and intended for the military service thereof and duly intrusted to his charge for disbursement in and for said service, did wrongfully, and in violation of said trust, embezzle and knowingly and willfully apply to his own use and benefit a portion of said funds, to wit, the sum of \$72.62, and did fail to account to the United States for said sum or any part thereof. This at Fort Lawton, Washington, on or about February 10, 1903, and subsequent thereto."

CHARGE VI.—"Breach of arrest, in violation of the 65th Article of War."

Specification—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Llewellyn N. Bushfield*, 17th Infantry, having been duly arrested and confined to his quarters at Fort Lawton, Washington, by his commanding officer, Major Henry B. Moon, 10th Infantry, did break arrest by absenting himself without authority from his quarters and post. This at Fort Lawton and Seattle, Washington, from about 9 p. m., May 19, 1903, until about 9.50 p. m., May 20, 1903."

CHARGE VII.—"Desertion, in violation of the 47th Article of War."

Specification—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Llewellyn N. Bushfield*, 17th Infantry, an officer in the service of the United States, did desert the same at Fort Lawton, Washington, about 9 p. m., May 19, 1903, and did remain absent in desertion until he was apprehended at Seattle, Washington, about 9.50 p. m., May 20, 1903. This at or near the places and at or about the times above specified."

To which charges and specifications the accused, 1st Lieutenant *Llewellyn N. Bushfield*, 17th U. S. Infantry, pleaded as follows:

Charge I.

To the 1st *Specification*, "The accused admits the facts as alleged, but denies all criminal intent."

To the 2d *Specification*, "Admits the facts as alleged, but denies all criminal intent."

To the 3d *Specification*, "Admits the facts as alleged, but denies all criminal intent."

To the 4th *Specification*, "Admits the facts as alleged, but denies all criminal intent."

To the 5th *Specification*, "Admits the facts as alleged, but denies all criminal intent."

To the 6th *Specification*, "Admits the facts as alleged, but denies all criminal intent."

To the 7th *Specification*, "Admits the facts as alleged, but denies all criminal intent."

To the CHARGE, "Not guilty."

Charge II.

To the *Specification*, "Admits the facts as alleged, but denies all criminal intent."

To the CHARGE, "Not guilty."

Charge III.

To the *Specification*, "Admits the facts as alleged, but denies all criminal intent."

To the CHARGE, "Not guilty."

Charge IV.

To the *Specification*, "Admits the facts as alleged, but denies all criminal intent."

To the CHARGE, "Not guilty."

Charge V.

To the *Specification*, "Admits the facts as alleged, but denies all criminal intent."

To the CHARGE, "Not guilty."

Charge VI.

To the *Specification*, "Admits the facts as alleged, but denies all criminal intent."

To the *CHARGE*, "Not guilty."

Charge VII.

To the *Specification*, "Admits the facts as alleged, but denies all criminal intent."

To the *CHARGE*, "Not guilty."

*FINDING.**Charge I.*

Of the 1st *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the 2d *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the 3d *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the 4th *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the 5th *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the 6th *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the 7th *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the *CHARGE*, "Guilty."

Charge II.

Of the *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the *CHARGE*, "Guilty."

Charge III.

Of the *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the *CHARGE*, "Guilty."

Charge IV.

Of the *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the *CHARGE*, "Guilty."

Charge V.

Of the *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the *CHARGE*, "Guilty."

Charge VI.

Of the *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the *CHARGE*, "Guilty."

Charge VII.

Of the *Specification*, "Guilty."
 Of the *CHARGE*, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, 1st Lieutenant *Llewellyn N. Bushfield*, 17th Infantry, "*To be dismissed the service of the United States.*"

—
 The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieutenant *Llewellyn N. Bushfield*, 17th U. S. Infantry, having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

WHITE HOUSE, July 8, 1903.

The sentence in the case of 1st Lieutenant *Llewellyn N. Bushfield*, 17th Regiment of Infantry, is approved and will be carried into execution.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence of general court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieutenant *Llewellyn N. Bushfield*, 17th U. S. Infantry, will take effect July 25, 1903, from which date Lieutenant *Bushfield* will cease to be an officer of the Army.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.



**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 102. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, July 13, 1903.**

The following order has been received from the War Department, and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 10, 1903.

By direction of the President, the cantonment on the military reservation at Monterey, California, will be known as *Ord Barracks*, in honor of Major General *E. O. C. Ord*, U. S. Army, who was an officer of the command which first occupied the Monterey redoubt on the 29th day of January, 1847.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 108.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1903.

Before a general court-martial which convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, pursuant to Special Orders, Nos. 82 and 88, Department of the Missouri, May 1, 1903, and May 8, 1903, and of which Colonel CAMILLO C. C. CARR, 4th Cavalry, was president, and Captain ROBERT A. BROWN, 4th Cavalry, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

Second Lieutenant *John F. McCarthy*, 19th U. S. Infantry.

CHARGE.—“Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.”

Specification 1st—“In that 2d Lieutenant *John F. McCarthy*, 19th U. S. Infantry, having, for value received, assigned to one J. C. Stone, of Leavenworth, Kansas, his official pay account and claim for pay in full against the United States for the month of April, 1903, and which account was presented for payment to the chief paymaster, Department of Missouri, by the Leavenworth National Bank of Leavenworth, Kansas, did, nevertheless, for a valuable consideration unlawfully assign to the firm of Mella & Giacomini, of Leavenworth, Kansas, another and a second pay account and claim of the same nature and form, and for the same amount and period, he, the said Lieutenant *McCarthy*, well knowing at the time he made such assignment that the second account and claim was false and fraudulent. This at or near Leavenworth, Kansas, on or before the 1st day of May, 1903.”

Specification 2d—“In that 2d Lieutenant *John F. McCarthy*, 19th U. S. Infantry, having made and executed his certain pay account as an officer in the army for the month of April, 1903, and having assigned the said account to one J. C. Stone (by whom it was presented for payment, through the Leavenworth National Bank, to the chief paymaster, Department of Missouri), thereby parting with all individual title and interest therein and without having redeemed the same, and

while it remained in full force and effect, did falsely and fraudulently certify with his official signature to the correctness of another official pay account for the said month of April, 1903, made, executed, and assigned to the firm of Mella & Giacomini, of Leavenworth, Kansas, which said certificate was in words as follows, 'I certify that the amount charged in the foregoing account is correct and just.' This at or near Leavenworth, Kansas, on or before the 1st day of May, 1903."

Specification 3d—"In that 2d Lieutenant *John F. McCarthy*, 19th U. S. Infantry, did contract for, receive, and put to his own use, furniture and furnishings to the value of \$310.04, and did fail to pay, or make any effort to pay, for the same, though repeatedly called upon to do so by the seller, one B. B. Woolfe, of the firm of Woolfe & Winning, of Leavenworth, Kansas. This at Leavenworth, Kansas, during the months of October, November, and December, 1902, and January, February, March, and April, 1903."

Specification 4th—"In that 2d Lieutenant *John F. McCarthy*, 19th U. S. Infantry, having contracted for, received, and put to his own use, furniture to the value of \$100, more or less, during the months of October, November, and December, 1902, and never having paid for, or attempted to pay for, same, did, secretly, and with intent to defraud the seller, one B. B. Woolfe, of Leavenworth, Kansas, and without his knowledge, sell the said furniture, or cause it to be sold, with the exception of one or two pieces, to one Julius Abel, of Leavenworth, Kansas, for the sum of \$20, more or less, and did appropriate the said \$20, more or less, to his own use. This at Leavenworth, Kansas, on or about the 23d day of April, 1903."

To which charge and specifications the accused, 2d Lieutenant *John F. McCarthy*, 19th Infantry, pleaded as follows:

To the 1st <i>Specification</i> ,	"Not guilty."
To the 2d <i>Specification</i> ,	"Not guilty."
To the 3d <i>Specification</i> ,	"Not guilty."
To the 4th <i>Specification</i> ,	"Not guilty."
To the CHARGE,	"Not guilty."

FINDINGS.

Of the 1st *Specification*, "Guilty, except the word 'assigned,' substituting therefor the word *given*; of the excepted word not guilty, and of the substituted word guilty."

Of the 2d *Specification*, "Guilty, except the word 'assigned,' substituting therefor the word *given*; of the excepted word not guilty, and of the substituted word guilty."

Of the 3d *Specification*, "Guilty, except the figures \$310.04, substituting therefor the figures \$310.02; of the excepted figures not guilty, and of the substituted figures guilty."

Of the 4th *Specification*, "Guilty, except the words 'secretly and'; of the excepted words not guilty."

Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, 2d Lieutenant *John F. McCarthy*, 19th Infantry, U. S. Army, "*To be dismissed from the military service of the United States.*"

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 2d Lieutenant *John F. McCarthy*, 19th U. S. Infantry, having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

WHITE HOUSE, *July 11th, 1903.*

The sentence in the case of Second Lieutenant *John F. McCarthy*, 19th Regiment of Infantry, is approved and will be carried into execution.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The sentence of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 2d Lieutenant *John F. McCarthy*, 19th U. S. Infantry, will take effect July 23, 1903, from which date Lieutenant *McCarthy* will cease to be an officer of the Army.

The attention of the Secretary of War has been drawn to numerous violations of the Regulations governing the transfer and assignment of pay accounts, especially by young officers who are not yet fully conversant with the requirements of Army Regulations in that regard. The law and regulations are alike explicit in respect to this practice, and operate to deprive of validity all transfers or assignments of claims to pay until the right thereto has fully accrued and the account has become lawfully due and payable. Young officers

are reminded that the avoidance of debt, a rigorous economy in expenditure, and a scrupulous regard for pecuniary obligations are absolutely essential to good standing in the military service, and departures from the standards of probity in that regard will not be lightly regarded by the War Department.

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BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 104. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, officers of the Medical Department on boards for the examination of officers for promotion or retirement, or for the examination of enlisted men for appointment as 2d lieutenant, will in their certificates furnished the board and appended to its report give in detail a description of any physical defects that may be found.

Any failure to meet the standard as laid down in Tripler's Manual will be clearly set forth and the nature, extent, location, and probable cause of any disability or physical defect must be carefully described.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 105. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 18, 1903.**

I..By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 899, 900, and 901 (900 and 901 amended by General Orders, No. 119, November 21, 1902, from this office) are amended to read as follows:

899. An individual service report will be made on June 30 of each year by each officer of the Army, except general officers and the chiefs of the staff corps, departments or bureaus, and forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army through intermediate commanders.

900. Efficiency reports will be made on June 30 of each year and forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army through intermediate commanders, who will indorse thereon such remarks as may be proper in each case:

1. By the commanding officer of each military division or department respecting each officer of his personal and departmental staff, and respecting each post commander not reported on by an artillery district commander.

2. By the chief of each staff department or corps and each staff bureau respecting each officer of his department, corps, or bureau not otherwise reported on.

3. By the head of each staff department or corps at the headquarters of a military division or department respecting each officer attached to his office or serving under his immediate direction.

4. By each officer of the Corps of Engineers serving as division engineer respecting each officer in charge of an engineering district within his division; by each district officer respecting each officer on duty under his orders, and by each chief engineer officer of a military division or department respecting each officer of the Corps of Engineers serving under him in any capacity.

5. By each artillery district commander respecting each post commander who is an officer of the Artillery Corps, and each artillery district staff officer

6. By each post commander respecting each company commander and each officer of a staff department serving at the post and each regimental officer not on duty with a company. Post commanders will also make reports respecting subaltern officers on duty with companies supplementary to those made by company commanders.

7. By each company commander respecting each subaltern officer on duty with a company.

8. Where the regiment is serving together by the regimental commander respecting each field and staff officer and each company commander.

9. By the superintendent of the Military Academy and the commandant of each service school respecting each officer serving under them, except that at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery officers on duty at the cavalry and artillery subposts will be reported on by subpost commanders.

10. By each commanding officer of an arsenal, armory, or depot respecting each officer on duty thereat.

11. By each recruiting officer on duty at regular recruiting stations respecting each officer serving under his supervision.

12. By the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, respecting officers on duty with the various branches of the civil government in the Philippine Islands.

901. When an officer changes station at which he has served three months or more his commanding officer will prepare an efficiency report respecting him and forward it to his new commanding officer, and when a commanding officer changes station at which he has served three months or more he will prepare the efficiency reports of the officers serving under him and turn them over to his successor. These reports will be forwarded on June 30 of each year in the manner provided in paragraph 900.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following paragraph is added to the Regulations:

901½. The commanding officer of each military division or department; the chief of each staff department, corps, or bureau; the Superintendent of the Military Academy, and the commandant of each service school will forward at the end of each quarter to the Adjutant General of the Army copies of such reports, orders, letters, indorsements, telegrams, or other papers, either of a commendatory or derogatory nature, as bear on the efficiency, capacity, qualifications, conduct, habits, or manner of performance of duty of officers serving under them.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 106.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 18, 1903.

Before a general court-martial which convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, pursuant to Special Orders, Nos. 82 and 83, Department of the Missouri, May 1, 1903, and May 8, 1903, and of which Colonel CAMILLO C. C. CARR, 4th Cavalry, was president, and Captain ROBERT A. BROWN, 4th Cavalry, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

First Lieutenant *Leonard T. Baker*, 1st U. S. Infantry.

CHARGE.—“Neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.”

Specification 1st—“In that 1st Lieutenant *Leonard T. Baker*, 1st Infantry, having been properly detailed by competent authority to undergo instruction at the General Service and Staff College, and having reported at said college and entered upon the performance of his duties as a student officer, did, through lack of proper diligence and application, neglect and fail to prepare himself in a satisfactory manner for recitations in the subject of small-arms firing regulations. This at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on or about the 28d and 24th days of September, 1902.”

Specification 2d—“In that 1st Lieutenant *Leonard T. Baker*, 1st Infantry, having been properly detailed by competent authority to undergo instruction at the General Service and Staff College, and having reported at said college and entered upon the performance of his duties as a student officer, did, through lack of proper diligence and application, neglect and fail to prepare himself in a suitable manner for examination in the subject of small-arms firing regulations, and did, in consequence of such neglect, fail to pass a satisfactory examination in said subject. This at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from September 28, 1902, until the 17th day of December, 1902.”

Specification 3d—“In that 1st Lieutenant *Leonard T. Baker*,

1st Infantry, having been properly detailed by competent authority to undergo instruction at the General Service and Staff College, and having reported at such college and entered upon the performance of his duties as a student officer, and having failed to pass a satisfactory examination in the subject of small-arms firing regulations at the semiannual examinations of the General Service and Staff College December 17, 1902, and having received due notice of a reexamination in said subject, to take place after an equitable period of time as prescribed in the regulations of the General Service and Staff College, did, through lack of proper diligence and application, neglect and fail to prepare himself in a suitable manner for such reexamination, which took place on or about January 31, 1903, and did, in consequence of such neglect, again fail to pass a satisfactory examination in the subject of small-arms firing regulations. This at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on or about the dates above specified."

Specification 4th—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Leonard T. Baker*, 1st Infantry, having been properly detailed by competent authority to undergo instruction at the General Service and Staff College, and having reported at such college and entered upon the performance of his duties as a student officer, did, through lack of proper diligence and application, neglect and fail to prepare himself in a suitable manner for examination in the subject of infantry drill regulations (theoretical), and did, in consequence of such neglect, fail to pass a satisfactory examination in said subject. This at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from September 1, 1902, until the 16th day of December, 1902."

Specification 5th—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Leonard T. Baker*, 1st Infantry, having been properly detailed by competent authority to undergo instruction at the General Service and Staff College, and having reported at said college and entered upon the performance of his duties as a student officer, and having failed to pass a satisfactory examination in the subject of infantry drill regulations (theoretical), at the semiannual examinations of the General Service and Staff College, December

16, 1902, and having received due notice of a reexamination in said subject to take place after an equitable period of time as prescribed in the regulations of the General Service and Staff College, did, through lack of proper diligence and application, neglect and fail to prepare himself in a suitable manner for such reexamination, which took place on or about February 7, 1903, and did, in consequence of such neglect, again fail to pass a satisfactory examination in the subject of infantry drill regulations (theoretical). This at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on or about the dates above specified."

Specification 6th—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Leonard T. Baker*, 1st Infantry, having been properly detailed by competent authority to undergo instruction at the General Service and Staff College, and having reported at said college, and entered upon the performance of his duties as a student officer, did, through lack of proper diligence and application, neglect and fail to prepare himself in a satisfactory manner for recitations in the subject of engineering. This at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on or about the 18th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th days of September, 1902, and the 9th day of December, 1902."

Specification 7th—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Leonard T. Baker*, 1st Infantry, having been properly detailed by competent authority to undergo instruction at the General Service and Staff College, and having reported at said college and entered upon the performance of his duties as a student officer, did, through lack of proper diligence and application, neglect and fail to prepare himself in a suitable manner for examination in the subject of engineering, and did, in consequence of such neglect, fail to pass a satisfactory examination in said subject. This at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from September 5, 1902, to December 18, 1902."

Specification 8th—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Leonard T. Baker*, 1st Infantry, having been properly detailed by competent authority to undergo instruction at the General Service and Staff College, and having reported at said college and entered upon the performance of his duties as a student officer, and having failed to pass a satisfactory examination in the subject of engineering (theoret-

ical) at the semiannual examinations of the General Service and Staff College, December 18 and 19, 1902, and having received due notice of a reexamination in said subject to take place after an equitable period of time, as prescribed in the regulations of the General Service and Staff College, did, through lack of proper diligence and application, neglect and fail to prepare himself in a suitable manner for such reexamination, which took place on or about February 14, 1903, and did in consequence of such neglect again fail to pass a satisfactory examination in the subject of engineering (theoretical). This at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on or about the dates above specified."

Specification 9th—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Leonard T. Baker*, 1st Infantry, having been properly detailed by competent authority to undergo instruction at the General Service and Staff College, and having reported at said college and entered upon the performance of his duties as a student officer, and having failed to produce satisfactory work in the subject of engineering (practical) during the course of the term ending December 19, 1902, at the General Service and Staff College, and having received due notice of a reexamination in said subject to take place after an equitable period of time, as prescribed in the regulations of the General Service and Staff College, did, through lack of proper diligence and application, neglect and fail to prepare himself in a suitable manner for such reexamination, which took place on or about February 21, 1903, and did in consequence of such neglect again fail to produce satisfactory work in the subject of engineering (practical). This at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on or about the dates above specified."

To which charge and specifications the accused, 1st Lieutenant *Leonard T. Baker*, 1st U. S. Infantry, pleaded as follows:

CHARGE.

To the 1st *Specification*, "Not guilty."

To the 2d *Specification*, "Not guilty."

To the 3d *Specification*, "Not guilty."

To the 4th *Specification*, "Not guilty."

To the 5th Specification, "Not guilty."
 To the 6th Specification, "Not guilty."
 To the 7th Specification, "Not guilty."
 To the 8th Specification, "Not guilty."
 To the 9th Specification, "Not guilty."
 To the CHARGE, "Not guilty."

FINDING.

Of the 1st Specification, "Guilty."
 Of the 2d Specification, "Guilty."
 Of the 3d Specification, "Guilty."
 Of the 4th Specification, "Guilty."
 Of the 5th Specification, "Guilty."
 Of the 6th Specification, "Guilty."
 Of the 7th Specification, "Guilty."
 Of the 8th Specification, "Not guilty."
 Of the 9th Specification, "Guilty."
 Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, 1st Lieutenant *Leonard T. Baker*, 1st Infantry, U. S. Army, "*To be dismissed the military service of the United States.*"

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieutenant *Leonard T. Baker*, 1st U. S. Infantry, having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

WHITE HOUSE, *July 8, 1903.*

In the case of 1st Lieutenant *Leonard T. Baker*, 1st Regiment of Infantry, the proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved. In view of the recommendation to clemency submitted in his behalf, the sentence is commuted and Lieutenant *Baker* will be reduced in rank so that his name will appear at the foot of the list of first lieutenants of infantry, and he will forfeit to the United States fifty dollars of his monthly pay for a period of fifteen months.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

In publishing to the Army the action taken in this case, the Secretary of War wishes to call the attention of officers to the importance of conforming their action to the requirements of the Department in respect of military education.

It is not the design of the War Department to give the study of theory precedence over practical efficiency, but it is the purpose of the Department that the officers of the Army shall study their profession diligently, and they will be required to do so. A failure in this respect will be regarded and treated as a neglect of duty. Every officer is under the highest moral obligation to his country to render himself as efficient an officer as possible, and to preserve himself from the mental, moral, and physical degeneration which inevitably results from idleness. Although our system of promotion by seniority relieves officers from the necessity of competing for promotion which rests upon the members of other professions, they are not freed from the duty of unremitting effort, and a recognition of that duty will be their title to favorable consideration by their superior officers whenever opportunities for distinction are possible or special advancement is to be awarded.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 107. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, July 20, 1903.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following order is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

JULY 17, 1903.

The Department of War and the Department of the Navy have agreed upon the formation of a joint board to be composed of four officers of the Army and four officers of the Navy, to hold stated sessions and such extraordinary sessions as shall appear advisable for the purpose of conferring upon, discussing, and reaching common conclusions regarding all matters calling for the cooperation of the two services. Any matters which seem to either Department to call for such consideration may be referred by that Department to the board thus formed. All reports of the board shall be made in duplicate, one to each Department. All reports and proceedings of the board shall be confidential. The senior member of the board present will preside at its meetings and the junior member of the board present will act as its recorder.

On the recommendation of the provisional General Staff of the Army the following officers are detailed by the Secretary of War to serve upon the board:

Major General S. B. M. Young,
Major General Henry C. Corbin,
Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss,
Brigadier General Wallace F. Randolph.

On the recommendation of the General Board of the Navy the following officers are detailed by the Secretary of the Navy to serve upon the board:

Admiral of the Navy George Dewey,
Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor,
Captain John E. Pillsbury,
Commander William J. Barnette.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.
WILLIAM H. MOODY,
Secretary of the Navy.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 108. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1903.**

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of paragraph I, General Orders, No. 122, December 5, 1902, from this office, as designates the 14th Cavalry for service in the Division of the Philippines is revoked.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of paragraph II, General Orders, No. 122, December 5, 1902, from this office, as directs the 10th Infantry upon its arrival at San Francisco, California, to proceed to the Department of the Columbia for station is modified to assign it to such stations in the Department of California as the commanding general of that department may determine. The department commander will promptly report the assignments by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 109. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 27, 1903.**

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of paragraph II, General Orders, No. 122, December 5, 1902, from this office, as assigns the entire 5th Cavalry upon return from the Philippine Islands to stations in the Department of the Colorado is modified so as to assign headquarters, band, and two squadrons, to be selected by the regimental commander, to stations in that department, as follows:

Headquarters, band, and four (4) troops to Fort Apache, Arizona Territory.

One (1) troop to Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory.

Two (2) troops to Fort Grant, Arizona Territory.

One (1) troop to Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory.

The remaining squadron will proceed to the Department of Texas for assignment to such stations therein as the department commander may determine.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, Troops G and H, 8d Cavalry, are relieved from duty at Fort Apache, Arizona Territory, and will proceed *dismounted* to Fort Assinniboine, Montana, for station. Department commanders will by concert of action arrange the details of these movements, and will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army hours of departure and arrival and strength of commands. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department suitable subsistence, and the Medical Department proper medical attention and supplies.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

**W. P. HALL,
*Acting Adjutant General.***

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
No. 110. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 28, 1903.**

I.--The annual small-arms competitions prescribed in General Orders, No. 65, April 27, 1903, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, will take place this year as hereinafter directed:

Department competitions.

For the department infantry competitions, departments will combine as follows:

Departments of the Lakes and Dakota.

Departments of the Colorado and Texas.

Competitions in the Departments of California, the Columbia, the East, and the Missouri will be held in the respective departments.

For the department cavalry and pistol competitions, departments will combine as follows:

Departments of the Lakes and Dakota.

Departments of the Missouri and Texas.

Departments of California, the Columbia, and the Colorado.

The Departments of the East will hold its own competition.

When combined competitions are held the department commanders concerned will decide by conference upon dates and places and will send competitors accordingly.

Competitions will be in charge of department commanders in whose departments they take place.

All department competitions must terminate by August 15.

The competitors who are to shoot in the Army competitions will be sent by the department commanders in charge of the respective department competitions, to report at Fort Sheridan not later than August 21.

It being impossible to carry rations in kind, those of the enlisted men will be commuted in advance at the rate of one dollar and a half per day during the travel required by this order.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

Army competitions.

II.--The Army infantry, cavalry, and pistol competitions will take place at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, commencing August 25,

preceded by the usual preliminary practice, and will be under the supervision of the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, who is charged with the arrangement of all necessary details, and who on completion of the competitions will order all connected with them to return to their respective stations, except those going to Sea Girt, New Jersey, to shoot in the national competition.

It being impracticable to carry rations in kind, those of the enlisted men will be commuted in advance at the rate of one dollar and a half per day during the travel required by this order.

As far as practicable details of officers and enlisted men for duty in connection with the competitions will be made from the garrison of the post at which the competition is held; where it is not possible to complete the details from the post at which the competition is to take place additional details may be made from a post or posts nearest to the place of contest.

The travel herein directed is necessary for the public service.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 111. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 29, 1903.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph II, General Orders, No. 82, June 9, 1903, from this office, is revoked, and the following is substituted therefor:

II.-- Where ice can be furnished to organizations of enlisted men of the Army it may be issued by the Subsistence Department where rations are issued in kind at not more than two (2) pounds for each ration subject to the following conditions:

The maximum allowance to any organization or detachment to be one hundred pounds per day.

No allowance of ice will be made to troops stationed north of the 43d parallel of north latitude, except as provided below.

To troops stationed between the 37th and 43d parallels of north latitude and in the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho the allowance will be for six months only, beginning the 16th of April and ending the 15th of October.

To troops stationed south of the 37th parallel of north latitude the allowance will be for the whole year.

No savings or wastage will be allowed on ice. Allowance of ice will not be subject to commutation.

This order will take effect on the first day of the month next following its receipt at a post or station.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 112. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 31, 1903.**

I--Any alteration in the length or shape of the tails, manes, or forelocks of public horses by docking, banging, or clipping is hereby prohibited, and only such reasonable trimming and plucking as may be necessary to prevent shagginess of appearance will be permitted.

II--By direction of the Secretary of War, the post of Fort Rosecrans, California, is designated as a saluting station to return the salutes of foreign vessels of war in addition to the posts so designated by paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 80, December 1, 1892, from this office.

III--The following has been received from the War Department and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 30, 1903.

The President of the United States, by order dated July 11, 1903, reserved and set apart as a site for a military post at Nonucan, about three miles west of Iligan, in Island of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, a tract of public land bounded and described as follows:

Starting at the mouth of Nonucan River and running thence along low-water mark in an easterly direction about five thousand seven hundred feet to the center of the mouth of Timonora Creek; thence following the center line of the bed of Timonora Creek to a point twenty-six hundred and seventy-five feet from low-water mark at the mouth of said creek in general direction south twenty-four degrees east; thence south fifty-eight degrees forty-seven minutes west about fourteen hundred and ninety feet to the top of ridge separating the valleys of Timonora Creek and Nonucan River; thence following said ridge in a general direction south eight degrees east eighteen thousand two hundred and fifty feet to a point near old Spanish trail; thence due west thirteen hundred feet; thence north seventeen degrees forty minutes west twenty thousand two hundred and seventy-five feet to point of beginning at the mouth of Nonucan River.

**ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.**

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

**H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.**

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 113. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 31, 1903.**

The following rules pertaining to the examination of officers who have taken the prescribed courses at the officers' schools at posts under General Orders, No. 102, September 22, 1902, from this office, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Leaves of absence will not be granted at times which will permit officers to be absent from the examinations prescribed in paragraph 8 of the order cited except in extraordinary cases. In each such case the officer will be given a special examination upon his return to his post, covering the subjects in the annual term, in the same manner as is prescribed in said order.

Officers who have been absent on account of illness during the time allotted to any subject will not be examined in that subject; and their efficiency record will bear the note: "Subject; did not complete course on account of illness; not examined hereon."

If an officer has completed the prescribed courses but is prevented by illness from being examined at the close of the school term he will be given a special examination when physically able to take it, in the manner prescribed above for officers on leave of absence.

No officer will be reported "deficient" in any subject who has not taken the prescribed examination in that subject.

An officer who is absent with leave or detached temporarily during the progress of any course will not on that account be excused from examination thereon, as he is required under paragraph 7, General Orders, No. 102 of 1902, to prepare himself upon the portion of the course from which he was absent.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No 114 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1903.**

I--By direction of the Secretary of War, the 25th Battery, Field Artillery, now temporarily encamped on the reservation at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, will proceed to and take station at Fort Riley, Kansas, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer thereat.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department suitable subsistence, and the Medical Department the proper medical attendance and supplies.

II--By direction of the Secretary of War, officers making arrangements for the transportation of organized bodies of troops, companies, regiments, or battalions, or of detachments of recruits, will in inviting proposals for such movements plainly require the shipment free of charge of 150 pounds per capita of personal baggage or of property belonging to the officers and men individually or as companies or regiments. The weight of all such property will be stated on bills of lading separately from weight of public property belonging to the United States accompanying such movements, and a notation will be made on bills of lading, as follows:

"It is understood and agreed between the carriers and the United States that not to exceed 150 pounds of property, both personal and belonging to the officers and men as an organization will be carried free for each of ----- officers and ----- enlisted men."

The attention of this department has been called to the necessity for this separation of public property from that belonging to the officers and men to enable the accounting officers of the Treasury to make a correct settlement of transportation accounts.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

**H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.**

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 115. } Washington, August 5, 1903.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following orders governing the appointment and promotion of sergeants major of the Artillery Corps, and rules governing boards for the examination of candidates for appointment as sergeants major, Artillery Corps (junior grade), and sergeants major, Artillery Corps (senior grade), are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Sergeants major of the Artillery Corps are appointed by the Secretary of War after due examination as follows: Sergeants major of the Artillery Corps (senior grade) from sergeants major, Artillery Corps (junior grade); sergeants major of the Artillery Corps (junior grade) from sergeants of the Artillery Corps who are duly qualified 1st class gunners and have served at least five years in the Army, including three years as noncommissioned officers.

Candidates for appointment as sergeants major of the Artillery Corps (junior grade) will submit the application required by paragraph 101 of the Regulations, and before appointment will be examined by a board convened in accordance with paragraph 103 of the Regulations.

The board thus convened will be governed by the following rules:

PRELIMINARY WORK OF THE BOARD.

Prior to examination the board will obtain from the medical officer the certificate required by paragraph 104, and from the Adjutant General of the Army the original application of the candidate and accompanying papers, if any, on file in his office to accompany the report of the board.

CONDUCT OF THE EXAMINATION.

Written examinations and preparation of reports, returns, etc., will be made in the presence of one or more members of the board and without recourse to memoranda or other sources of assistance not supplied by the board. The candidate must enter all his work in ink upon the examination sheets, and will enter at the head of the first sheet on each subject the time when he began and the time when he finished work on the subject.

ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION, SERGEANTS MAJOR, JUNIOR GRADE.

1. *Personal history.*—The candidate will be required to write a letter to the examining board stating the date and place of

his birth, the experience he has had in clerical work, including the knowledge of shorthand, his educational advantages, whether he is married, and if married the number of minor children he has, if any. He will be required to establish to the board his good character, integrity, intelligence, and temperance, and if during his service he has been reduced in grade he will state the cause therefor.

2. *Knowledge of regulations and arithmetic.*—Written questions, ten in number, upon each of the following subjects will be propounded to the candidate and answered by him in writing, viz: Army Regulations bearing on the duties connected with the adjutant's office, military correspondence, reports, and returns; and arithmetic to include common and decimal fractions, percentage, and proportion.

3. *Skill in preparation of official papers.*—Practical examination. To be shown by the candidate's ability to consolidate properly company morning reports; to keep a guard roster and prepare details for the following day; to write an official letter, using data furnished by the board, brief it, indorse it, and make record in proper books, giving it office marks; to make out enlistment papers, descriptive cards, discharges, and final statements; to make out an order directing officers and enlisted men to change station, covering transportation and rations. Examples of these various papers will be prepared and submitted by the candidate. The candidate will be required to show his ability to use the typewriter, and will be required to perform the duties of sergeant major at guard mounting.

4. *General education*—General education will be shown by oral inquiries addressed to the candidate in the presence of the whole board upon such subjects as it may decide to be advisable, but such questions should generally be confined to the subjects in which the candidate has in his letter claimed to have received instruction or to have studied. During such examination the board will also decide upon the candidate's military bearing and address.

5. *Penmanship and orthography.*—Proficiency in penmanship and orthography will be shown by the examination papers submitted.

ORDER OF EXAMINATION, SERGEANTS MAJOR, SENIOR GRADE.

Vacancies in this grade will be filled, after successful examination, by promotion by seniority from sergeants major, junior grade.

The examination of candidates for sergeants major, senior grade, will consist of the medical examination indicated above;

the examination as prescribed under heading 1; general regulations as under heading 2; and the practical examination as under heading 3, including the following:

He will be required to brief and record a letter received which, it shall be assumed, has arrived the second time as a letter received at the office where he is on duty, which letter shall be accompanied by not less than three inclosures; to note and mark the inclosures in the prescribed manner and make the proper cross references in the book of letters received.

To write, from dictation, a letter in shorthand.

In those cases where the candidate for sergeant major, senior grade, has not already passed the above examination prescribed for sergeants major, junior grade, he will be required to pass the whole of the examination herein prescribed for sergeants major, junior grade.

PROFICIENCY RATING.

The proficiency of the candidate will be determined in the following manner:

1. *Marking answers.*—Each member of the board, independent of the other members, will examine the written answers and make a memorandum, separate from the papers, of the value which he gives to each answer, estimated on a scale of 100. The sum of the several values thus given to a particular answer by the members of the board divided by the number of members will give the mark of the board for that answer.

2. *Marks for subjects.*—The sum of all the marks for a given subject divided by the number of questions in the subject will give the mark of the board upon that subject. Marks for penmanship, orthography, and general education will be based upon the examination papers and such oral inquiries as may be propounded by the board.

3. *Weighting of subjects.*—The following relative weights will be given to subjects: General regulations, 3; arithmetic, 2; practical examination, 5; penmanship, 2; orthography, 2; general education and military bearing and address, 1.

4. *General average showing proficiency.*—The subject marks will be multiplied by their relative weights, the sum of these products will be divided by the sum of the relative weights of all the subjects, and the general average resulting will show the proficiency of the candidate.

The candidate's proficiency in shorthand will not be weighed or marked, but his ability in that line will be reported in the record of the board's proceedings, and will receive due consideration in the assignment of sergeants major, senior grade, to principal stations.

No candidate will be considered proficient who obtains less than 75 as a general average or less than 65 on any one subject.

In case of failure of a candidate for sergeant major, senior grade, in the examination for promotion the next ranking sergeant major, junior grade, will be eligible for promotion.

REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS OF EXAMINING BOARDS.

A summary of the markings of the board and a statement of the age, physical condition, and general fitness of the candidate to perform the duties of a sergeant major, junior or senior grade, etc., will be embraced in the record of proceedings in each case according to the following form:

Summary of markings.

Subjects.	Marks of the board.	Relative weights.	Products of marks by relative weights.
General regulations.....	85	3	255
Arithmetic.....	98	2	196
Practical examination.....	80	5	400
Penmanship.....	85	2	170
Orthography.....	80	2	178
General education, etc.....	79	1	79
Totals.....		15	1,278
General average.....			85.2

Age,-----years; married or single,-----;
 number of minor children,-----; physical condition,-----
 -----; general fitness to perform duties of sergeant
 major, junior grade, senior grade,-----
 Knowledge of and ability to write shorthand,-----

Reports of proceedings of examining boards will be forwarded through proper channels to the Adjutant General of the Army.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 116. } *Washington, August 5, 1903.*

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 30, 1882, the undersigned will retire from the active service August 8, 1903.

In relinquishing the command of the Army of the United States, to which he was assigned by the President October 2, 1895, he hereby acknowledges his appreciation of the fidelity manifested by the officers and soldiers during the past eventful years.

To those who were his companions and associates during one of the greatest of all wars, he takes pleasure in expressing his gratification that they have lived through the trials and dangers of long service to witness the results of their fortitude, heroism, and unselfish devotion to the welfare of their country. They have also in a most commendable manner exemplified to the younger generation of soldiers those principles of discipline and patriotism which make the Army the protector and defender, and never the menace, of the nation and its liberties.

The time and occasion are considered opportune for expressing to the Army a few thoughts concerning its past and that which may affect its future welfare. It is from the best impressions and influences of the past that the most desirable results may be realized in the future.

Unswerving devotion to our Government and the principles upon which it was established and has been maintained, is essential to the efficiency of the national forces, and especially is this so in a democratic government where the individual, in order to be a perfect soldier, must first be a true citizen. The boast that every soldier of a great nation carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack is in a higher sense more than equaled in significance by the fact that every American soldier personifies sovereign citizenship and may by his own conduct exemplify impartial justice to those who have never experienced it, and the results of the highest liberty to those who have been strangers to it, thereby aiding to secure for his country a moral influence not otherwise attainable.

During the darkest hour of our history the first commander of the American forces demonstrated the grandeur and no-

bility of his character by combating the evil influences then pervading the Army and by manifesting the strongest confidence and faith in the ultimate justice and integrity of his government. His words of wisdom uttered at Newburg one hundred and twenty years ago had the effect of inspiring "unexampled patriotism and patient virtue, rising superior to the pressure of the most complicated sufferings." It is one of the glories of our country that the Army has maintained those principles for more than a century.

The commanders of the Army succeeding Washington have by their example, influence, and orders engendered and maintained the highest degree of efficiency, discipline, and patriotism.

Since its organization the Army has been charged with a great variety of responsibilities, all subordinate to defending the country and maintaining the rights of its citizens.

In the discharge of its manifold duties the Army has confronted enemies representing every stage of human development from the highest civilization yet obtained to savagery and barbarism. It has ever been its duty to observe in war those chivalric and humane principles by which inevitable horrors are so greatly mitigated, while by unyielding prosecution of warfare against armed forces its valor has been demonstrated.

All honorable activity and life for the Army must exist within the well-defined lines of patriotism, untarnished honor, sterling integrity, impartial justice, obedience to rightful authority, and incessant warfare against armed enemies. Always to maintain truth, honor, and justice requires the highest moral courage, and is equally as important as fortitude in battle. Drill, discipline, and instruction are but preparatory for the perfection and efficiency of an army.

The events of recent years have placed upon the Army a new obligation and an opportunity for a broader exemplification of its country's principles. The United States Army is now brought into daily communication with millions of people to whom its individual members of every grade are the exponents of American civilization. A serious duty and a great honor are now presented to every officer and soldier, namely, to exemplify to those with whom he comes in contact our country's principles of equal and exact justice, immunity from

violence, equality before the law, and the peaceful use and possession of his own.

Marked changes at different times have occurred in the strength and organization of the Army, resulting from diverse influences, and various experiments have been tried. Time has rectified errors in the past, and will do so in the future. The Lieutenant General has faith that under all circumstances the Army will maintain its high character, and that its future will be as honorable and glorious as has been its history in the past. His earnest solicitude and best wishes will ever follow the fortunes of the Army.

NELSON A. MILES,
Lieutenant General, Commanding.

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GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 117.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 8, 1903.

The following order is published to the Army:

By direction of the President, Lieutenant General *Samuel B. M. Young* is assigned to the command of the Army until the 15th day of August, 1903, when he will assume the duties of Chief of Staff, as directed by the President June 19, 1903 (published in General Orders, No. 88, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, June 20, 1903), and in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress entitled an act "To increase the efficiency of the Army," approved February 14, 1903.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, { HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 118. } *Washington, August 8, 1903—12 m.*

In obedience to the order of the President, promulgated in General Orders, No. 117, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, August 8, 1903, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Army of the United States.

S. B. M. YOUNG,
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 119. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 10, 1908.**

Under authority of the 96th section of the act of Congress approved January 12, 1895, contracts have been made by the Postmaster General for supplying the several Executive Departments of the Government with envelopes during the year beginning July 1, 1908. With the view to economy in the public expenditures requisitions for envelopes for use of the Army will be limited to those described in the annexed schedule.

No job printing for envelopes other than that authorized by A. R., 908, will be allowed, but in order to facilitate business such inexpensive rubber stamps as may be absolutely necessary for use in event of change of station, address, etc., may be provided, thereby effecting a large saving in the event of change of station, address, etc.

Under the terms of these contracts the following officers of the Army are authorized by the Secretary of War to order envelopes direct from the contractors and to make payment for the same under the terms of said contract.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Depot quartermaster, Army Building, New York City.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Purchasing commissary, Old Customhouse, St. Louis, Mo.

Purchasing commissary, Army Building, New York City.

Purchasing commissary, St. Paul, Minn.

Purchasing commissary, 170 Sumner street, Boston, Mass.

Purchasing commissary, Omaha, Nebr.

Purchasing commissary, Denver, Colo.

Purchasing commissary, 11 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Purchasing commissary, Kansas City, Mo.

Purchasing commissary, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Purchasing commissary, San Antonio, Tex.

Purchasing commissary, 108 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

Purchasing commissary, 1201 Prytania street, New Orleans, La.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The officer in charge, Medical Supply Depot, 891 Washington street, New York City.

OFFICERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

All disbursing officers of the Corps of Engineers and the supervisor of the harbor of New York.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Disbursing officer, Signal Corps, War Department, Washington, D. C.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL YOUNG:

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General,

Major General, U. S. Army.

ENVELOPE SCHEDULE—1903-1904.

Schedule of Envelopes to be furnished the several Executive Departments of the Government at Washington, D. C., during the year beginning July 1, 1903, under contracts made by the Postmaster General, in accordance with section 96 of the act of Congress approved January 12, 1895.

Item No. of contract schedule.	Contractor.	Description of envelopes. (Weight stated, except "Miscellaneous," is per ream of paper of 500 sheets, 23½ by 30 inches.)	Price per thousand.	
			Plain.	Printed.
		WHITE		22
2	United States Envelope Company, of Springfield, Mass.	10½ by 4½ inches.....50 pounds...	\$1.68	\$1.88
3	do	10½ by 4½ inches.....do.....	1.68	1.88
4	Union Envelope Company, of Richmond, Va.	9½ by 4½ inches.....do.....	1.39	1.54
5	United States Envelope Company, of Springfield, Mass.	9½ by 4½ inches.....do.....	1.41	1.56
6	do	8½ by 3½ inches.....do.....	1.26	1.36
7	Union Envelope Company, of Richmond, Va.	8½ by 3½ inches.....do.....	1.23	1.33
8	United States Envelope Company, of Springfield, Mass.	6½ by 3½ inches.....do.....	1.56	1.81
9	do	6½ by 3½ inches.....do.....	.89	.99
10	do	6 by 3½ inches.....do.....	.80	.90
11	Union Envelope Company, of Richmond, Va.	5½ by 3½ inches.....do.....	.70	.80
		CREAM LAID.		
14	United States Envelope Company, of Springfield, Mass.	10½ by 4½ inches, highly calendered, No. 1 quality.....60 pounds...	2.14	2.34

16	do	94 by 44 inches, highly calendered. No. 1 quality	do	1.57	1.97
17	do	84 by 34 inches, highly calendered. No. 1 quality	do	1.49	1.89
21	do	54 by 34 inches, highly calendered. No. 1 quality	50 pounds	.73	.95
CLOTH-LINED.					
25	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Wash- ington, D. C.	10 by 5 inches, assure		14.00	14.50
41	do	64 by 34 inches, assure		5.98	6.48
MANILA.					
46	United States Envelope Com- pany, of Springfield, Mass.	16 by 12 inches, first quality paper (rope manila)	100 pounds	12.35	12.85
48	do	15 by 12 inches, first quality paper	do	7.59	8.09
49	Wolf Brothers, of Philadelphia, Pa.	15 by 12 inches, jute paper	do	9.76	10.26
54	do	15 by 10 inches, first quality paper	do	6.20	7.00
56	do	15 by 10 inches, jute paper	do	8.05	9.05
57	do	14 by 10 inches, first quality paper	50 pounds	5.75	6.75
79	do	134 by 94 inches, first quality paper	do	6.10	7.10
80	do	134 by 94 inches, jute paper	do	7.40	8.40
84	do	13 by 11 inches, first quality paper	do	5.00	6.00
90	do	114 by 5 inches, first quality paper	do	2.30	2.80
96	do	114 by 5 inches, jute paper	do	2.79	3.29
99	do	11 by 9 inches, first quality paper	60 pounds	2.83	4.58
104	do	11 by 9 inches, jute paper	do	4.51	5.35
108	do	do	50 pounds	1.28	1.53
121	do	do	do	2.05	2.30
121	do	do	100 pounds	5.61	6.61
121	do	do	do	7.33	8.33
121	do	do	50 pounds	1.08	2.18
121	do	do	100 pounds	2.08	4.18
121	do	do	do	4.49	4.99
121	do	do	40 pounds	.74	.89
121	do	do	do	.96	1.11
121	do	do	28 pounds	.38	.48
MISCELLANEOUS.					
168	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Wash- ington, D. C.	544 by 44 inches (6 by 5 inches), Hard's standard, 70-pound, white. N. S. 64.		3.93	.....

Schedule of Envelopes to be furnished the several Executive Departments of the Government—Continued.

Item No. of Contract schedule.	Contractor.	Description of envelopes. (Weight stated, except "Miscellaneous," is per ream of paper of 500 sheets, 22½ by 30 inches.)	Price per thousand.	
			Plain.	Printed.
182	William H. Rupp Company, of Washington, D. C.	5½ by 3½ inches, Crane's Distaff Linen, 54-pound, cream, Royal	\$3.80	-----
186	do	5½ by 4½ inches, Crane's Parchment Vellum, cream, Bar. 1, 70-pound	4.50	-----
209	do	5½ by 4 inches, Crane's Linen Lawn, Dresden, white, Bar. 1	3.60	-----
211	R. P. Andrews & Co. and William H. Rupp Company, of Washington, D. C.	4½ by 3½ inches, Whiting's Standard Linen, 54-pound, N. S. 3½	2.40	-----

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 120. } Washington, August 14, 1903.**

The following order has been received from the War Department and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 3, 1903.

The President directs that the following additional Regulations for the Army, numbered from 1 to 20, inclusive, be published for the government of all concerned, and that they be strictly observed:

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.^a

COMPOSITION.

1. The General Staff Corps, created in conformity to the act of Congress approved February 14, 1903, is composed of officers of the grades and number specified in said act, detailed for service in said corps for a period of four years unless sooner relieved, under rules of selection prescribed by the President. Upon being relieved from duty in the General Staff Corps officers return to the branch of the Army in which they hold permanent commissions, and, except in case of emergency or in time of war, are not eligible to further detail therein until they have served for two years with the branch of the Army in which commissioned. This ineligibility does not apply to any officer who has been relieved prior to the expiration of four years' duty with the corps; but such officer will become ineligible as soon as he shall have completed a total of four years of said duty. While serving in the General Staff Corps officers may be temporarily assigned to duty with any branch of the Army.

RELATIONS.

2. The law establishes the General Staff Corps as a separate and distinct staff organization, with supervision, under superior authority, over all branches of the military service, line and staff, except such as are exempted therefrom by law or

^a For organization of the General Staff Corps and the general duties assigned thereto and to the Chief of Staff, see act of Congress approved February 14, 1903. (G. O. 15, A. G. O., 1903.)

regulations, with a view to their coordination and harmonious cooperation in the execution of authorized military policies.

DUTIES.

3. The General Staff Corps, under the direction of the Chief of Staff, is charged with the duty of investigating and reporting upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the Army and its state of preparation for military operations, and to this end considers and reports upon all questions relating to organization, distribution, equipment, armament, and training of the military forces (Regulars, Volunteers, and Militia), proposed legislative enactments and general and special regulations affecting the Army, transportation, communications, quarters, and supplies; prepares projects for maneuvers; revises estimates for appropriations for the support of the Army and advises as to disbursement of such appropriations; exercises supervision over inspections, military education and instruction, examinations for the appointment and promotion of officers, efficiency records, details and assignments, and all orders and instructions originating in the course of administration in any branch of the service which have relation to the efficiency of the military forces; prepares important orders and correspondence embodying the orders and instructions of the President and Secretary of War to the Army; reviews the reports of examining and retiring boards; and acts upon such other matters as the Secretary of War may determine.

4. The General Staff Corps, under like direction, is further charged with the duty of preparing plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces (including the assignment to armies, corps, divisions, and other headquarters of the necessary quota of general staff and other staff officers), and incident thereto with the study of possible theaters of war and of strategic questions in general; with the collection of military information of foreign countries and of our own; the preparation of plans of campaign, of reports of campaigns, battles, engagements and expeditions, and of technical histories of military operations of the United States.

5. To officers of the General Staff Corps are committed the further duties of rendering professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War and to general officers and other superior commanders and of acting as their agents in informing and coordinating the action of all the different officers who are

subject under the provisions of law to the supervision of the Chief of Staff.

They perform such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may from time to time be prescribed by the President. Under the authority here conferred officers of the General Staff Corps are intrusted with the executive duties hereinafter indicated.

6. Officers of the General Staff Corps assigned to duty with commanders of armies, corps, divisions, separate brigades, territorial divisions, and departments are collectively denominated the General Staff serving with troops. They serve under the immediate orders of such commander; those not so assigned perform duty under the immediate direction of the Chief of Staff, and constitute the War Department General Staff.

7. The foregoing assignment of duties to the General Staff Corps does not involve in any degree the impairment of the initiative and responsibility which special staff corps and departments now have in the transaction of current business.

WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF.

ORGANIZATION.

8. To facilitate the performance of its duties the War Department General Staff will be arranged in divisions, each under the direction of an officer of the General Staff Corps to be designated by the Chief of Staff. Each division will be subdivided into sections as may be directed by the Chief of Staff.

RELATIONS AND DUTIES.

9. The War Department General Staff in its several divisions and sections stands in an advisory relation to the Chief of Staff in the performance of the duties herein devolved upon him. The distribution of duties to the several divisions and sections is regulated by the Chief of Staff.

CHIEF OF STAFF.

RELATIONS AND SELECTION.

10. Under the act of February 14, 1903, the command of the Army of the United States rests with the constitutional commander-in-chief, the President. The President will place parts of the Army, and separate armies whenever constituted, under commanders subordinate to his general command; and, in case

of exigency seeming to him to require it, he may place the whole Army under a single commander subordinate to him; but in time of peace and under ordinary conditions the administration and control of the Army are effected without any second in command.

The President's command is exercised through the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff. The Secretary of War is charged with carrying out the policies of the President in military affairs. He directly represents the President and is bound always to act in conformity to the President's instructions. Under the law and the decisions of the Supreme Court his acts are the President's acts, and his directions and orders are the President's directions and orders.

The Chief of Staff reports to the Secretary of War, acts as his military adviser, receives from him the directions and orders given in behalf of the President, and gives effect thereto in the manner hereinafter provided.

Exceptions to this ordinary course of administration may, however, be made at any time by special direction of the President if he sees fit to call upon the Chief of Staff to give information or advice, or receive instructions, directly.

Wherever in these regulations action by the President is referred to, the action of the President through the Secretary of War is included, and wherever the action of the Secretary of War is referred to the Secretary of War is deemed to act as the representative of the President and under his directions.

The Chief of Staff is detailed by the President from officers of the Army at large not below the grade of brigadier general. The successful performance of the duties of the position requires what the title denotes—a relation of absolute confidence and personal accord and sympathy between the Chief of Staff and the President, and necessarily also between the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War. For this reason, without any reflection whatever upon the officer detailed, the detail will in every case cease, unless sooner terminated, on the day following the expiration of the term of office of the President by whom the detail is made; and if at any time the Chief of Staff considers that he can no longer sustain toward the President and the Secretary of War the relations above described, it will be his duty to apply to be relieved.

The provisions of paragraph 1, regarding the redetail of an

officer who has not completed a total of four years' service, apply to the Chief of Staff.

DUTIES.

11. The Chief of Staff is charged with the duty of supervising, under the direction of the Secretary of War, all troops of the line, the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Judge Advocate General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, and Ordnance departments, the Corps of Engineers, and the Signal Corps. He performs such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be assigned to him by the President.

12. The supervisory power vested by statute in the Chief of Staff covers primarily duties pertaining to the command, discipline, training, and recruitment of the Army, military operations, distribution of troops, inspections, armament, fortifications, military education and instruction, and kindred matters, but includes also, in an advisory capacity, such duties connected with fiscal administration and supply as are committed to him by the Secretary of War.

In respect to all duties within the scope of his supervisory power, and more particularly those duties enumerated in this and the following paragraph, he makes and causes to be made inspections to determine defects which may exist in any matter affecting the efficiency of the Army and its state of preparation for war. He keeps the Secretary of War constantly informed of defects discovered, and under his direction issues the necessary instructions for their correction.

13. Supervisory power is conferred upon the Chief of Staff over all matters arising in the execution of acts of Congress and executive regulations made in pursuance thereof relating to the militia. This supervision is especially directed to matters of organization, armament, equipment, discipline, training, and inspections. Proposed legal enactments and regulations affecting the militia and estimates for appropriations for its support are considered by him, and his recommendations submitted to the Secretary of War.

14. The Chief of Staff is charged with the duty of informing the Secretary of War as to the qualifications of officers as determined by their records, with a view to proper selection for special details, assignments, and promotions, including detail to and relief from the General Staff Corps; also of pre-

senting recommendations for the recognition of special or distinguished services.

15. All orders and instructions emanating from the War Department and all regulations are issued by the Secretary of War through the Chief of Staff and are communicated to troops and individuals in the military service through the Adjutant General.

16. The assignment of officers of the General Staff Corps to stations and duties is made upon the recommendation of the Chief of Staff.

17. In case of absence or disability of the Chief of Staff the senior officer of the General Staff present for duty in Washington shall act as such chief unless otherwise specially directed by the Secretary of War.

18. In the performance of the duties hereinbefore enumerated and in representation of superior authority, the Chief of Staff calls for information, makes investigations, issues instructions, and exercises all other functions necessary to proper harmony and efficiency of action upon the part of those placed under his supervision.

THE GENERAL STAFF SERVING WITH TROOPS. COMPOSITION.

19. The general staff of a command consists of general staff officers of such number and grades as may be assigned to it on the recommendation of the Chief of Staff.

DUTIES.

20. General staff officers serving with troops are employed under the direction of the commanders thereof, upon the duties hereinbefore prescribed for officers of the General Staff Corps and provided by the second section of the act of February 14, 1903, and they shall perform such other duties within the scope of general staff employment as may be directed by such commanders. They will not be assigned to other than general staff duties except by special authority of the Secretary of War.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL YOUNG:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 121. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 14, 1903.

The following order has been received from the War Department, and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 3, 1903.*

Paragraphs 205 and 206 and Paragraphs 531 to 542, inclusive, of the Army Regulations are revoked, and Paragraphs 40, 53, 56, 58, 73, 76, 79, 117, 125, 172, 208, 210, 211, 237, 258, 272, 364, 366, 409, 411, 413, 416, 417, 449, 471, 490, 499, 560, 821, 823, 833, 847, 850, 853, 854, 860, 867, 885, 957, 969, 972, 989, 997, 1110, 1136, 1178, 1179, and 1698 are amended to read as follows, in order to conform to the new Regulations for the establishment of the General Staff Corps:

40. Except when detailed in the General Staff Corps, the Lieutenant-General is allowed by law two aids and a military secretary, a major-general three aids to be taken from captains or lieutenants of the Army, and a brigadier-general two aids to be taken from the lieutenants of the Army. An officer assigned to duty in accordance with his brevet rank as major-general or brigadier-general may, with the special sanction of the War Department, be allowed the aids of the grade. General officers may select their aids from officers serving in their commands, subject to the restrictions herein prescribed, but appointments as aids of officers serving without such limits must receive the approval of the Secretary of War. An officer will be appointed aid to a general officer only after he shall have actually served with troops for at least three of the five years immediately preceding such appointment. He will hold such appointment for no longer period than four years, except that, upon the request of a general officer whose retirement by reason of age will occur within one year, the tour of four years may be extended by the Secretary of War to the date of such retirement.

53. Transfers of officers in each arm of the service from one regiment to another therein, as the interests of the service require, without change of rank or commission, and the transfer or exchange of company officers of a regiment or of the artillery corps, will be made by the Secretary of War.

56. A division commander may grant leaves for ten days, a corps commander for one month, a department commander for two months, and a territorial division commander for three months, or they may extend to such periods those granted by subordinate commanders. Applications for leaves of longer duration, or from officers of the staff corps and departments for more than one month, or from department or territorial division commanders desiring leaves of absence to pass beyond the territorial limits of their commands, will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army for the action of the Secretary of War.

58. The Chief of Staff and chiefs of bureaus may grant leaves for periods not exceeding one month to officers of their respective corps serving under their immediate direction.

73. Department and other commanders have the same authority to grant leaves of absence on account of sickness as to grant ordinary leaves. Permission to go beyond the limits of the command in which the applicant is stationed will be given only when the certificate of the medical officer shall state explicitly that it is necessary to afford rapid or perfect recovery.

76. An ordinary leave will not be changed to a sick leave, unless the officer desiring it make application therefor through his post commander, by whom it will be referred to the surgeon, who will certify as to the necessity of the change, or otherwise, as the case may be. The post commander will forward the application through intermediate commanders, who will indorse their remarks thereon for the action of the Secretary of War. In all reports concerning absence on account of sickness the officer will state how long he has been absent sick and by what authority.

79. Delays in obeying orders, in reporting for duty, or in returning to duty from leave can not be authorized except by the

Secretary of War. Such delays will be regarded as leaves of absence, unless it be stated in the order granting them that they are in the interest of the public service.

117. Corps or department commanders may grant furloughs to enlisted men, sergeants of the post noncommissioned staff excepted, for two months, or they may extend to such period furloughs already granted. For a longer period than two months the authority of the Secretary of War is necessary. Permission to delay may be granted to enlisted men traveling under orders as authorized for furloughs. The conditions under which furloughs to soldiers on reenlistment are authorized will be announced from time to time in orders.

125. Transfers of enlisted men will be made for urgent reasons only. They will be effected as follows:

1. In the same regiment, detached battalion, or artillery district, not involving change of station, by its commander. In cases involving change, by the next higher commander having territorial jurisdiction; where the transfer would carry the soldier beyond the limits of such higher command, from one arm of service to another and from one regiment, detached battalion, or artillery district to another, by the Secretary of War.

2. From the line of the Army to the Hospital Corps, as prescribed in the article relating to the Medical Department. In other cases of transfer between the line of the Army and staff corps, by the Secretary of War.

172. When physical disability does not appear to be permanent, was incurred in line of duty, and benefit may be expected from a change of climate, a report of the case will be forwarded for the action of the Secretary of War. The soldier will not be transferred to another company. In cases likely to be benefited by treatment in the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., or the general hospital at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., the application required by the regulations for admission thereto will be made. A record of cases transferred under the foregoing provisions, with a report of results, will be forwarded to the Surgeon-General at the end of each calendar year.

208. The commander of a department commands all the military forces of the Government within its limits, whether of the line or staff, which are not specially excepted from his control by the War Department. The Military Academy, the Army Medical School at Washington, District of Columbia, and, except in matters relating to the administration of military justice, the arsenals, the general depots of supply, the general service recruiting stations, general hospitals, such permanent fortifications as may be in process of construction or repair, and officers employed on special duty under the Secretary of War, are exempted from the supervision of the department commanders. In all that relates to organization, administration, and instruction, the Army War College, the General Service and Staff College, the Engineer School of Application, the Artillery School, the School of Submarine Defense, the Army Medical School, the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, and the Military Academy shall be under the direct supervision of the Chief of Staff and be governed by special regulations promulgated by the War Department. In matters of discipline, the officers and men on duty at the schools mentioned, except the Military Academy and the Army Medical School, as first above noted, shall be under the jurisdiction of the department commander. When an emergency demands it, all military men and material within the limits of their jurisdiction come under the control of department commanders.

210. A department commander is charged with the administration of all the military affairs of his department and the execution of all orders from higher authority. He will report for the information of the Secretary of War all matters relating to the general welfare of his command, including such changes of station of troops as he may deem desirable, but will obtain the approval of the Secretary of War before ordering the movement. If it be necessary to move troops to meet emergencies, such movements and all the circumstances will be reported at the earliest possible moment.

211. Each department commander will inspect the troops under his command at least once each year, and for this purpose he may be accompanied by one officer of his personal or the

department staff. He will assure himself by personal examination and observation that all officers and men under his control are efficient in the performance of duty; that the troops are thoroughly drilled and instructed in their field duties and tactical exercises; that supplies are properly distributed; that proper care is exercised in the purchase and preservation of public property; and that strict economy is exercised in all public expenditures. In his annual report the results of these inspections will be summarized and the condition and working of the batteries of position, torpedo systems, and mine fields in the lake and seacoast defenses will be reported. From time to time he will report, for the information of the Secretary of War, the names of any and all officers belonging to his command who are believed to be incompetent or permanently unable, from any cause, to perform all the duties of their several grades, both in garrison and in active service. He will also report any errors, irregularities, or abuses requiring the action of higher authority.

237. The garrison, post, and storm flags are national flags, and will be of hunting. The union of each is as described in paragraph 232, and one-third the length of the flag.

The garrison flag will have 36 feet fly and 20 feet hoist; it will be furnished only to posts designated in orders from time to time from the War Department, and will be hoisted only on holidays and important occasions.

The post flag will have 20 feet fly and 10 feet hoist; it will be furnished for all garrisoned posts, and will be hoisted in pleasant weather.

The storm flag will have 8 feet fly and 4 feet 2 inches hoist; it will be furnished for all occupied posts and national cemeteries, and will be hoisted in stormy or windy weather; it will also be used as a recruiting flag.

258. Upon the last day of September and March of each year commanding officers of companies will forward to their regimental commanders reports showing the character and scope of instruction imparted during the previous six months, the number and kind of drills, and number of recitations, with average attendance thereon. Regimental commanders will forward abstracts of these

reports through military channels to the Adjutant-General of the Army for the information of the Secretary of War.

272. All orders and circulars from the War Department, or from the headquarters of an army, corps, division, brigade, or territorial division or department in which the regiment may be serving, will be filed in book form and indexed as soon as received.

364. On June 30 and December 31 of each year the commanding officer of a post at which an exchange is conducted will submit to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through military channels, a detailed report of the operations and financial condition of the exchange, accompanied by such remarks touching its effect upon the welfare of the command as he may deem it necessary to make for the information of the Secretary of War; and when no exchange has been maintained at a post such fact will also be communicated to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through military channels, on the dates hereinbefore specified.

366. It shall be the duty of the Chief of Artillery to keep the Chief of Staff, and through him the Secretary of War, advised at all times of the efficiency of the personnel and matériel of the artillery, for which purpose he shall annually, and as frequently as circumstances shall require, inspect the same and make such recommendations in reference thereto as shall in his judgment tend to promote efficiency.

2. He shall from time to time, and as frequently as conditions require, confer directly with the Chief of Ordnance, and advise him of all matters relating to the character and preparation of artillery materials which the experience and observation of the artillery arm of the service show to be of practical importance.

3. He shall make recommendations as to the instruction of artillery officers and men and as to examinations for promotion and for appointments and transfers of officers to the artillery arm, and shall recommend such examinations and such courses and methods of instruction in the artillery schools and otherwise as he shall deem requisite to secure a thoroughly trained and educated force.

4. He shall recommend officers for duty in coast or field artillery according to special aptitude and fitness, and is charged generally with the recommendation of officers of artillery for special duty.

5. He shall be a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification and is by law a member of the General Staff Corps.

6. The records pertaining to the performance of the duties of the Chief of Artillery will be kept in the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army, through whom all communications relating to personnel, discipline, efficiency, transfers, and assignments shall be made in accordance with existing regulations.

7. Nothing in the foregoing regulations shall be deemed to relieve the commanders of the several military departments of the duties of inspection and command, or of responsibility for the condition and efficiency of the matériel and personnel of the artillery in their several departments as now provided by regulations.

409. The commanding general of each department within which there are posts occupied by coast artillery will, with the approval of the Secretary of War, select a competent field officer of artillery, not a colonel, to be attached to the department staff, who will be designated the artillery inspector. He will perform such duties in connection with his arm as may be assigned to him by the department commander, make such inspections of the artillery troops and material in the department as may be ordered by the Secretary of War, and report thereon to the department commander.

411. The details of the methods of conducting the technical instruction of artillery troops, target practice with coast and field artillery, and the artillery competitions will be prescribed in orders and instructions issuing from the War Department. Any deviation from the prescribed methods must be sanctioned by the department commander.

413. The allowance of ammunition for the instruction of the coast and field artillery and for practice with machine guns will be determined each year and announced in general orders from the War Department.

416. Small-arms practice will be conducted in accordance with the authorized firing regulations and orders from the War Department. The period selected for practice on the range will be announced annually by department commanders, who will also publish the results of the firing and the names of qualified sharpshooters. All orders containing instructions to govern either preliminary methods or practice with the rifle, carbine, or revolver will be issued from the War Department.

417. Reports as to the amount of instruction imparted and the degree of efficiency attained will be rendered only as required by the firing regulations for small arms or by orders issued from the War Department. The necessary books and blanks will be supplied by the Ordnance Department.

449. The officers named below will be received with standards and colors dropping, officers and troops saluting, and the bands and field music playing, as follows: The President, the President's March; the General, the General's March; the Lieutenant-General, trumpets sounding three flourishes or drums beating three ruffles; a major-general, two flourishes or two ruffles; a brigadier-general, one flourish or one ruffle.

471. The General receives a salute of 17 guns; the Lieutenant-General, 15 guns; a major-general, 13 guns, and a brigadier-general, 11 guns.

490. On the day of interment of a Secretary of War a gun will be fired every half hour, beginning at sunrise, until the funeral procession moves.

499. The funeral escort of the Secretary of War or General of the Army will consist of a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and two batteries of field artillery; of the Lieutenant-General, a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of field artillery; of a major-general, a regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and a battery of field artillery; of a brigadier-general, a regiment of infantry, a troop of cavalry, and a platoon of field artillery; of a colonel, a regiment; a lieutenant-

colonel or major, a battalion or squadron; a captain, one company; a subaltern, a platoon. The funeral escort of a general officer, or of any other officer either on the active or retired list, when the funeral occurs at any other place than a military post or camp, will be ordered by the Secretary of War, and will be composed of such bodies of troops, not exceeding the number prescribed in this paragraph, as the interests of the service will permit. But in all cases where the funeral ceremonies take place at or in the immediate vicinity of a military post, or where the remains are conveyed through a military post en route to the place of burial, the above regulation relative to escort will be complied with, so far as the strength of the garrison will allow. The flag will be at half staff while the remains are at or in the immediate vicinity of the post, and the department or post commander will give the necessary orders.

560. The number of Indian scouts allowed to military departments will be announced from time to time in orders from the War Department.

821. The supply, payment, and recruitment of the Army, and the direction of the expenditures of the appropriations for its support, are by law intrusted to the Secretary of War. He exercises control through the Chief of Staff and the bureaus of the War Department. He determines where and how particular supplies shall be purchased, delivered, inspected, stored, and distributed.

823. The assignment to stations of staff officers and of enlisted men of the staff departments will be made in orders by the Secretary of War, or by department commanders acting under the special authority of the Secretary of War. In the case of medical officers, the Surgeon-General, in recommending changes of stations, will designate the posts or stations to which he desires assignments to be made. The removal of an officer from the station to which he has been assigned by the Secretary of War will not be made by department commanders, except in cases of urgent necessity when time will not admit of first obtaining authority therefor from the Secretary of War; in such cases prompt report will be made to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

838. The Adjutant-General's Department is the bureau of orders and records of the Army.

Orders and instructions emanating from the War Department and all regulations are issued by the Secretary of War through the Chief of Staff, and are communicated to troops and individuals in the military service through the Adjutant-General. His office is the repository for the records of the War Department which relate to the personnel of the permanent military establishment and militia in the service of the United States, to the military history of every commissioned officer and soldier thereof, and to the movements and operation of troops.

The records of all appointments, promotions, resignations, deaths, and other casualties in the Army, the preparation and distribution of commissions, and the compilation and issue of the Army Register and of information concerning examinations for appointment and promotion pertain to the Adjutant-General's Office.

The Adjutant-General is charged, under the direction of the Secretary of War, with the management of the recruiting service, the communication of instructions to officers detailed to visit encampments of militia, and the digesting, arranging, and preserving of their reports; also the preparation of the annual returns of the militia required by law to be submitted to Congress.

847. All communications on official matters intended for the Secretary of War, except as provided in paragraph 852, will be in writing and addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Communications, whether from a subordinate to a superior, or vice versa, will, as a rule, pass through intermediate commanders. In cases of necessity communication may be direct, the necessity therefor being stated. This rule will also govern in verbal applications. All communications from superiors to subordinates will be answered through the same channel as received. This paragraph, however, will not be interpreted as including matters in relation to which intermediate commanders can have no knowledge, and over which they are not expected to exercise control.

850. Officers who forward communications will indorse thereon their approval or disapproval, with remarks. No com-

munication should be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army by a department commander or other superior officer for the action of the Secretary of War without some recommendation or expression of opinion.

853. Unless otherwise expressly authorized by statute, an application for the official opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General or of an officer of any executive department of the Government other than the War Department will be addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Abstract questions will not be presented.

854. Unimportant and trivial communications need not be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army simply because addressed to him. Department commanders should decide whether a communication is of sufficient importance to be forwarded.

860. An order will state the source from which it emanates, its number, date, place of issue, and the authority under which issued. It may be put in the form of a letter addressed to the individual concerned through the proper channel.

867. In the distribution of General Orders and Circulars from the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army, division and department commanders are furnished such number of copies as they may deem necessary to supply *all* the officers on duty at their headquarters and a surplus number to meet special demands.

Commanding officers of posts are furnished one copy of each General Order or Circular for personal file, one for post file, four for each troop of cavalry, company of infantry, and coast artillery, five for each battery of field artillery (one for the personal file of each officer and the other for the company file), and fifteen copies for regimental field officers and the post staff (excepting the surgeon and quartermaster, who are supplied through their respective staff departments).

Commanding officers of regiments serving at military posts are furnished five copies for the regimental files in addition to the number furnished them as post commanders. When a regiment

is serving in the field seventy copies are furnished regimental headquarters, one copy each for battalion commanders and battalion adjutants, four copies for companies, and remaining number for colonel, staff, and surplus.

Officers of the staff departments are furnished copies through the chiefs of their respective departments.

Special Orders.—Eight full copies of Special Orders are furnished to the headquarters of each military division and department. These are intended for the department commander, adjutant-general, inspector-general, judge-advocate, chief quartermaster, chief commissary, and chief surgeon, and one for a permanent file for use of officers of the General Staff Corps. The chief paymaster is furnished a copy through the Paymaster-General of the Army.

Extracts of Special Orders are furnished to *all concerned only*, either direct or through the immediate commander.

885. After every battle or engagement with the enemy written reports thereof will be made by commanders of regiments, separate battalions or squadrons, companies or detachments, and by all commanders of a higher grade, each in what concerns his own command, which reports will be forwarded, through the proper channel, to the Adjutant-General of the Army. It shall be the especial duty of all General Staff officers attached to commands in the field to keep careful journals of the operations, from which they will compile reports of said operations for their immediate commanders.

957. Inspectors-general or acting inspectors-general, assigned to a military department, are under the immediate direction of its commanding general; when not so assigned they are under the orders of the Secretary of War. They will make the general inspections within the limits of the respective departments, and will each be allowed the necessary clerks and one messenger, who will be assigned by the Secretary of War.

969. Inspections of the Military Academy and inspections of the service schools, in so far as they are distinct from posts, will be made only under specific instructions of the Secretary of War.

972. Reports of prescribed inspections of troops, stations, and accounts of disbursing officers under the authority of department commanders will be forwarded through department headquarters to the Adjutant-General of the Army and transmitted to the Inspector-General of the Army. In case irregularities, deficiencies, or misconduct are reported, a department commander in forwarding a report will state what remedies he has applied or will apply to correct them, adding any recommendations that he may desire to make. All other reports of inspections will be forwarded direct to the Inspector-General of the Army, except when otherwise specially directed, and all inspection reports not confidential will be filed in his office. The Inspector-General will submit to the Chief of Staff all reports relating to the discipline and efficiency of the Army, calling his special attention to matters requiring correction.

989. Department commanders, the commander of an army corps or army in the field, may give orders, on the reports of authorized inspectors, to sell, destroy, or make such other disposition of condemned property as the case may require, except the sale of ordnance and ordnance stores and the destruction of saddles issued by the Ordnance Department, for which the orders of the Secretary of War must be given. If the property be of considerable value, and there be good reason to suppose that it can be more advantageously applied or disposed of elsewhere than within the command, the matter will be referred to the War Department through the Adjutant-General of the Army.

But in the Division of the Philippines the orders of the division commander are sufficient for the destruction of condemned saddles and other ordnance and ordnance stores.

997. The reports which the Judge-Advocate-General may render upon cases received by him, and which require the action of the President, will be submitted to the Secretary of War.

1110. The following table shows the number of rooms, the quantity of fuel, and the allowance of cooking and heating stoves to be supplied for the use of officers and men in quarters and barracks:

Rooms.			Cords of wood per month.		Increased allowance from September to April, both inclusive.		For quarters.		For office.
As quar-tern.	As kitchen.	As office.	From May 1 to Aug 13.	From Sept 1 to Apr. 30.	Between 36th and 43d degree north latitude, one-fourth.	North of 43d degree, one-third.	Heat-ing stoves or ranges.	Cook-ing stoves or ranges.	Heat-ing stoves.
5	1	.....	1	5	11	11	5	1	.....
4	1	.....	1	4	11	11	4	1	.....
3	1	.....	1	3	11	11	3	1	.....
2	1	.....	1	2	11	11	2	1	.....
1	1	.....	1	1	9	9	1	1	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2

Rooms.	Cords of wood per month.	Increased allowance from September to April, both inclusive.	For quarters.	For office.
As quarters.	From May 1 to Aug 12.	Between 35th and 42d degree north lat. tude, one-fourth.	Cooking stoves or ranges.	Heating stoves.
As kitchen.	From Sept. 1 to Apr. 30.	North of 43d degree, one third.	Heating stoves.	Heating stoves.
As office.				

officers, 1 small stove for the library,
and 1 cooking stove or range sufficient
to cook its food.
Each hospital kitchen.
For each authorized room as quarters
for civilian employees.

4106—2

1136. Issues of stationery are made quarterly, in quantities as follows:

Quires of writing paper.	Quires of en- velope paper.	Sheets of blot- ting paper.	Num- ber of penn- holders.	Pints of black ink.	Ounces of red ink.	Pints of muc- ilage.	Ounces of sealing wax.	Pieces of office tape.	Enve- lopes.
12	4	24	50	4	2	14	8	1	200
10	4	24	40	3	1	14	6	2	150
8	4	20	30	3	1	1	5	1	120
7	4	15	25	2	1	1	4	1	100

more than two and less than
five companies
Commanding officer of a post of
two companies

Quires of writing paper	Quires of envelope paper	Sheets of blotting paper.	Num-ber of pen-ns.	Num-ber of pen-holders.	Pints of black ink.	Quinces of red ink.	Pints of mucilage.	Quinces of sealing wax.	Pieces of office tape.	Enve-lopes.
6	4	10	20	2	1	1	4	3	1	80
3	.....	5	12	1	1	.....	4	2	1	40
2	1	5	6	1	3	.....	1	1	1	80

1178. In the field, at posts, or in active service sales of horses held in the Quartermaster's Department for issue, sale, or keeping may be made to mounted officers on the authority of the Secretary of War. Horses belonging to troops of cavalry and to batteries of artillery will not be sold nor turned in to the Quartermaster's Department unless previously inspected and condemned as unserviceable. The price to be paid for a horse purchased by an officer will be its cost to the Government. Purchase and payment will be completed within thirty days from the date of receipt of authority for the sale, and the purchase money at once deposited to the credit of the current appropriation. Horses thus sold will not be exchanged or returned.

1179. The use of public horses by officers receiving mounted pay will be regulated by department commanders in conformity with the necessities of the public service. Unless specially excepted by the Secretary of War, all mounted officers will be required to keep the private horses necessary for the efficient performance of their duties.

1698. The Chief of Ordnance will, on the recommendation of a division or department commander, approved by the Secretary of War, establish ordnance depots at such points as may be designated by the Secretary of War, where ordnance stores will be held for distribution to the troops, under such regulations as the department commander may prescribe.

Secretary of War.

By command of Lieutenant-General Young:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant-General, Major-General, U. S. A.

[NOTE.—Circular, No. 64, is the last of the series of 1902.]

CIRCULAR, }
No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 6, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Veterinarians provided for in section 20, act of February 2, 1901, may transfer or assign their pay accounts after they become due in the same manner as officers of the Army.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, December 15, 1902.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I am in receipt, by your authority, of a communication from the Paymaster General, U. S. Army, dated the 28th ultimo, as follows:

Respectfully referred to the Comptroller of the Treasury through the Adjutant General of the Army, requesting a decision whether veterinarians are prohibited from transferring or assigning their pay accounts under the provisions of section 3477, Revised Statutes, reference being made to the decision of the Comptroller dated February 13, 1901, in the matter of foreign-service pay of veterinarians, and September 8, 1902, in the matter of assignments of pay by contract surgeons.

By authority of the Secretary of War.

Section 3477, Revised Statutes, provides:

All transfers and assignments made of any claim upon the United States, or of any part or share thereof, or interest therein, whether absolute or conditional, and whatever may be the consideration therefor, and all powers of attorney, orders, or other authorities for receiving payment of any such claim, or of any part or share thereof, shall be absolutely null and void, unless they are freely made and executed in the presence of at least two attesting witnesses. After the allowance of such a claim, the ascertainment of the amount due, and the issuing of a warrant for the payment thereof.

Section 1 of the act of February 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 748), provides:

That from and after the approval of this act the Army of the United States, including the existing organizations, shall consist of fifteen regiments of cavalry, a corps of artillery * * *

Section 2 provides:

That each regiment of cavalry shall consist of * * * two veterinarians * * *

Section 20 provides:

That the grade of veterinarian of the second class in cavalry regiments, United States Army, is hereby abolished, and hereafter the two veterinarians authorized for each cavalry regiment and the one veterinarian authorized for each artillery regiment shall receive the pay and allowances of second lieutenants, mounted. Such number of veterinarians as the Secretary of War may authorize shall be employed to attend animals per-

taining to the quartermaster's or other departments not directly connected with the cavalry and artillery regiments, at a compensation not exceeding one hundred dollars per month.

It is understood that your inquiry relates to the veterinarians provided for in the first part of said section.

The question to be decided in this case is whether a veterinarian is an officer within the meaning of the Army Regulations.

The Army Regulations, 1901, provide as follows:

Par. 9. The following are the grades of rank of officers and noncommissioned officers:

*	*	*	*	*
10. Veterinarian, cavalry.				
*	*	*	*	*

In each grade, date of commission, appointment, or warrant determines the order of precedence.

Par. 200. Veterinarians are appointed by the Secretary of War, subjective to competitive examinations as to eligibility, capacity, and fitness. The scope and conditions of such examinations will be announced in orders from time to time by the Adjutant General of the Army.

Par. 201. A veterinarian has the pay of a second lieutenant, mounted, and is entitled to the same allowances in kind, of quarters, fuel, and lights.

Par. 1447. An officer will not hypothecate nor transfer a pay account not actually due. When due it may be transferred by indorsement, naming the party to whom transferred, and may be paid by the proper paymaster if satisfied of the genuineness of the officer's signature and if no stoppage or other disability as to pay prevents. The date of transfer, certified by the officer whose account it is, will appear in the indorsement. When an officer transfers a pay account, he will, at the time of transfer, communicate the fact to the chief paymaster of the department, through the paymaster who is expected to pay it. If the officer be on leave, or if his accounts be payable in Washington, the notification of transfer will be made to the Paymaster General.

The prior regulations relating to assignments since 1863 have been practically the same as 1447.

In my decision of February 13, 1901 (7 Comp. Dec., 413), it was held that a veterinarian of the first class (provided for by the act of March 2, 1899, 30 Stat., 977), was an officer of the Army within the meaning of the act of May 26, 1900 (31 Stat., 211), which authorized the 10 per cent increase of pay for officers serving in Porto Rico, etc. In said decision I said:

He is appointed in writing by the Secretary of War for an indefinite period and is discharged by order of the Secretary of War. He is required to take an oath the same as is required of commissioned officers, and is required to perform all the duties belonging to his appointment in conformity with the rules and regulations of the service. He has no regular rank, but is borne on regimental returns below commissioned officers. He is paid out of the money appropriated to be disbursed and accounted for by the Pay Department as pay of the Army.

In my decision of January 7, 1901 (7 Comp. Dec., 788), it was held that—

The veterinarians provided for by the act of February 2, 1901, *supra*, are officers within the meaning of said act with respect to their being subject to the same limitations as to pay and allowances during leaves of absence as the officers to whom their pay and allowances are assimilated.

In this decision only the first part of section 20, of the act of February 2, *supra*, was considered.

The word "officer," as used in the two acts cited in these decisions, was held to be used in a general sense, and hence included a veterinarian whose pay and allowances were assimilated to be the pay and allowances of a commissioned officer. The word has a different meaning in different

statutes, as is clearly shown in the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the case of *United States v. Mouat* (124 U. S., 303), and *United States v. Hendee* (124 U. S., 309).

In the decision of this office of August 18, 1902 (MS. Dec., vol. 22, p. 490), it was said and held as follows:

I know of no statutory provision, however, which authorizes commissioned officers of the Army to transfer or assign their pay accounts after the same become due, but under Army Regulations, sanctioned by a long continued and unbroken practice in the accounting offices, such transfers or assignments have been and are recognized. (Par. 1349, A. R., 1863; par. 2380, *id.*, 1881; par. 1440, *id.*, 1889; par. 1300, *id.*, 1895, and par. 1447, *id.*, 1901. See also G. O., No. 112 of 1884.)

Transfers or assignments made in accordance with the Army Regulations have been recognized by the paymasters of the Army, and when payments have been made under them the paymaster has been held to be entitled to credit for the disbursements in his accounts. Such assignments also furnish a good acquittance to the United States as against the officers making the assignments. (*McKnight v. United States*, 98 U. S., 179; *Bailey v. United States*, 109 U. S., 432.)

Such assignments appear to have been recognized by the accounting officers upon the theory that the right of an officer of the Army to his current pay was not a "claim upon the United States" within the meaning of section 3477, Revised Statutes, and hence not within the prohibition of the statute. (Digest Second Comp. Dec., vol. 3, secs. 154, 161, and 162.) Such recognition having prevailed for a long period of time, the practice should not now be disturbed, but I do not think it properly can or should be extended to other classes of officers or employees of the Government.

As the authority of officers of the Army to transfer or assign their pay accounts is derived from Army Regulations, and as a veterinarian with respect to his pay and allowances is on an equal footing with a commissioned officer, I am of the opinion and so decide that the veterinarians provided for in the first part of section 20 of the act of February 2, *supra*, may transfer or assign their pay accounts after they become due in the same manner as other officers of the Army. I do not think that this view is in conflict with the decision of this office of August 18, 1902, referred to above.

* * * * *

Respectfully,

L. P. MITCHELL,
Assistant Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }

No. 2.

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

Washington, January 21, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TRANSPORTATION OF ENLISTED MEN UPON DISCHARGE.—The right of a discharged enlisted man to transportation allowances accrues at the date of his discharge and if transportation in kind for sea travel is tendered he must accept it within a reasonable time after it is tendered; failing to do so he ceases to be entitled to commutation therefor.—[*Decision Sec. War, Jan. 12, 1902—423469 A. G. O.*]

B

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

CIRCULAR,)
No. 3.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 27, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Paragraph 873 of the Regulations, which prescribes that a soldier on duty or in hospital at a post or station where his company is not mustered shall be mustered on a detachment roll, a separate roll being prepared for each regiment or corps, will in the case of men belonging to the Artillery Corps so absent be construed to require a separate roll for the bands, and a separate roll for *each* battery and for *each* company represented by men at the post.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

(Corrected copy.)

CIRCULAR, }
No. 4. }

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

Washington, January 29, 1903.

The following Circular from the War Department is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January 20, 1903.*

In view of the large number of transfers of quartermaster's supplies in which the issuing officers fail to promptly receive receipts, which results in a loss of the identity of the property, and consequent embarrassment to both invoicing and receiving officers in the settlement of their property accounts, the attention of officers on duty in the Quartermaster's Department, including detailed officers and acting assistant quartermasters, is invited to Army Regulations 747-750, and 1246-1250, covering this point, especial attention being called to Army Regulations 749 in which the word "refuses" is understood to mean failure from any cause to furnish receipts.

In case it becomes necessary for an officer of the Quartermaster's Department to forward as a voucher to his return, a certified invoice accompanied by a transportation receipt or certified bill of lading as provided in note on Abstract K, such certified invoice will be accompanied by an explicit statement of the efforts made by him to procure proper receipts.

Whenever certified invoices are used as vouchers to returns it shall be the duty of the officers using them to immediately report the circumstances to the commanding officer of the quartermaster to whom the original invoices were passed, with a view to obtaining receipts. Should there be unforeseen difficulties in procuring such receipts, not provided for by Regulations, the circumstances will be at once reported to the Quartermaster General by the quartermaster affected. The Regulations contemplate that there should be no loss or disappearance of property without a corresponding individual responsibility therefor.

Commanding officers are reminded of the importance of designating an officer to act as quartermaster whenever through change of station of troops, or for other reason, quartermaster's property is left without a responsible officer in charge, and to afford officers accountable for such property the necessary opportunity and time to transfer the same to a successor.

Careful compliance with the provisions of this Circular should obviate the frequent calls for boards of survey by officers who have failed to obtain receipts for property duly invoiced by them, and which should have been properly receipted for.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 5. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 10, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the "Summary Court Record Book" heretofore issued to the Army will be discontinued and the new form for "Record of a Summary Court" (Adjutant General's Office, No. 18, October 15, 1902) will be used instead and bound together in numerical order in books of convenient size as directed in the following instructions printed on the back of the form:

This form is intended to answer the purposes of a charge sheet, which when completed by the summary court and the commanding officer will become the complete record of the trial. The officer preferring the charges will enter on this form the name of the accused, the list of witnesses, and the charges as called for by the headings, together with his signature thereto, and in proper cases the accused will be required to sign the statement showing whether or not he consents to trial by summary court, the necessary alteration being made in the certificate if he does not consent. The case will then be submitted in the usual way for trial. Each sheet is intended for one case only and will be given a serial number in the order of trial, and they will be bound in numerical order in books of convenient size, each case being added to the book when completed by pasting or other method, the margin at the left being intended for this purpose. Paper binding will be sufficient, a good quality of tough and heavy paper being used therefor.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 6. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 17, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the accompanying list of depositaries for United States funds, designated for the use of disbursing officers of the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of those concerned.

These depositaries have been from time to time designated by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of section 3620 of the Revised Statutes.

This Circular, showing a complete and correct statement to February 6, 1903, inclusive, is intended to take the place of Orders and Circulars heretofore issued in reference to the names of depositaries and the amount of their securities filed with the U. S. Treasurer.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

Places designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to regulate and secure the safe-keeping of public money intrusted to disbursing officers of the War Department.

Designation.	Where located.	Amount of securities filed with the U. S. Treasurer.
Treasurer of the United States.....	Washington, D. C.	
Asst. Treasurer of the United States..	San Francisco, Cal.	
Asst. Treasurer of the United States..	New Orleans, La.	
Asst. Treasurer of the United States..	Boston, Mass.	
Asst. Treasurer of the United States..	St. Louis, Mo.	
Asst. Treasurer of the United States..	New York, N. Y.	
Asst. Treasurer of the United States..	Philadelphia, Pa.	
Asst. Treasurer of the United States..	Baltimore, Md.	
Asst. Treasurer of the United States..	Chicago, Ill.	
Asst. Treasurer of the United States..	Cincinnati, Ohio.	
Treasury of the Philippine Islands ...	Manila, P. I.	
First National Bank.....	Juneau, Alaska.....	\$75,000.00
City National Bank.....	Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	50,000.00
Farley National Bank.....	Montgomery, Ala.....	50,000.00
Exchange National Bank.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	100,000.00
Los Angeles National Bank.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	150,000.00
Colorado National Bank.....	Denver, Colo.....	400,000.00
Denver National Bank.....	Denver, Colo.....	350,000.00
First National Bank.....	Denver, Colo.....	300,000.00
Second National Bank.....	New Haven, Conn.....	50,000.00
National Bank of Commerce.....	New London, Conn ..	100,000.00
National Bank of Jacksonville.....	Jacksonville, Fla	140,000.00
First National Bank.....	Tampa, Fla.....	200,000.00
Atlanta National Bank.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	150,000.00
Lowry National Bank.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	250,000.00
Merchants' National Bank.....	Savannah, Ga.....	127,000.00
First National Bank of Hawaii.....	Honolulu, Hawaii	200,000.00
Boise City National Bank.....	Boise City, Idaho.....	100,000.00
Rock Island National Bank.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	50,000.00
First National Bank.....	Springfield, Ill.....	75,000.00

Places designated, etc.—Continued.

Designation.	Where located.	Amount of securities filed with the U. S. Treasurer.
Indiana National Bank	Indianapolis, Ind	\$750,000.00
Citizens' National Bank	Davenport, Iowa	50,000.00
First National Bank	Davenport, Iowa	200,000.00
Iowa National Bank	Des Moines, Iowa	100,000.00
Security National Bank	Sioux City, Iowa	50,000.00
First National Bank	Leavenworth, Kans	150,000.00
Leavenworth National Bank	Leavenworth, Kans	150,000.00
Union National Bank	Louisville, Ky	665,000.00
Citizens' National Bank	Louisville, Ky	500,000.00
Granite National Bank	Augusta, Me	100,000.00
Merchants' National Bank	Portland, Me	90,000.00
Third National Bank	Springfield, Mass	60,000.00
Commercial National Bank	Detroit, Mich	250,000.00
First National Bank	St. Paul, Minn	300,000.00
Second National Bank	St. Paul, Minn	575,000.00
First National Bank	Minneapolis, Minn	250,000.00
First National Bank	Duluth, Minn	100,000.00
First National Bank	Vicksburg, Miss	50,000.00
National Bank of Commerce	Kansas City, Mo	1,000,000.00
National Bank of Montana	Helena, Mont	150,000.00
American National Bank	Helena, Mont	100,000.00
First National Bank	Omaha, Nebr	200,000.00
Omaha National Bank	Omaha, Nebr	400,000.00
First National Bank	Portsmouth, N. H	200,000.00
First National Bank	Trenton, N. J	70,000.00
First National Bank	Albuquerque, N. Mex	150,000.00
First National Bank	Santa Fe, N. Mex	50,000.00
First National Bank	Oswego, N. Y	105,000.00
Manufacturers' National Bank	Troy, N. Y	150,000.00
Third National Bank of Buffalo	Buffalo, N. Y	150,000.00
First National Bank	Fargo, N. Dak	150,000.00

Places designated, etc.—Continued.

Designation.	Where located.	Amount of securities filed with the U. S. Treasurer.
Deshler National Bank	Columbus, Ohio	\$250,000.00
First National Bank	Portland, Oreg	*800,000.00
First National Bank of Erie	Erie, Pa	50,000.00
Tradesmen's Nat'l Bank of Pittsburg ..	Pittsburg, Pa	211,000.00
First National Bank	Newport, R. I.	50,000.00
First National Bank	Charleston, S. C.	150,000.00
First National Bank	Deadwood, S. Dak.	100,000.00
Chattanooga National Bank	Chattanooga, Tenn ..	50,000.00
East Tennessee National Bank	Knoxville, Tenn	50,000.00
First National Bank	Memphis, Tenn	200,000.00
First National Bank	Nashville, Tenn	150,000.00
American National Bank	Dallas, Tex	200,000.00
First National Bank	El Paso, Tex	300,000.00
San Antonio National Bank	San Antonio, Tex	118,000.00
Deseret National Bank	Salt Lake City, Utah ..	300,000.00
Utah National Bank	Ogden, Utah	50,000.00
First National Bank	Ogden, Utah	50,000.00
Norfolk National Bank	Norfolk, Va	700,000.00
City National Bank	Norfolk, Va	250,000.00
Washington National Bank	Seattle, Wash	526,400.00
Seattle National Bank	Seattle, Wash	450,000.00
Exchange National Bank	Spokane, Wash	100,000.00
National Bank of Commerce	Tacoma, Wash	100,000.00
National Exchange Bank	Wheeling, W. Va	300,000.00
First National Bank	Madison, Wis	50,000.00
First National Bank	Milwaukee, Wis	350,000.00
National Exchange Bank	Milwaukee, Wis	200,000.00
Stock Growers' National Bank	Cheyenne, Wyo	50,000.00
American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico ..	San Juan, P. R.	250,000.00

* Exclusive of personal bonds.

CIRCULAR,

No. 7.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, February 26, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. *If the recommendation for the granting of a certificate of merit to a soldier is made prior to his discharge, the granting of the certificate after his discharge is authorized and he is entitled to the additional pay thereunder.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,

Washington, October 24, 1902.

Ernest L. Hamilton appealed October 9, 1902, from the action of the Auditor for the War Department in settlement dated August 29, 1902.

He claimed pay and allowances and additional pay on certificate of merit as late a first sergeant of Company E and second lieutenant of Company F, 30th Volunteer Infantry.

The Auditor disallowed the claim as follows:

Officer was paid pay and travel-pay in full, and was paid pay and clothing-pay in full as an enlisted man. As his certificate of merit was granted subsequent to his discharge from the service, he is not entitled to additional pay thereon.

It is shown by the records as furnished by the War Department that the claimant was enlisted July 17, 1899, at Detroit, Michigan; was assigned to Company E, 30th Volunteer Infantry; promoted]to sergeant and quartermaster sergeant August 18, 1899; to first sergeant September 21, 1899; to second lieutenant March 26, 1901, and was mustered out April 3, 1901, at San Francisco, California, with Company F, to which he was assigned March 26, 1901.

The claimant received pay and clothing in full as an enlisted man, and pay in full as an officer, including travel-pay on muster out, unless he is entitled to additional pay at the rate of \$2 per month on certificate of merit from July 3, 1900, to April 3, 1901, under sections 1216 and 1285, Revised Statutes, as amended by the acts of February 9, 1891 (36 Stat., 737), and March 29, 1892 (27 Stat., 12), which provides:

SEC. 1216. That when any enlisted man of the Army shall have distinguished himself in the service, the President may, at the recommendation of the commanding officer of the regiment or the chief of the corps to which such enlisted man belongs, grant him a certificate of merit.

SEC. 1285. A certificate of merit granted to an enlisted man for distinguished service shall entitle him, from the date of such service, to additional pay at the rate of two dollars per month while he is in the military service, although such service may not be continuous.

The War Department reported August 22, 1902, that a certificate of merit for distinguished gallantry in action, July 3, 1900, was granted to the claimant April 1, 1902, after he was discharged from the service.

The War Department reported, October 16, 1902, as follows:

No recommendation for the award of a certificate of merit to *Ernest L.*

Hamilton, first sergeant, Companies E and F, 30th Infantry, United States Volunteers, was ever made by his regimental commander.

In a letter dated September 17, 1900, his company commander recommended that a *medal of honor* be awarded to him, which recommendation was approved by the regimental and district commanders, but disapproved by the general commanding the department, who recommended, on October 18, 1900, that a certificate of merit be awarded to the soldier.

The case was subsequently referred to a board of officers appointed by the Secretary of War for the purpose of considering such cases, upon the recommendation of which a certificate of merit was awarded to the soldier April 1, 1902.

The question presented is whether the claimant is entitled to receive additional pay at the rate of \$2 per month, under the provisions of section 1285, Revised Statutes, *supra*, for the period intervening between the date when he distinguished himself in the service, and the date of his discharge therefrom, upon a certificate of merit for such distinguished service granted to him by the President after he was so discharged, on recommendation therefor made while he was in the service.

In April, 1878, in considering sections 1216 and 1285, *supra*, the Judge Advocate General held:

That the President was authorized to grant a certificate of merit only to a soldier belonging at the time of the grant to a regiment of the Army; that he was not empowered to grant such a certificate to a discharged soldier or civilian on account of services rendered while he was a soldier. (Sec. 667, Digest Op. J. A. G.)

On May 9, 1878, Attorney General Devens, in answer to an inquiry of the Secretary of War as to whether a certificate of merit should be granted under section 1216 of the Revised Statutes to a soldier who applies for the same after his discharge, said:

The words of the section referred to contemplate, in my opinion, that the soldier at the time the certificate is granted should be then in the service of the United States. The words of this section are *in presentia*; and in construing the section in connection with section 1285, I am of opinion that it contemplates that the applicant shall continue to be, at the time of the issuance of the certificate, a soldier of the United States. (16 Op. Att. Gen., 9.)

In re Frederick J. Liesmann, 8 Comp. Dec., 875, decided June 20, 1902, following the opinions of the Judge Advocate General and the Attorney General, *supra*, R. S., did not authorize the granting of a certificate of merit to a soldier after his discharge from the military service, and that he could have no legal right to additional pay of \$2 per month thereunder.

On July 5, 1902, the Secretary of War submitted to the Attorney General for his opinion the two following questions:

When an enlisted man of the Army has distinguished himself in the service and is recommended for a certificate of merit by the commanding officer of his regiment or by the chief of the corps to which such enlisted man belongs (Sec. 1216, R. S.), can the President grant him a certificate of merit, notwithstanding the fact that the man is not in the military service at the time the case reaches the President for consideration, when it appears that the man, if granted a certificate of merit, will be entitled to additional pay for the period intervening between the date of such distinguished service and the date of his discharge from the military service?

2. Under like circumstances, can the President grant a certificate of merit if the recommendation therefor, by the commanding officer of his regiment or chief of his corps, was made after the enlisted man was discharged from the military service?

On September 23, 1902, the Attorney General rendered an opinion and answered the first of the above questions in the affirmative and the second in the negative, "it being understood that the recommendation referred to, coming after the man's discharge, is tantamount in effect to an application which initiates the claim."

The Attorney General, in the opinion just stated, holds that the words "enlisted man," as used in the statute, reasonably imports that character, not necessarily at the time the certificate of merit may be granted by the President, but certainly at the time application or recommendation is made; that the use of the word "belongs" being *in presenti*, plainly requires this result.

The statute under consideration is beneficial in its character and should be liberally construed. Its purpose was to encourage enlisted men in the military service to venture their lives in acts of signal bravery and to otherwise distinguish themselves in the service.

In the case under consideration the claimant distinguished himself for gallantry in action July 4, 1900, for which, on October 18, 1900, while he was still an enlisted man in the service, the general commanding the department in which claimant was serving recommended that a certificate of merit be awarded to him. The case was subsequently referred to a board of officers appointed by the Secretary of War for the purpose of considering such cases, upon whose recommendation a certificate of merit was awarded to the soldier April 1, 1902, which was after he had been mustered out of the service.

To hold upon the facts stated that the certificate is void because not granted until after the soldier was discharged, is not justice to a brave man, and is to place a construction upon the law contrary to its reason, spirit, and policy.

The claimant had fairly won the reward, and while he was yet in the service he did all that he could do to secure it, and his failure to receive it while he was yet in the service was not because of any fault or negligence on his part. There was no *laches* upon his part or upon the part of the proper officers in making their recommendations.

I concur in the opinion of the Attorney General last cited, and the decision of this office in the case of Liesmann (8 Comp. Dec., 875) is reversed.

L. P. MITCHELL,
Acting Comptroller.

2. *An officer of the line ordered to proceed with an escort of less than ten men to procure funds transmitted for the payment of troops, transportation for the party being furnished by a conveyance owned or specially hired by the United States for the purpose, is not entitled to mileage.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
February 10, 1903.

Robert E. Frith appealed February 3, 1903, from the action of the Auditor for the War Department in settlement No. 392032, dated November 20, 1902. He claimed mileage from Fort Ringgold to Hebbronville, Texas, and return as first lieutenant of the 4th U. S. Infantry. The Auditor disallowed the claim as follows:

He is not considered to have been traveling without troops within the meaning of the mileage laws as he was traveling with an escort by transportation belonging to or especially hired by the United States.

The journey in question was performed by claimant in obedience to Special Orders, No. 65, issued at Fort Ringgold, Texas, September 7, 1902, as follows:

First Lieutenant Robert E. Frith, 4th Infantry, with an escort of one

noncommissioned officer and two privates will proceed to-day to Hebbronville, Texas, to receive and receipt for a package of funds from the express company, addressed to the commanding officer, Fort Ringgold, Texas.

Upon receipt of this package Lieutenant *Fritch* and escort will return without delay to this post, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By order of Captain *Holley*.

The act of March 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 901), under the head of mileage to officers contains the following provision:

The Secretary of War may determine what shall constitute travel and duty "without troops" within the meaning of the laws governing payment of mileage and commutation of quarters to officers of the Army.

Paragraph 1474, Army Regulations, 1901, published to the Army after the enactment of the law of March 2, 1901, *supra*, is as follows:

"Traveling with troops" will be regarded as covering all cases of officers included in orders for movement in whatever manner of their appropriate commands or in orders for movement of detachments, escorts, or stores which proceed by marches or by transportation belonging to or especially hired for the purpose by the United States, the idea being that in marches the officers should move as do the troops and that where transportation is specially devoted to the movement it is sufficient for all included therein. But the term will not be regarded as covering cases of officers included in the movement by railroad, stage, or like established lines of conveyances: of detachments of less than ten armed or unarmed men, such as guards and nurses for disabled or insane officers or soldiers; recruiting parties and escorts for inspectors, paymasters, and others, or the public funds or property in their charge, or of officers traveling on troop trains or transports but not ordered to report to the commanding officer nor on duty with the troops or command on board, and such officers are not regarded as traveling with troops within the meaning of the laws and regulations.

The claimant stated September 20, 1902, that—

I had escort of three men which under this paragraph is not interpreted as traveling with troops. I was acting as paymaster's escort or rather in charge of public funds. True, I had Government transportation (two 4-mule Dougherty wagons), but I still believe I am entitled to 4 cents per mile under this authority.

This question was originally submitted to the Paymaster General of the Army by the chief paymaster, Department of Texas, to know if payment of the same could be made. It was returned to the chief paymaster with the information that payment of mileage for the journey performed was governed by the first part of paragraph 1474 of the Army Regulations, *supra*, and hence the payment of mileage was not authorized. The Auditor as evidenced by his disallowance has taken the same view.

I think the views of the Paymaster General and the Auditor are correct. The claimant was clearly traveling by transportation belonging to or especially hired for the purpose by the United States. He was in charge of the escort having in its possession a package of funds addressed to the commanding officer at Fort Ringgold, Texas. Besides, I do not think that Captain *Holley* was competent to issue an order which would carry mileage in this case. (See par. 90, Army Regulations of 1901.)

I am of the opinion that the claimant is not entitled to mileage as claimed, and his claim must therefore be disallowed. The action of the Auditor is affirmed and I find no difference, as per certificate this day sent to the Auditor.

L. P. MITCHELL,
Acting Comptroller.

8. An enlisted man promoted to corporal subsequent to the date of an order reducing the number of corporals in a troop or company, but prior to the receipt of such order at the post where he is serving, is entitled to the pay of the grade to which promoted.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,**

Washington, February 10, 1903.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 6th instant, requesting my decision, as follows:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a letter from the commanding officer, Troop D, 13th Cavalry, dated Fort Meade, South Dakota, December 11, 1902, requesting a decision as to the amount of pay due Corporal *Howard R. Doane*, during the month of November, 1902.

It appears that this soldier was appointed a corporal of his troop on November 1, 1902, some days before General Orders, No. 108, Adjutant General's Office, October 25, 1902, decreasing the strength of cavalry troops, was received at Fort Meade, where his troop was serving, and that the Pay Department "declined to recognize, for increase of pay, promotions in excess of the number of noncommissioned officers authorized in any grade made since the date of the order."

It therefore appears that this soldier has performed the duties of corporal, but has been paid as a private.

Attention is invited to the opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, as contained in 8th indorsement on the letter above referred to, which is to the effect that Private *Doane's* appointment was legal and that he is legally entitled to pay as a corporal, but in accordance with the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General, the matter is referred to you with request for decision on the question presented.

The return of the accompanying letter, with your reply, is also requested.

The act of February 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 748), provides:

Each troop of cavalry shall consist of * * * six corporals * * *
Provided, That the President, in his discretion, may increase the number of corporals in any troop of cavalry to eight * * *

It was announced in General Orders, No. 66, issued from the Headquarters of the Army May 13, 1901, that by direction of the President each troop of cavalry will consist of * * * eight corporals * * *

The number of corporals thus provided for remained the same until it was announced in General Orders, No. 108, issued from the Headquarters of the Army October 25, 1902, that by direction of the President "each troop of cavalry will consist of * * * six corporals * * *

General Orders, No. 108, also contained the following:

In the organizations which are above the maximum strength fixed by this order the necessary reductions will be effected by casualties as they occur, through expiration of service, etc., or by transfers as may be hereafter directed.

It appears from your statement that Corporal *Howard R. Doane* was appointed a corporal of his troop some days before General Orders, No. 108, decreasing the strength of cavalry troops, was received at Fort Meade, South Dakota, where his troop was serving.

Section 1850 of the Digest of Opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, edition of 1901, is as follows:

An order affecting a military person becomes operative as to such person when he has received military notice of its existence and contents; that is if the order be general in character it becomes operative when it has been formally promulgated to the command to which it pertains; if it be special or individual in its operation it becomes effective when it has been served upon, or received, by such person through the usual military chan-

nels. It may be regarded as an established practice in our service that the date of receipt of a general order by a command is the date on which it takes effect as to that command. It is not necessary to go further and attempt to trace the general order to each individual. Such a general order is not unlike a statute of general character in that it puts forth a binding general rule of action, intended for the guidance of a whole community, and when no other date is indicated the date of the order is the date when it takes effect: but the custom of the service (established practice) which it must be remembered has the force of law, modifies this, to the extent stated above, but to that extent only. This custom of the service is a modification of the principle that no military person can plead ignorance of military law (including regulations) and were it not for this modification the principle in all its severity would be legally applicable. When the date of the receipt of the general order by the command can not be ascertained the only fixed date that there is, namely, the date of the order, should be taken as the date when it took effect, particularly in cases where the general orders affect the military history of soldiers in the past and a fact of that past history is to be determined: but a soldier can not be held criminally responsible under a general order after its date, but before knowledge of it could have reached the command to which he belonged.

The Judge Advocate General, in the case under consideration, rendered an opinion January 29, 1903, to the effect that at the time of soldier's appointment as a corporal General Orders, No. 108, was not operative as to the command to which he belonged, and therefore that his appointment was legal and he is legally entitled to the pay of corporal.

As a general rule, an order general in character, like a law must be regarded as taking effect from its date. (7 Comp. Dec., 317.) In theory, at least, this is correct, but in practice the severity of the rule is modified to the extent that an order general in character becomes operative when it has been received by the command to which it pertains. If the date of its receipt at the command is not known, or ascertainable, the general rule must then prevail, and it must be held as taking effect on the date of its issue. I concur, therefore, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, *supra*, and hold and decide that as Corporal *Doane* was promoted to be a corporal of his troop prior to the date that General Orders, No. 108, Adjutant General's Office, of October 25, 1902, or notice thereof, was received at Fort Meade where his troop was serving, his appointment to the grade of corporal was legal, and he is legally entitled to the pay of that grade for the month of November, 1902, provided, of course, he continued to hold such grade during the entire month.

The inclosure forwarded by you is returned herewith.

Respectfully,

L. P. MITCHELL,
Acting Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 8. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 3, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the accompanying list, showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the United States judicial districts in other States and Territories in which each has complied with section 2, act of August 13, 1894, and paragraph 656 of the Army Regulations, to present date, is published for the information of all concerned.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**List showing Surety Companies which have qualified to do
U. S. Judicial Districts in other States and Terri
of August 13, 1894, and Army**

NAME OF COMPANY.	ALA.			ALAS.	ARIZ.	ARK.		CAL.		COTO.	CONN.
	Nn.	Mld.	Sn.			Ed.	Wd.	Nn.	Sn.		
American Surety Company of New York, 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, corner Charles and Lexington sts., Baltimore, Md.	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
American Bonding Co. of Baltimore, Md	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Co. of Philadelphia, 927 Chestnut st., Phila., Pa.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, 99 to 103 Cedar st., New York, N. Y	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x
The Lawyers' Surety Company of New York, 32, 34, and 36 Liberty st., New York, N. Y											
The U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Company, SW. cor. Calvert and German sts., Baltimore, Md.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The Mercantile Trust Co., Pittsburg, Pa.											x
National Surety Company, New York, N. Y	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The Equitable Guarantee and Trust Company, NW. cor. 9th and Market sts., Wilmington, Del											
The Union Trust Co. of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Pa.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	=
The Aetna Indemnity Company, Hartford, Conn.											
The Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Portland, Me.											
Pacific Surety Company, San Francisco, Cal				x				=	=	x	
Virginia Trust Company, Richmond, Va											
The Union Surety and Guaranty Co., Phila., Pa.	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The Equitable Trust Co. of Pittsburg, Ptsbg., Pa											
United States Guarantee Co., New York, N. Y.											
International Trust Company, Denver, Colo										=	
Citizens' Trust and Guaranty Co., Parkersburg, W. Va	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The Bankers Surety Co., Cleveland, Ohio						x	x			x	
American Central Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.											
The Continental Title and Trust Co., Phila., Pa.											
The Empire State Surety Co., New York, N. Y.											
The Title and Guaranty Trust Co. of Scranton, Pa											

LEGEND: = indicates State in which incorporated

**business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the
 tories in which each has complied with Sec. 2, Act
 Regulation, 656, to date.**

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X indicates proper qualification of company.

**List showing Surety Companies which have qualified to do
U. S. Judicial Districts in other States and Terri
of August 13, 1894, and Army Regu**

NAME OF COMPANY.	MONT.	NEBR.	NEV.	N. C.		N. DAK.	N. H.	N. J.	N. MEX.
				Ed.	Wd.				
American Surety Company of New York, 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, corner Charles and Lexington sts., Baltimore, Md.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
American Bonding Co. of Baltimore, Md.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Co. of Philadelphia, 927 Chestnut st., Phila., Pa.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York 99 to 103 Cedar st., New York, N. Y.	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
The Lawyers' Surety Company of New York, 32, 34, and 36 Liberty st., New York, N. Y.									
The U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Company, SW. cor. Calvert and German sts., Baltimore, Md.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The Mercantile Trust Co., Pittsburg, Pa.									
National Surety Company, New York, N. Y.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The Equitable Guarantee and Trust Company, NW cor. 9th and Market sts., Wilmington, Del.									
The Union Trust Co. of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Pa.									
The Aetna Indemnity Company, Hartford, Conn.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Portland, Me.									
Pacific Surety Company, San Francisco, Cal.	x	x	x						
Virginia Trust Company, Richmond, Va.									
The Union Surety and Guaranty Co., Phila., Pa.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The Equitable Trust Co. of Pittsburg, Ptsbg., Pa.									
United States Guarantee Co., New York, N. Y.									
International Trust Company, Denver, Colo.									
Citizens' Trust and Guaranty Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
The Bankers' Surety Co., Cleveland, Ohio.		x							
American Central Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo.									
The Continental Title and Trust Co., Phila Pa.									
The Empire State Surety Co., New York, N. Y.									
The Title Guaranty and Trust Co. of Scranton, Pa.									

LEGEND: = indicates State in which incorporated.

*business in the State in which incorporated showing also the
 tories in which each has complied with Sec. 2, Act
 lation, 656, to date—Continued.*

[illegible]

X indicates proper qualification of company.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 9. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 7, 1903.

I.--The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

REENLISTMENTS.—Soldiers who reenlist in the Philippines will be returned with their regiments when the latter are ordered to the United States, unless they prefer transfer to another regiment for the purpose of remaining in the Philippines.—[Decision Sec. War, Feb. 24, 1903—478653 A. G. O.]

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. All recruiting officers are hereby directed to enlist suitable men for the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, when requested to do so by the commanding officer of an ordnance post, provided that no special advantage be given the Ordnance Department by the reenlistment therefor of an undue proportion of desirable former soldiers to the detriment of other branches of the service. Men thus enlisted will be sent by the recruiting officers to the post at which required, and the enlistment papers will be forwarded direct to the commanding officer thereof.

2. Recruiting officers will describe the complexion of colored soldiers on their enlistment papers as black, dark brown, light brown, light, or very light, as the case may be. The terms medium and mulatto will not be used in describing the complexion.

3. The requirements of paragraph 1301 of the Regulations, regarding the entry in the clothing book of the money value of clothing issued to an enlisted man, applies to such issues at a recruiting station, whether to members of the recruiting party or to recruits. A clothing book will be furnished to any recruiting station not already supplied, upon application to the Adjutant General.

4. Recruiting officers and members of their recruiting parties will be in uniform when on duty as such. When a recruiting party consists of two or more enlisted men one man of soldierly

bearing and properly uniformed will be posted at the main entrance of the recruiting station during at least three hours of each week day to answer inquiries and direct applicants to the recruiting office.

5. A strict compliance with the following requirement of paragraph 985 of the Regulations is enjoined upon all recruiting officers:

"An officer who enlists or reenlists a man who has been discharged from the Army will immediately give notice of the fact to the commanding officer of the company from which the man was last discharged, stating, if practicable, designation of the organization to which he has been assigned."

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 10. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 18, 1903.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

LINE OFFICERS DETAILED TO FILL VACANCY IN A STAFF DEPARTMENT CAN NOT EXERCISE COMMAND OF TROOPS AS LINE OFFICER.—A captain of artillery detailed under act of February 2, 1901, to fill a vacancy of captain in the Quartermaster's Department, "While so detached [from his Corps] he occupies precisely the same status in respect to the exercise of command as other officers of the staff; that is he can exercise command or control in his own department but is, by the nature of his office, inhibited from exercising military command save by assignment of the President. As the detailed officer is, during the period of such detail, an officer of the staff, he is not entitled, as an officer of the line, to assume and exercise the command provided for in the 122d Article of War."—[*Opinion Judge Advocate General, concurred in by Sec. War, Jan. 26, 1903—469015 A. G. O.*]

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, attention is invited to the following extract from the act of Congress approved February 25, 1903:

That returns of ordnance property now required to be made quarterly to the Chief of Ordnance shall hereafter be made semiannually.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act, all ordnance property returns which were formerly required to be made quarterly to the Chief of Ordnance will hereafter be made semiannually. The quarterly property return due March 31, 1903, will not be required, and in lieu thereof a return will be rendered for the half year ending June 30, 1903. In the future semiannual property returns will be rendered for the half years ending June 30 and December 31 of each year.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 11. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 19, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Veterinarians, not being officers appointed or commissioned by the President, are excluded from the benefit of the act of June 30, 1902 (published in General Orders, No. 68, July 5, 1902, from this office), allowing 10 per cent increase for foreign service to commissioned officers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, March 3, 1903.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: By your direction, I am in receipt of a communication by the Paymaster General of the Army, dated February 24, 1903, as follows:

The Army appropriation act for the fiscal year 1903 approved June 30, 1902 (General Orders, No. 68, 1902), with the exception of the interpolation of the word "commissioned" is an exact statement of the text on the same subject to be found in the act approved March 2, 1901 (General Orders, No. 26, 1901), and this office, knowing that the intent of the military committees of Congress was to limit the 10 per cent increase for foreign service to officers holding commissions from the President, felt warranted in adding the note to paragraph 695, Paymaster's Manual, referred to in sixth indorsement, which reads: "The above excludes veterinarians from drawing increase for foreign service after June 30, 1902."

Veterinarian Hill bases his claim on decisions of the comptroller of February 13, June 7, and July 29, 1901, but these decisions were made prior to the act of June 30, 1902, wherein for the first time the qualifying word "commissioned" was introduced.

As the question involves the expenditure of public moneys its reference to the comptroller for decision is recommended.

The question submitted involves the right of a veterinarian to increase of pay for foreign service from and after June 30, 1902.

The act of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat., 512), making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, contains the following provision:

For additional ten per centum increase on pay of commissioned officers serving at foreign stations, four hundred and fifty-one thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter the pay proper of all commissioned officers and enlisted men serving beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto shall be increased ten per centum for officers and twenty per centum for enlisted men over and above the rates of pay proper as fixed by law for time of peace, and the time of such service shall be counted from the date of departure from said States to the date of return thereto.

The officers described in this act as entitled to the 10 per cent increase of pay for foreign service are *commissioned officers*. The officers described in the previous acts of May 26, 1900 (31 Stat., 211), and March 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 903), providing for increase of pay for foreign service, were not so limited.

In my decision of February 13, 1901 (7 Comp. Dec., 413), it was held that a veterinarian of the first class, provided for by the act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat., 977), was an officer of the Army within the meaning of the act of May 26, 1900, which authorized the 10 per cent increase of pay for officers serving beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union, etc.

The act of March 2, 1901, being the same as the act of May 26, 1900, said decision governed the payment of the increase of pay under that act as well.

The qualifying word "commissioned" did not appear in either the act of May 26, 1900, or March 2, 1901, but first appears in the act of June 30, 1902, *supra*.

A commissioned officer is one appointed or commissioned by the President. A veterinarian is not appointed by the President but by the Secretary of War, and he is discharged by the Secretary of War. He has no regular rank. He is borne on the regimental returns below commissioned officers. He is an officer of the Army within the meaning of certain laws as, for instance, in the decision cited, *supra*, but he is not a commissioned officer.

I am of the opinion that the limitation placed on the word "officers" in the act of June 30, 1902, *supra*, precludes the payment of the 10 per cent increase pay for foreign service to veterinarians from and after June 30, 1902. You are not, therefore, authorized to pay Veterinarian Wm. P. Hill, 12th U. S. Cavalry, as claimed by him.

The inclosure submitted by you is returned herewith.

Respectfully,

L. P. MITCHELL,
Assistant Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 12.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 20, 1903.

The following memorandum showing the paragraphs of the Army Regulations, edition of 1901, which have been amended, modified, or affected by General Orders and Circulars, from this office, since the publication of the Regulations, to include December 31, 1902, is published for the information of the Army:

MEMORANDUM.

Paragraph, Army Regula- tions.	General Orders.	Circu- lars.	Year.	Paragraph, Army Regula- tions.	General Orders.	Circu- lars.	Year.
5	18	---	1902	170	119	---	1902
9	140	30	1901	180	---	21	1902
9	39	18	1902	180	---	42	1902
13	---	34	1901	183	28	25	1902
27	119	55	1902	183	---	44	1903
27	---	57	1902	195	125	---	1902
30	119	---	1902	198	---	29	1901
50	---	29	1901	198	---	48	1901
50	82	---	1902	211	89	---	1901
56	68	---	1902	211	47	---	1902
88	139	---	1901	214	140	35	1901
88	132	40	1902	227	118	---	1901
97	---	54	1902	227	137	---	1901
100	144	---	1901	227	119	6	1902
101	82	---	1902	247	---	37	1901
103	25	---	1902	249	---	37	1901
104	25	---	1902	254	---	7	1902
105	25	---	1902	257	---	8	1902
110	144	---	1901	261	119	---	1902
110	28	---	1902	268	140	---	1901
111	92	---	1902	269	39	---	1902
112	119	---	1902	294	---	6	1902
115	---	64	1902	309	28	---	1902
123	82	---	1902	316	157	---	1901
125	140	---	1901	319	---	30	1901
125	160	---	1901	331	---	13	1901
127	119	---	1901	354	---	25	1901
135	26	---	1901	363	90	---	1901
138	---	27	1902	363	---	25	1902
139	140	---	1901	363	25	13	1902
144	---	4	1902	367	118	---	1901
146	140	---	1901	368	---	12	1902
149	140	---	1901	369	51	---	1902
149	---	31	1902	382	58	---	1902
151	---	5	1902	383	58	---	1902
151	---	39	1902	384	137	---	1901
152	---	36	1901	385	58	---	1902
153	---	2	1902	392	149	---	1901
153	15	---	1902	400	137	---	1901
155	76	---	1902	400	34	---	1902
156	---	22	1902	407	82	---	1902
159	140	27	1901	408	118	---	1901
159	---	39	1902	411	97	31	1902
162	131	5	1902	411	---	51	1902
162	---	37	1902	415	119	---	1902
164	140	---	1901	416	77	---	1902
164	---	53	1902	436	---	7	1902

Army Regulations, 1901, etc.—Continued.

Paragraph, Army Regula- tions.	General Orders.	Circu- lars.	Year.	Paragraph, Army Regula- tions.	General Orders.	Circu- lars.	Year.
465	153	-----	1901	954	127	-----	1902
465	128	-----	1902	975	119	-----	1901
466	128	-----	1902	1009	82	-----	1903
468	128	-----	1903	1011	-----	13	1901
531	117	-----	1901	1017	167	20	1901
532	-----	45	1901	1029	129	-----	1901
537	157	-----	1901	1031	167	-----	1901
537	22	-----	1902	1032	167	-----	1901
541	40	-----	1902	1036	129	-----	1901
541	60	-----	1902	1049	-----	36	1902
541	115	-----	1902	1052	-----	36	1902
555	130	-----	1901	1053	-----	36	1902
558	-----	17	1902	1066	-----	38	1901
581	-----	4	1902	1066	-----	45	1902
585	-----	4	1902	1067	-----	38	1901
596	-----	31	1901	1067	-----	45	1903
640	165	-----	1901	1074	-----	3	1902
648	-----	81	1901	1075	-----	3	1902
664	130	-----	1901	1085	28	-----	1902
664	140	-----	1901	1108	-----	23	1901
665	133	-----	1901	1110	140	-----	1901
666	130	-----	1901	1110	39	-----	1902
678	110	-----	1901	1110½	39	-----	1903
678	-----	51	1902	1114	39	-----	1902
681	125	-----	1901	1117	39	-----	1902
681	140	-----	1901	1128	-----	23	1901
687	110	-----	1901	1130	39	-----	1902
696	28	-----	1902	1150	119	-----	1901
709	140	-----	1901	1157	140	-----	1901
709	160	-----	1901	1201	-----	27	1901
709	1	-----	1902	1232	39	-----	1902
709	130	-----	1902	1242	121	-----	1901
715	28	-----	1902	1242	39	-----	1902
729	28	-----	1902	1257	82	-----	1902
731	-----	12	1901	1288	82	-----	1902
736	-----	37	1902	1289	82	-----	1903
737	131	-----	1902	1290	82	-----	1902
753	-----	14	1902	1291	82	-----	1902
764	-----	45	1901	1292	82	-----	1902
764	-----	13	1902	1293	82	-----	1902
772	28	-----	1902	1294	82	-----	1902
791	-----	30	1901	1295	82	-----	1903
806	14	-----	1902	1310	82	-----	1902
809	-----	26	1901	1311	106	-----	1901
817	130	-----	1901	1313	82	-----	1902
818	68	-----	1902	1314	82	-----	1902
819	-----	15	1902	1321	140	-----	1901
829	61	-----	1901	1328	8	-----	1902
829	3	-----	1902	1328	39	-----	1902
841	-----	51	1902	1328	119	-----	1903
853	70	-----	1901	1351	82	-----	1901
891	119	-----	1902	1352	165	-----	1901
900	119	-----	1902	1355	130	-----	1901
901	119	-----	1902	1356	165	-----	1901
908	104	-----	1901	1368	165	-----	1901
908	118	5	1902	1370	165	-----	1901
924	-----	3	1902	1377	157	-----	1901
933	-----	63	1902	1377	119	-----	1902
940	63	-----	1901	1378	113	-----	1901
940	28	-----	1902	1378	166	-----	1901
942	-----	35	1901	1378	14	-----	1903
948	46	-----	1902	1378	49	-----	1903
949	-----	64	1902	1378	119	-----	1902
953	127	-----	1902	1378	121	-----	1902

Army Regulations, 1901, etc.—Continued.

Paragraph, Army Regula- tions.	General Orders.	Circu- lars.	Year.	Paragraph, Army Regula- tions.	General Orders.	Circu- lars.	Year.
1380	130	-----	1901	1492	39	17	1902
1380	119	-----	1902	1492	82	-----	1902
1382	157	-----	1901	1520	119	-----	1902
1384	-----	25	1901	1528	140	-----	1901
1387	119	-----	1902	1528	-----	22	1902
1388	133	-----	1901	1529	-----	22	1902
1390	11	-----	1902	1529	-----	57	1902
1390 ¹	39	-----	1902	1529	-----	63	1902
1392	82	43	1901	1530	140	-----	1901
1392	130	-----	1901	1531	119	-----	1902
1392	34	-----	1902	1533	119	-----	1902
1392	129	-----	1902	1534	119	-----	1902
1394	130	-----	1901	1545	-----	36	1902
1395	-----	43	1901	1546	-----	29	1901
1395	129	-----	1902	1546	-----	48	1901
1396	130	-----	1901	1552	140	-----	1901
1398	121	-----	1902	1559	-----	44	1901
1401	39	-----	1902	1562	83	38	1901
1402	39	-----	1902	1562	-----	44	1901
1408	130	-----	1901	1562	15	-----	1902
1408	164	-----	1901	1562	-----	37	1902
1404	130	-----	1901	1563	-----	33	1902
1404	123	-----	1902	1563	-----	39	1902
1404 ¹	130	-----	1901	1564	140	-----	1901
1404 ¹	133	-----	1901	1570	82	-----	1901
1406	11	-----	1902	1574	63	2	1902
1407	119	-----	1902	1574	-----	61	1902
1410	119	49	1902	1581	28	-----	1902
1411	133	-----	1901	1583	140	-----	1901
1412	133	-----	1901	1595	140	-----	1901
1413	133	-----	1901	1595	160	-----	1901
1413 ¹	130	-----	1901	1595 ¹	139	-----	1901
1413 ¹	133	-----	1901	1596	140	-----	1901
1415	133	-----	1901	1598	140	-----	1901
1419	165	-----	1901	1598	160	-----	1901
1421	-----	38	1901	1599	140	-----	1901
1421	83	-----	1901	1599	160	-----	1901
1421	-----	37	1902	1604	140	-----	1901
1425	130	-----	1901	1608	82	-----	1902
1426	113	-----	1901	1612	140	-----	1901
1426	166	-----	1901	1616	140	-----	1901
1426	49	-----	1902	1617	140	-----	1901
1426	129	-----	1902	1617	160	-----	1901
1430	130	-----	1901	1618	140	-----	1901
1431	133	-----	1901	1634	140	-----	1901
1431	82	-----	1902	1635	-----	62	1902
1445	62	-----	1901	1651	140	-----	1901
1446	-----	29	1901	1661	113	-----	1901
1446	-----	34	1901	1661	166	-----	1901
1447	-----	41	1902	1661	14	-----	1902
1448	164	29	1901	1661	49	-----	1902
1448	-----	34	1901	1665	140	-----	1901
1449	140	-----	1901	1668	68	23	1901
1449	68	-----	1902	1670	140	-----	1901
1450	-----	17	1902	1671	82	-----	1902
1455	-----	29	1901	1692	65	-----	1901
1456	-----	29	1901	1695	121	-----	1902
1472	-----	40	1901	1700	84	-----	1901
1473	-----	29	1902	1713	-----	48	1902
1473	-----	57	1902	1717	43	-----	1902
1475	119	-----	1902	1721	135	-----	1901
1487	140	-----	1901	1721	154	-----	1901
1491	-----	17	1902	1761	-----	6	1902

Army Regulations, 1901, etc.—Continued.

Article, Army Regulations.	Gener- al Or- ders.	Circu- lars.	Year.	Article, Army Regulations.	Gener- al Or- ders.	Circu- lars.	Year.
IV		7	1902	XLI		6	1901
VIII		41	1901	XLI		21	1901
X		38	1901	XLI		11	1902
XVII		47	1901	L	155		1901
XXVI		22	1901	LXXI			(a)
XXVI		29	1901	LXXIX	9		1902
XXVI		30	1901	LXXIX	24		1902
XXVI		18	1902	LXXXVI	132		1902
XXXIX		5	1902	b112		20	1901
XXXIX		9	1902				

a Dec. 16, 1902.*b* Article of war.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

CIRCULAR, }
No. 13. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 30, 1903.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

An enlistment in the Army does not operate as a discharge from the organized militia or National Guard, and a member of the National Guard in his State who enlists in the Regular Army repudiates his engagement in said State troops, and by so doing becomes and remains liable to such penalties as may be authorized by the laws of the State in whose military service he has been enlisted. Men who present themselves for enlistment in the Army will be interrogated as to service in the National Guard, and in the event that they have served in such State troops they will be required to present satisfactory evidence that they have been honorably discharged therefrom, or if unable to do so, enlistment will be refused.

II.--The attention of the Secretary of War having been called to the frequent delays in receipt, by the paymaster expected to make the payment, of the notification of soldiers' discharge required by paragraph 166 of the Regulations, occasioned by the failure of officers issuing final statements to properly observe the provisions thereof, he directs their attention to that part of the paragraph in question which requires the notification therein referred to to be sent by mail to the paymaster to whom the soldier may wish to apply for payment in time to reach its destination before the soldier can report for payment.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 14. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 3, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following letter from the Honorable the Postmaster General regarding the use of the official envelope by the adjutants general of States and Territories in correspondence with the War Department upon subjects relating to the militia is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., March 25, 1903.

The Honorable the **SECRETARY OF WAR,**
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, asking "whether adjutants general of States and Territories may use the official envelope in correspondence with the War Department relating to militia subjects."

In reply, I have the honor to inform you that the Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, to whom your communication was referred, states as follows:

Among other provisions in the act of January 21, 1903, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," the following is contained:

"SEC. 12. That there shall be appointed in each State, Territory and District of Columbia, an adjutant general, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the laws of such State, Territory, and District respectively, and make returns to the Secretary of War, at such times and in such form as he shall from time to time prescribe, of the strength of the organized militia, and also make such reports as may from time to time be required by the Secretary of War." * * *

Only officers of the United States are entitled to use penalty envelopes on official business of the United States except, that

"Any department or officer authorized to use penalty envelopes may inclose them with return address to any person or persons from or through whom official information is desired, the same to be used only to cover such official information, and indorsements relating thereto." (Act of July 5, 1884. 1 Supp. 468.)

An officer of the United States must be appointed either by the President, by one of the Cabinet officers, or by a United States Court (*U. S. v. Germaine*, 99 U. S., 508; *U. S. v. Smith*, 124 U. S., 525; and *U. S. v. Mouat*, 124 U. S., 303). The Adjutant General of the District of Columbia receives his appointment from the President and as he comes within the definition of an "officer of the United States" he is entitled to use penalty envelopes on business of the United States. The adjutants general of the States and Territories do not, however, come within the definition above quoted, and are not entitled to use penalty envelopes for the reason that they hold such positions.

It is my opinion, however, that as adjutants general of the States and Territories are required by an act of Congress to make certain reports to the Secretary of War, the latter official can furnish them with official envelopes addressed to the War Department in which to submit such reports, under authority contained in the act of July 5, 1884, above quoted.

Very respectfully,

R. J. WYNNE,
Acting Postmaster General.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General. U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 15. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 7, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following letter of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, March 21, 1903.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: By your authority, I am in receipt of a communication from the Paymaster General of the Army as follows:

I have the honor to submit the case of Private *John S. Birdsall*, Company D, 24th Infantry, who originally enlisted May 12, 1898, in Company B, 3d North Carolina Volunteers; was discharged February 8, 1899; reenlisted March 27, 1899, in Company C, 24th Infantry; discharged May 30, 1902, having been unavoidably detained in service two months, four days, and again reenlisted July 3, 1902, in Company D, 24th Infantry.

Referring to your decision of February 4, 1901 (7 Comp., 391), in the case of a soldier detained in service beyond the expiration of his term of enlistment, in which it is said that "the right to an increase of pay for the fourth and fifth years of service can arise only upon reenlistment," decision is requested whether upon reenlistment in such case the soldier is entitled to count the time so held in service, as a part of his fourth or fifth year. If so, this soldier, on reenlistment, should have been entitled to credit for three years, eleven months and one day's service, and twenty-nine days after reenlistment, or on August 2, 1902, he would have completed his fourth year of service, and on August 3, become entitled to pay as of the fifth year of continuous service.

By authority of the Secretary of War.

Section 1281, Revised Statutes, provides:

To the rates of pay stated in the preceding section one dollar per month shall be added for the third year of enlistment, one dollar more per month for the fourth year, and one dollar more per month for the fifth year, making in all three dollars' increase per month for the last year of the first enlistment of each enlisted man named in said section. * * *

Section 1282, Revised Statutes, provides:

All enlisted men mentioned in section twelve hundred and eighty, who, having been honorably discharged, have reenlisted or shall reenlist within one month thereafter, shall, after five years' service, including their first enlistment, be paid at the rate allowed in said section to those serving in the fifth year of their first enlistment. * * *

Section 1284, Revised Statutes, provides:

Every soldier who, having been honorably discharged, reenlists within one month thereafter, shall be further entitled, after five years' service, including his first enlistment, to receive, for the period of five years next thereafter, two dollars per month in addition to the ordinary pay of his grade; and for each successive period of five years of service, so long as he shall remain continuously in the Army, a further sum of one dollar per month. * * *

At the time of the enactment of section 1281, the period of enlistment for an enlisted man was five years. Section 2 of the act of August 1, 1894 (28 Stat., 216), provided that thereafter all enlistments in the Army should be for a term of three years, and section 3 of said act extended the period

within which a soldier might reenlist so as to receive the benefits conferred by sections 1282 and 1284, Revised States, to three months.

In my decision of February 4, 1901 (7 Comp. Dec., 391), it was held that a soldier who was detained in service beyond his term of enlistment for three years was entitled to pay during the period of his detention as an incident to his term of enlistment, but was not entitled to increase of pay provided for the fourth year of enlistment. The only question presented for decision in that case was whether a soldier enlisting for three years, who was detained in service beyond the term for which enlisted was entitled to pay at the rate provided for the fourth year of service for the period so detained, and the question was decided as set forth above.

The question now presented is whether the time a soldier actually serves beyond the period of his enlistment should be counted in determining his service for the purpose of increase pay. A soldier enlisting for three years, the period provided by law, can not have a fourth year of service under such enlistment. The right to increase of pay for the fourth and fifth years of service can only arise upon a reenlistment within three months from the date of discharge, as provided in section 3 of the act of August 1, 1894, *supra*. Although a soldier is not entitled to pay at the rate of pay provided for the fourth year of service for the period detained in excess of three years under a three-year enlistment, I see no reason why such excess of service may not be counted as a part of his fourth or fifth year of service, as the case may be, where he has reenlisted within the prescribed time.

For the purpose of determining the rate of pay for the fourth and fifth years of service, and all periods thereafter, I think the proper rule is to give the soldier credit for all continuous service rendered by him. To illustrate: If a soldier, under a three year enlistment serves three years and two months, and immediately reenlists, he is entitled after ten months' service under his reenlistment to the pay provided by law for a soldier serving in the fifth year of service.

Answering your specific question, upon the facts submitted I am of the opinion, and so decide, that Private *Birdsall* is entitled, upon reenlistment, to count the time held to service beyond his three-year enlistment in determining his fourth and fifth years of service for the purpose of increase of pay, as provided in the Revised Statutes, *supra*.

Respectfully,

L. P. MITCHELL,
Assistant Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 16. }

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

Washington, April 8, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the attention of department and other commanders is invited to the act of Congress approved August 6, 1894 (28 Stat., 237), entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes" (published in General Orders, No. 32, Headquarters of the Army, August 10, 1894), which contains the following provision:

And hereafter no portion of the appropriation for mileage to officers traveling on duty without troops shall be expended for inspections or investigations, except such as are especially ordered by the Secretary of War, or such as are made by army and department commanders in visiting their commands, and those made by Inspector General's Department in pursuance of law, Army Regulations or orders issued by the Secretary of War or the Commanding General of the Army, and all orders involving the payment of mileage shall state the special duty enjoined.

This provision has never been repealed and therefore remains in force as a law of the United States.

Under the provisions of this law the authority for ordering inspections or investigations other than—

such as are made by army and department commanders in visiting their commands, and those made by Inspector General's Department in pursuance of law, Army Regulations or orders issued by the Secretary of War or the Commanding General of the Army,

is vested solely in the Secretary of War.

Owing to the many cases where orders involving the payment of mileage for investigations or inspections, other than those excepted by the above law, have been issued and subsequently submitted to the Secretary of War for approval, attention is called to the fact that the Secretary of War has not delegated, nor does he contemplate delegating, to department or other commanders the authority vested in him by this act.

When such inspections or investigations are deemed necessary by the department or other commander the fact will be reported to the Adjutant General of the Army for the specific orders of the Secretary of War in each case.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }

No. 17.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 9, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,

Washington, March 30, 1903.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: By your authority, I am in receipt of a communication from the Paymaster General of the Army as follows:

Respectfully forwarded to the Comptroller of the Treasury, through the Adjutant General of the Army.

Carlton T. Stevens, private, Troop M, 7th Cavalry, is stated to have been "absent in desertion from October 12, 1902, until December 29, 1902. Discharged without honor by reason of desertion, not entitled to travel-pay." He was discharged by authority of paragraph 21, Special Orders, No. 24, Adjutant General's Office, 1903, which reads, "By direction of the Assistant Secretary of War, Private *Carlton T. Stevens*, Troop M, 7th Cavalry, now in confinement at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, will be discharged without honor from the Army by the commanding officer of that post, by reason of desertion. The soldier is not entitled to travel-pay."

It does not appear that the soldier has been brought to trial (A. R., 179) or that he has admitted his desertion (A. R., 180, 182). He claims that he was discharged while awaiting trial. Decision is requested whether under these circumstances the soldier is entitled to pay from date of last payment to date of unauthorized absence and to travel-pay from Jackson Barracks, place of discharge to New York, place of enlistment, notwithstanding the remarks on final statements.

By authority of the Secretary of War.

I am informed verbally at the office of the Paymaster General that the above communication sets forth all the facts relative to the desertion and discharge of Private *Stevens* which are at present known to the War Department.

I am of the opinion and so decide, that if Private *Stevens* was in desertion from October 12 until December 29, 1902, such desertion worked a forfeiture of all pay and allowances up to the time he deserted and during the period of his desertion, and for the purpose of determining the rights of the soldier to receive pay and allowances during said periods the fact of desertion need not be determined by the findings of a court-martial, and in such case it is sufficient to justify the withholding of pay and allowances that the fact of desertion appears on the muster rolls of his company or is otherwise determined by the War Department. If said soldier was apprehended as a deserter, and was not restored to duty but was discharged in the way and manner you state, I am of opinion and so decide that he would not be entitled to travel-pay on such discharge.

I do not think the case of Colonel *Taylor*, decided in 7, Comptroller's Decisions, 544, is applicable to a case of this kind.

Respectfully,

L. P. MITCHELL,

Assistant Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES: '

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General,

Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 18. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 11, 1903.

I.--The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

CHARACTER ON DISCHARGE.—Where the services of a soldier have been declared “honest and faithful” under paragraph 162 of the Regulations the soldier is entitled, at least, to character “good” to be given him on his discharge certificate. [*Decision Asst. Sec. War, March 9, 1897—50036 A. G. O.*]

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following letter from the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Washington, April 3, 1903.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the First National Bank of Junction City, Kansas, has been designated a depository of public moneys and specially designated for the reception of funds advanced to officers of your Department—more particularly the officers located at Fort Riley, Kansas—and that the amount of security furnished by the bank is \$50,000 U. S. bonds.

Respectfully,

M. E. AILES.
Acting Secretary.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 19. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 17, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following opinion of the Judge Advocate General, United States Army, as to the rights and powers of the military on board transports in the case of civilians who refuse to submit to military discipline, is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 12, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant General.

The authority to subject civilians to military control is expressly restricted by law to "retainers to the camp and all persons serving with the armies of the United States in the field" who, in time of war, are made "subject to orders according to the rules and discipline of war."

An army transport is a public vessel of the United States, but differs in many essential respects from a ship of war on the one hand and from a merchant vessel carrying the papers and flag of the United States on the other. In the case of the merchant vessel the difference being that the authority to enforce order among the passengers is vested by maritime law in the master of the vessel and acts done by him in that regard are subject to review by courts having admiralty jurisdiction.

In the case of the army transports the authority for the maintenance of discipline is distributed by the transport regulations among the commanding officers of the troops, the transport quartermaster, and the master of the ship.

In the case under discussion paragraph 189 of the Transport Regulations provides that—

The commanding officer of troops embarked will be responsible for the discipline of his command, including such casuals, discharged and furloughed soldiers as may be given transportation on board ship, and also responsible for the proper policing and cleansing of quarters occupied by the troops, including mess decks.

The powers vested in the commanding officer by the regulation above cited are substantially those recognized by the admiralty law of the world as belonging to the master of a vessel which carries passengers by sea. They seem ample and officers in whom they are vested have the force at their command to carry them into effect. As in the case of the master, a particular exercise of authority on the part of the commanding officer may be reviewed in courts having appropriate jurisdiction and it is the opinion of this office that such a right of action can not be divested by legislation; nor, in the opinion of this office, does it seem necessary to make this matter the subject of legislative regulation.

GEO. B. DAVIS,
Judge Advocate General.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR,)
No. 20.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 20, 1903.

I--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Officers of the Army who may be ordered to or granted permission to enter the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas, for treatment will, prior to their departure for the hospital, communicate with the commanding officer for the purpose of ascertaining whether there are any vacant rooms in the hospital which may be assigned to them, and will so arrange as to arrive at the hospital at a time when accommodations can be provided for them.

II--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following letter from the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, April 13, 1903.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a depositary of public moneys, has this day been specially designated for the reception, safe-keeping, and disbursement of funds advanced to disbursing officers of the War Department, the security being \$1,000,000 U. S. bonds.

Respectfully.

L. M. SHAW,
Secretary.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 21. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 27, 1903.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

When boards of survey hold common carriers or persons not in the military service of the United States responsible for the loss of or damage to public property or stores, the chief of that branch of the staff to which the stores or property pertain in the territorial department in which the loss or damage occurred, will at once take steps to make collection from the parties so held; if the loss occurred during transit through the Quartermaster's Department, if there were deficiencies in the original packages when purchased and delivered, the collection will be made through the purchasing officer. A report of the action taken will be sent to the proper chief of bureau in the War Department showing how and when the money collected has been accounted for; if it can not be recovered, that fact, together with the reasons therefor, will be stated in the report.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, commanding officers of troops leaving for the Philippines in submitting the field returns required in paragraph 888, Army Regulations, will include in the column of remarks a statement showing the number of men who have been through the course laid down in the Firing Regulations, the number of men who have never fired on the range, and the number who have not had instruction in firing.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 22. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 29, 1903.

It being provided by section 17 of the act approved January 21, 1903, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," "That the annual appropriation made by section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall be available for the purpose of providing for issue to the organized militia any * * * publications which are supplied to the Army by any Department," and that "Any State, Territory, or District of Columbia may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, purchase for cash from the War Department, for the use of its militia, * * * military publications, such as are furnished to the Army, at the price at which they are listed for issue to the Army, with the cost of transportation added," it is announced by the Secretary of War for the information of all concerned that the following-named publications issued by the War Department to the Army are available for issue to the organized militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia upon proper requisition. The prices at which these publications will be charged against the allotment are appended. Requisition will be made upon the Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army, in charge of the distribution of War Department documents:

Army Register	\$0. 85
Army Regulations.....	. 50
Army Ration, Issue and Conversion Tables.....	. 10
Calisthenic Exercises .....	. 25
Cavalry Drill Regulations.....	. 50
Field Artillery Drill Regulations.....	. 60
Coast Artillery Drill Regulations, paper.....	. 50
Coast Artillery Drill Regulations, morocco	1. 00
Infantry Drill Regulations.....	. 60
Hospital Corps Drill Regulations.....	. 35
Electrician's Handbook (Anderson).....	. 80
Manual of Guard Duty.....	. 25
Manual for Army Cooks.....	. 50
*Manual of Arms, Magazine Rifle.....	. 25
Manual for Courts-martial.....	. 80

*Included in Infantry Drill Regulations.

Manual of Electrical Instruments and Equipments.	\$0.75
Manual for the Pay Department. ....	.80
Manual for Quartermasters Serving in the Field. ....	.25
Manual for Subsistence Department. ....	.80
Manual of Subsistence Stores. ....	.85
Manual of Photography. ....	.20
Manual for Boards of Survey. ....	.05
Handbook of Telephones. ....	.25
Notes on Laying and Repairing Submarine Cables. ....	.69
Digest of Opinions, Judge Advocate General.	1.25
Military Laws, U. S. (Davis).	1.25
Soldiers' Handbook. ....	.30
Troops in Campaign. ....	.25
Small-Arms Firing Regulations. ....	.60

The following-named military text-books in use by examining boards in the Army, but not supplied *gratis*, can be procured from the publishers at the prices named:

Abridgment of Military Law (Winthrop).	\$2.50
Wiley & Sons, New York City.	
Horses, Saddles, and Bridles (Carter)	2.75
The Friedenwald Company, Baltimore, Maryland.	
International Law (Davis).	2.00
Harper Brothers, New York City.	
Manual of Field Artillery (Dyer).	3.00
Wiley & Sons, New York City.	
Manual of Field Engineering (Beach), cloth.	1.75
Manual of Field Engineering (Beach), leather	2.00
Hudson-Kimberley Company, Kansas City, Missouri.	
Military Topography and Sketching (Root)	2.50
Hudson-Kimberley Company, Kansas City, Missouri.	
Ordnance and Gunnery (Bruff)	6.00
Wiley & Sons, New York City.	
Organization and Tactics (Wagner).	3.00
Security and Information (Wagner).	1.50
Hudson-Kimberley Company, Kansas City, Missouri.	

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

HENRY P. MCCAIN,
Acting Adjutan. General

CIRCULAR, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 23. } . ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 1, 1903.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following letter from the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, April 20, 1903.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the American National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana, has this day been specially designated for the reception, safekeeping, and disbursement of funds advanced to officers of your department, and that the amount of security furnished by said bank is \$1,000,000 U. S. bonds.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW,

Secretary.

II.--By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, paragraphs 129, 180, and 182 of the Regulations are substituted for paragraphs 179, 180, and 182 of the Regulations in Circular, No. 17, April 9, 1903, from this office, publishing decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury in case of Private *Carlton T. Stevens*, Troop M, 7th U. S. Cavalry.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

HENRY P. MCCAIN,

Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 24. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 4, 1903.

The large number of communications from the Army that reach the Adjutant General direct—largely from officers recently appointed—and frequent inquiries as to the medium of communication under the battalion system, artillery districts, etc., suggest the expediency of publishing an interpretation of the Regulations pertaining to official correspondence.

The general rule laid down in paragraph 847, Army Regulations, excepts therefrom, first, "Communications relating to matters regarding which intermediate commanders can have no knowledge," and second, "Communications relating to matters over which intermediate commanders are not expected to exercise control."

The first of these excepting clauses, as it relates to a simple question of fact, would seem to need no interpretation; yet many officers address the Adjutant General direct on questions of interpretation of the Drill Regulations, of the Guard Manual, of military courtesy, uniform, etc.; the most of which questions, if sent through military channels, need not go beyond department headquarters. There are very few questions upon which subordinate officers serving with troops need address the Adjutant General direct. In cases where officers detect errors in the Army Regulations, or the Army Directory, or in any other War Department publication relating to themselves or others; or where those who have served in volunteer organizations desire information regarding their former service, or upon other questions of a purely personal nature they may communicate direct, but upon any question of doubt they should resort to the military channel.

The second of the excepting clauses, however, permits correspondence "over which intermediate commanders are not expected to exercise control" to pass direct. This applies to routine reports and returns which are required by law or regulation to be rendered to the Adjutant General of the Army, or the chiefs of the other staff departments, to regimental commanders, etc. The authority in respect to the appointment of the commissioned and noncommissioned staff

of regiments and battalions, of the appointment, promotion, and reduction of noncommissioned officers, etc., is by other regulations expressly vested in regimental, battalion, and company commanders, and is for that reason exempted from the supervision of intermediate commanders. So also is correspondence with the heads of the several staff departments in certain matters similarly excepted in paragraph 849, Army Regulations, which provides that, "Except as provided in paragraph 852, all communications, reports, and estimates from officers serving at a military post, and communications of every nature addressed to them relating to the affairs of the post will pass through the post commander."

Except in the cases of engineer battalions which have no regimental organization and of field artillery battalions, a squadron or battalion at a post away from regimental headquarters (unless the squadron or battalion commander be also the post commander) has no separate headquarters or distinctive records, but is under the immediate control of the post commander, and consequently correspondence between the commanding officers of such squadrons, battalions, troops, or companies and regimental headquarters should go direct if it falls within the terms of the exceptions noted in paragraph 847, Army Regulations; otherwise, it should conform to the general rule which requires it to pass through intermediate commanders. It should not be understood that correspondence is removed from the class coming under the head of "public business" simply because it relates to regimental matters, and unless communications of this class fall clearly within the exceptions specified in paragraph 847 they should pass through the military channel.

Correspondence on coast artillery subjects between artillery officers on duty in artillery districts and the Adjutant General should pass through district and department headquarters. This class of correspondence includes reports on artillery practice, material, and accessories, estimates and requisitions pertaining to the Signal, Engineer, and Ordnance Departments and that relating to the discipline or efficiency of commissioned officers, applications for assignment to organizations or station, and for leaves of absence for more than seven days, and details on detached service, etc.

Correspondence between field artillery officers serving in

field artillery battalions and the Adjutant General should pass through the field artillery battalion commander and the post and department headquarters. This class of correspondence includes all orders affecting the status of the artillery personnel, applications for leave or other indulgences and all details which may take officers or enlisted men away from their artillery duties, as well as requisitions for such stores or supplies as may be necessary to equip their commands for field service.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }

No. 25. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 6, 1903.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Washington, April 29, 1903.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the 9th instant the title of the Farley National Bank of Montgomery, Alabama, was changed to the Merchants and Planters Farley National Bank of Montgomery, Alabama.

Respectfully,

H. A. TAYLOR,

Acting Secretary.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Washington, April 29, 1903.

The following regulations, in the matter of the evidence required by the accounting officers as proof of payment of vouchers, are published for the information and guidance of the disbursing officers of the United States:

1. Vouchers must be stated in the name of the person, firm, company, or corporation rendering the service or furnishing the articles for which payment is made.

2. If the payee be a partnership, the receipt to the voucher should be signed in the usual firm signature; if an incorporated or unincorporated company, the receipt should be in the company name, followed by the autograph signature of the officer (with his title) authorized to receive the money and receipt therefor.

3. Evidence of the authority of the officer receipting for an incorporated or unincorporated company must accompany the voucher, or be on file, unless the payment is made by a check drawn on a United States depository, *to the order of the company*, and that fact, with the date and number of the check and name of the depository, is stated on the voucher.

4. When a disbursing officer is satisfied that an attorney, agent, or officer is authorized to receipt for his principal, whether an individual, firm, company, or corporation, the receipt of the principal by the attorney, agent, or officer will be sufficient, without proof of authority accompanying the voucher, provided that payment is made by a check drawn on a United States depository and *payable to the order of the principal*, and the

memorandum required in the preceding paragraph is made upon the voucher.

5. All vouchers for services or supplies must contain a certificate of the proper officer that the services have been rendered, and in case of supplies that they have been delivered and show by whom received.

6. These regulations will not affect any additional regulations of the several departments, but are intended as a statement of the requirements of the accounting officers as proof that payments are made to the proper persons.

R. J. TRACEWELL,
Comptroller.

Approved:

H. A. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 26. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 7, 1903.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The 10 per cent increase of pay granted to officers of the Army under act of March 2, 1901 (amended by act of June 30, 1902, General Orders, No. 68, 1902), is payable during the period of delay granted in returning to the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, April 27, 1903.

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. COMEGYS, chief disbursing officer, Paymaster General's Office, War Department.

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 16th instant requesting my decision, as follows:

I have the honor to state that by paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 158, headquarters, Division of the Philippines, July 5, 1902, Major *Charles Lynch*, surgeon, U. S. Volunteers (captain and assistant surgeon, U. S. Army), was relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines and directed to proceed by the first available transport leaving Manila for San Francisco, California.

By telegraphic authority from the Adjutant General of the Army of July 30, 1902, Major *Lynch* was authorized to delay sixty days *en route*. He certifies that he took advantage of the delay August 24, 1902; that he embarked for the United States on the transport October 13, 1902, and reached the United States November 10, 1902.

Act approved March 2, 1901, provides that the pay of officers serving beyond the limits of the United States and Territories contiguous thereto shall be increased 10 per centum.

I have to ask, for what period, if any, foreign-service pay is due to Major *Lynch* between August 24, 1902, and November 10, 1902? I inclose herewith the order directing the travel, the certificate as to the date of departure and arrival, and a copy of the authority for the delay. Please return these papers with the decision.

The Paymaster General, U. S. Army, indorsed on the communication the following:

The act of March 2, 1901, making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, provides for increased pay for service beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union, etc., * * * and provides that "the time of such service shall be counted from the date of departure from said States to the date of return thereto;" therefore if an officer has permission to delay *en route*, is he not entitled to the increased pay provided by the act until he arrives in the United States, notwithstanding such delay.

Special Orders, No. 158, issued July 5, 1902, from the headquarters, Division of the Philippines, directed as follows:

In compliance with cablegram from the War Department, dated June 28, 1902, Majors *James M. Kennedy* and *Charles Lynch*, surgeons, U. S. Vol-

unteers, are relieved from duty in this division, and will proceed by the first available transport leaving this port to San Francisco, California, reporting upon arrival, by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army, for further orders.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Major General *Chaffee*.

On July 21, 1902, Major General *Chaffee* cabled the Adjutant General, U. S. Army, that—

Charles Lynch requests sixty days delay *en route*, approved.

On July 30, 1902, the Adjutant General cabled Major General *Chaffee* that—

Charles Lynch request is granted.

On April 14, 1903, Major (now captain) *Lynch* executed the following certificate:

This is to certify that the date of my departure from the Philippine Islands in compliance with Special Orders, No. 158, headquarters, Division of the Philippines, Manila, Philippine Islands, July 5, 1902, modified by telegraphic authority Adjutant General's Office, Washington, District of Columbia, July 30, 1902, was August 17, 1902; the date of taking advantage of delay authorized by said telegraphic authority was August 24, 1902; date of reporting on transport for transportation to the United States, October 18, 1902; date of arrival in the United States, November 10, 1902.

Paragraph 79, Army Regulations, 1901, provides:

Delays in obeying orders, in reporting for duty, or in returning to duty from leave can not be authorized except by the Secretary of War or the Commanding General of the Army. Such delays will be regarded as leaves of absence, unless it be stated in the order granting them that they are in the interest of the public service.

The act of March 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 903), provides:

That hereafter the pay proper of all officers and enlisted men serving beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union, and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto, shall be increased 10 per centum for officers and 20 per centum for enlisted men over and above the rates of pay proper as fixed by law for time of peace, and the time of such service shall be counted from the date of departure from said States to the date of the return thereto.

The question to be decided in this case is whether an officer serving abroad who has been relieved from duty and ordered to return to the United States, but who receives permission to delay *en route*, which under the Regulations, *supra*, amounts to a leave of absence, is entitled to increase of pay for foreign service during the period of such delay.

In 6 Comp. Dec., 947, construing the act of May 26, 1900 (31 Stat., 211), providing for increase of pay proper to officers and enlisted men "serving in Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, and in the Territory of Alaska," it was held that—

The 10 per centum increase on pay proper being allowed by the act only to officers serving in the places named therein, I am, of the opinion that an officer on duty in one of the places named in the act, who is relieved from duty and given a sick leave, or an ordinary leave, is not entitled to the 10 per centum increase in computing his pay after the date on which he leaves the place where the increased pay for services therein is authorized by law.

I do not think, however, that the law should be so construed as to deprive an officer on leave in the vicinity of his station and in a place where the 10 per centum increase is authorized by law, of his right to the increase, as his expenses continue and he is available for service in said place on the instant if his services should be required.

The principle of that decision is applicable to the case under consideration. The fact that Major *Lynch* had been relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines when his request for delay (leave of absence) of sixty days was granted, I do not consider important.

His service "beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto," in a military sense and within the meaning of the act of March 2, 1901, *supra*, continued until November 10, 1902, the date of his arrival in the United States.

I am of opinion, upon the facts presented in this case and under the principle of the decision *supra*, that Major *Lynch* is entitled to the increased pay provided by said act of March 2, 1901, to the date of his arrival in the United States, and you are authorized to so pay him.

The inclosures submitted are returned.

Respectfully,

L. P. MITCHELL.
Assistant Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 27. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 13, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Circular No. 1, April 6, 1903, Surgeon General's Office, is revoked and the following rules and regulations relative to admission to the U. S. General Hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico, are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The hospital is under the direction of the Secretary of War, and is a sanatorium for the treatment of officers and enlisted men of the Army suffering from tubercular diseases only.

Transfers of officers and enlisted men of the Army will be in accordance with paragraph 1627 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Regulations, as promulgated in General Orders, No. 8, January 26, 1903, from this office.

The Surgeon General of the Army is authorized to provide for the care and treatment of discharged soldiers entitled to the benefits of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, District of Columbia, who may be sent to the sanatorium by the Board of Commissioners of the Home, the expense for the maintenance of such discharged soldiers to be paid from the Soldiers' Home fund.

Admission of patients to this hospital will be in the following order: Officers and enlisted men of the Army on the active list; officers and enlisted men of the Army who may be retired or discharged while under treatment at this hospital; beneficiaries of the United States Soldiers' Home; officers and enlisted men on the retired list; officers and enlisted men of the Navy upon special authority from the Secretary of War, and such others as may have such authority or that of the Surgeon General of the Army.

Officers and enlisted men on the retired list of the Army desiring admission to this hospital may make direct application accompanied by a medical certificate to the Adjutant General of the Army for the necessary permission.

Officers under treatment when subsisted in the hospital will be subject to a charge for subsistence not to exceed \$1.50 per day.

The charge for subsistence for those admitted by special authority of the Secretary of War or the Surgeon General

will be, if on the footing of officers, \$1.50 per day, and if on the footing of enlisted men \$5 per week.

The commanding officer is authorized to charge civilians on the footing of officers a moderate sum, proportionate to their means, for attendance and nursing, such money to be taken up on the hospital fund account. This charge will not be more than \$1 a day, and may be remitted in the discretion of the commanding officer.

The payment by such civilians of fees for professional services will be voluntary and a matter of arrangement with the commanding officer, subject to the approval of the Surgeon General.

Patients reach this hospital by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. Those from California or the Southern States by the Southern Pacific Railway to Deming, New Mexico, and thence by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway to Bayard Station, three miles from the hospital.

A delay of twenty-four hours, for those coming by the Southern Pacific, at Deming, New Mexico, is necessary, and this fact should be borne in mind by commanding officers when sending enlisted men to this hospital over the Southern Pacific Railway.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 28. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 14, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following system of accounting daily on the company morning report book for the number of rations due to or from the company has been adopted, and on the pages of "remarks" of the company morning report books two narrow columns, as shown by the model, will be ruled, placing at the top of one the *plus* sign and the other the *minus* sign.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

MODEL.

REMARKS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1902.

		+	-
1	Pvt. Hughes, duty to hospital. Pvt. Jordan, S. D. to D. S.		20
2	Pvt. Billingsley, duty to sick in hospital. Pvt. Law, duty to sick in quarters.		9
	Nine unassigned recruits attached for rations 3 p. m. May 1.	84	
3	Corp. Renan, hospital to quarters. Pvt. Boyd, hospital to duty.	16	
	Sergt. Bullock, duty to hospital. Pvt. Solar, quarters to hospital. Corp. Renan, quarters to duty.		16
4	Sergt. Neely, hospital to S. D. Pvt. Mattocks, hospital to quarters.	14	
	Pvt. Lane, quarters to hospital.		7
	Pvts. Chambers and Seagraves, duty to hospital. Pvt. Law, quarters to duty.		14
5	Pvt. Cansey, duty to hospital. Pvt. Bolum, hospital to duty. Corp. Smith, Pvts. Lane, Thompson, Sanger, Turner, Bell, and Wall from D. S. in the field to duty.	6	6
		70	
6	Pvt. Close, duty to quarters. Pvt. Seagraves, hospital to duty.	5	
	Nine unassigned recruits left company at 7 a. m.		42
7	Pvts. Lane and Selridge from hospital and Williams from quarters to duty.	8	
8	Sergt. Bullock, hospital to duty.	3	
9	Corp. Jones, duty to furlough.		2
10	Pvt. Haynes, duty to hospital. Pvt. Hughes, hospital to duty.	1	1
	$96 \times 10 = 960 + 207 = 1167 - 117 = 1050$	207	117

EXPLANATION.

The additions and deductions should be made for the full ration period, as examples: Hughes went to hospital the morning of the 1st—10 rations deducted; he returned the morning of the 10th—1 ration added. The 9 recruits received 1 meal on the 1st, therefore $9\frac{1}{2}$ days are claimed; they left after 1 meal on the 6th, therefore $4\frac{1}{2}$ rations are deducted, thus giving the company $4\frac{1}{2}$ rations per man—the actual time they were fed. The detachment from the field on the 5th left in the preceding month and was rationed by the company. Not being present April 30 they were not drawn for; hence the full 10 days should be claimed. The figures on the 10th show that there were 96 men drawn for and also the additions and

CIRCULAR,
No. 29.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 19, 1903.

I.--The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

USE OF PENALTY ENVELOPES BY CHAPLAINS.—In correspondence with persons interested in the distribution of books appropriate for chapel services, advising them of the situation and soliciting their aid and voluntary contributions, a chaplain of the Army is authorized to use the penalty envelope.—[Decision Sec. War, May 11, 1903—4S2669 A. G. O.]

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

An order for an officer to be sent under escort to Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, District of Columbia, does not carry mileage. He was not traveling on public business. No individual order was issued to the patient. Because of his mental condition he was incapable of receiving or obeying an order for travel had one been issued to him. To entitle the officer to mileage he must have traveled under orders, upon public business, without troops.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.
Washington, May 7, 1903.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: By your order, I am in receipt of a communication dated the 22d ultimo, from Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Comegys, deputy paymaster general, chief disbursing officer, as follows:

I have the honor to submit for decision an account for mileage for journey performed by Captain P. G. Lowe, 25th U. S. Infantry, from Fort Reno, Oklahoma, to Washington, District of Columbia, under paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 56, headquarters, Department of the Missouri, dated at Omaha, Nebraska, March 21, 1903, which reads:

"2. In compliance with telegraphic instructions of the 20th instant from the Secretary of War, the commanding officer, Fort Reno, Oklahoma, will send Captain Percival G. Lowe, 25th Infantry, to the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, District of Columbia, under escort of 1st Lieutenant Charles W. Farr, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, and one enlisted man of the Hospital Corps. Attention is invited to the provisions of Article II, Army Regulations. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

"By command of Major General Bates:

"E. J. MCCLERNAND,
"Major of Cavalry, Adjutant General."

I inclose certificate of the superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane that on April 20, 1903, the date the account is submitted, Captain Lowe is under medical treatment in that hospital and is mentally competent to receipt for his travel-pay.

The question submitted is as to the form of the order, it not being directed to Captain *Lowe*, but to the commanding officer, Fort Reno, who is directed to send Captain *Lowe*.

In this connection attention is invited to the decision of the Comptroller of June 30, 1899, in the case of Captain *E. A. Edwards*, 25th U. S. Infantry.

Attention is also invited to that part of letter from the Paymaster General of March 21, 1903, to this office, which reads:

"Payment of mileage should be declined where orders do not conform with the cited laws and regulations, nor should payment of mileage or actual expenses be made for journeys in cases of officers *transferred* from one hospital to another, unless the journey was performed under a specific order directing the officer to proceed from some point to or from one hospital to another for observation or treatment, and stating that the travel enjoined was necessary for the public service."

The Adjutant General's Office this day reports that at the time this journey was begun Captain *Lowe* was in the post hospital at Fort Reno.

I inclose herewith the account for mileage, copies of the order, and the certificate of the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Please return these papers with the decision.

Article 51, Army Regulations, 1901, provides:

Par. 544. The insane of the military service will be sent by department commanders under proper escort to Washington, District of Columbia, where they will be reported to the Adjutant General of the Army that the orders of the Secretary of War for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane may be obtained.

Par. 545. The following classes of persons are by law entitled to the asylum: (1) Officers and enlisted men of the regular or volunteer forces who have become insane while in the military service or within three years after their discharge therefrom for causes which arose during and were caused by such service * * *.

To entitle Captain *Lowe* to mileage for the travel in question he must have traveled under orders upon public business without troops.

It will be observed that no order was issued to Captain *Lowe*, but the order from the Secretary of War to the commanding officer, Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, was to—

Send Captain *Lowe* to the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, District of Columbia, under escort of 1st Lieutenant *Charles W. Farr*, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, and one enlisted man of the hospital Corps.

At the time the order in question was issued and the travel was performed it would seem that not only was no order issued to Captain *Lowe* to perform the travel, but at the time said order was issued and said travel was performed he was insane and was therefore incapable of receiving or obeying an order for travel had one been issued to him, and it was because of his unfortunate condition that he was ordered to be sent under escort to the Government Hospital for the Insane. (See 5 Comp. Dec., 976.)

I am of opinion that Captain *Lowe* is not entitled to the mileage claimed. The papers submitted are returned as requested.

Respectfully,

L. P. MITCHELL,
Assistant Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army

CIRCULAR, }
No. 30. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 23, 1903.

I.—So much of paragraph I, Circular, No. 48, September 15, 1902, from this office, as relates to position of mortars is amended to read as follows:

POSITION OF MORTARS.—The mortar will be habitually elevated so that it will be parallel to the piston rod with the breech cover left off. The translating roller will be left in place. At posts where the sand blows into the breech mechanism and at all posts during the cold season where snow and ice may collect and form around the breech mechanism the mortar will be kept horizontal with the breech cover on.

II.—The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

DETAIL ON EXTRA DUTY OF NONCOMMISSIONED STAFF OFFICERS.—A regimental, squadron, or battalion noncommissioned staff officer or a noncommissioned staff officer of the Artillery Corps can not be detailed on extra duty without the prior authority of the Secretary of War, as contemplated in paragraph 185 of the Regulations.—[*Decision Sec. War, May 20, 1903—483816 A. G. O.*]

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 31. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 26, 1903.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

An investigation of the causes of misfires with saluting charges in 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, has shown that in some cases, although the primers were exploded, the charge was not ignited, and that this was due to the fact that the bag containing the powder was not in contact with the base of the cartridge case. To avoid this, care should be taken that the bag containing the charge be pressed down against the base of the cartridge case and held there by the securing wad. Reasonable care in handling will prevent its being dislodged.

II.--The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned in connection with General Orders, No. 20, February 26, 1903, from this office, promulgating instructions and regulations for the firing of small arms:

If for any reason, as for instance, illness, it be found impracticable for any officer or enlisted man to take the prescribed course or part of the course he may be excused from firing by the department commander, and in such case he will not be classified.

Members of the general noncommissioned staff are permitted to fire and enlisted men in confinement will take part in the firing, unless for special reasons they are excused by the department commander.

Men who have fired but who have failed to complete the course, unless excused by the department commander, will be classified as third classmen and will be carried on the second line of the recapitulation.

No man will be classified who was present and failed to fire, as the regulations contemplate that every man present at the post shall take part in the firing or be excused.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR,

No. 32.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 27, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision of the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The Secretary of War having determined that all privates of the Hospital Corps in service on March 2, 1903, are to be regarded as privates first class, enlisted men who have been retired as privates of the Hospital Corps prior to the passage of the act of that date are entitled to be paid retired pay as privates first class, at the rate of three-fourths of \$18 per month.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,

Washington, May 20, 1903.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: By your authority and reference under date of the 13th instant. I am in receipt of a communication from the Paymaster General of the Army, dated the 4th instant. as follows:

Under the act of Congress making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, approved March 2, 1903, provision has been made for the payment of the Hospital Corps of the U. S. Army as follows:

" Provided, That hereafter the Hospital Corps of the U. S. Army shall consist of sergeants first class, sergeants, corporals, privates first class, and privates; the rank and pay of sergeants first class, sergeants, and privates first class shall be as now provided by law for hospital stewards, acting hospital stewards, and privates of the Hospital Corps; corporals shall receive twenty dollars per month and privates sixteen dollars, with such increase on account of length of service as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law to other enlisted men. * * * "

Under the provisions of General Orders, No. 55, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, April 11, 1903, the Secretary of War has directed that all privates of the Hospital Corps in service on March 2, 1903, be viewed as privates first class from that date, and to be so mustered and paid until otherwise designated. Congress having provided that *hereafter* privates of the first class shall receive eighteen dollars and privates sixteen dollars per month, thereby creating a new grade of privates of first class with rate of pay of the former privates and establishing the pay of privates at sixteen dollars per month.

A decision is requested as to whether enlisted men who have been retired as privates of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, prior to the passage of the act of March 2, 1903, are to be viewed as privates of the first class from that date and as entitled to the retired pay as privates at the rate of three-fourths of eighteen dollars per month, the same rate that would after the passage of the act accrue to a private of the first class.

It is not believed that Congress when enacting the new law, intended to reduce the pay of a retired private of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army.

An enlisted man on the retired list of the Army is still a part of the Army and is therefore in the military service. The Secretary of War, by

the orders referred to in the letter of the Paymaster General, has determined that all privates of the Hospital Corps in the service on March 2, 1903, the date of the passage of the act, *supra*, are to be regarded as privates, first class, from that date until otherwise designated in accordance with the terms of the act. As the statute does not specify the number of men of each grade which shall compose the Hospital Corps, it would seem to be in the power of the Secretary of War to make such designation as he deems wise and proper in the administration of the law, and having determined that all privates of the Hospital Corps in service on March 2, 1903, are to be viewed as privates, first class, I am of opinion that enlisted men who have been retired as privates of the Hospital Corps prior to the passage of the act of March 2, 1903, are entitled to be paid retired pay as privates, first class, at the rate of three-fourths of eighteen dollars per month. This gives them the same rate of pay as they were entitled to receive prior to the passage of the act.

Respectfully,

L. P. MITCHELL,
Assistant Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 33. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 12, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following letter from the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, May 27, 1903.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in compliance with the request contained in your indorsement of the 22d instant, upon a letter from the Quartermaster General, U. S. A., the First National Bank of Cheyenne, Wyoming, a depository of public moneys, has this day been specially designated for the reception, safe-keeping, and disbursement of funds advanced to disbursing officers of the War Department. The amount of security furnished by the bank is \$50,000 U. S. bonds.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW,
Secretary.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR. }
No. 84. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 19, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, June 15, 1903.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have received by your direction a letter from the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, in reference to the furnishing by the War Department of ordnance and ordnance stores to the Navy, and the method of making reimbursement therefor by transfers between the appropriations of the respective departments. His letter is written with particular reference to a decision made by me at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, May 12, 1903, in regard to the same question, and is in effect a request for a reconsideration of that decision.

As this decision, though made at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, affected equally the accounts and appropriations of the War Department, the latter department is concerned in its proper interpretation.

The question which I endeavored to answer in the former decision was,

Whether reimbursement for supplies furnished the Navy Department by the War Department must necessarily be credited to a War Department appropriation of the same fiscal year as that of the Navy Department appropriation debited, or whether it may be credited to an appropriation of a current year even though payment be made from moneys of a preceding fiscal year.

Aside from the complications which appear to have arisen out of the question of fiscal years, these reimbursement transfers are simple in principle. Congress each year makes separate appropriations for the manufacture or purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores and for other stores and supplies for the War Department and the Navy Department. These appropriations are not interchangeable as between the Departments, each Department being confined to the use of its own appropriations. It often happens, however, that one Department furnishes to the other stores or supplies manufactured or purchased from its own appropriations, on condition of being reimbursed for the value of the same, which reimbursement is effected by a transfer between the appropriations of the respective Departments. So far as the buying Department, or, to take a concrete case, so far as the Navy Department is concerned the question is a simple one. It wishes to make a purchase from one of its appropriations from the War Department. So far as affects its appropriation the transaction is the same as if it were an open market or contract purchase from a private individual, and the appropriation to be used is governed by the provisions of section 3690 of the Revised Statutes, the date of the delivery not affecting the appropriation actually used.

With the selling Department, or, to use a concrete illustration, with the War Department, the case is different. The actual stores or supplies furnished or sold to the Navy Department are procured with its own appropriations and could not be transferred to the Navy Department without

reimbursement or return in kind. Any transaction which would prevent the War Department from receiving the value of the supplies would result in the War Department using its own appropriations toward the support of the Navy Department, which would be in violation of section 3678 of the Revised Statutes. To attempt to cover in the funds received to the appropriation of the particular fiscal year on account of which the War Department originally procured the supplies would be entirely impracticable, and would, besides, frequently cause a complete failure in the object of the transfer which is to enable the War Department to manufacture or procure other stores and supplies to take the place of those disposed of.

To what appropriation, then, of the War Department should the transfer be made? To this question the answer seems plain. To the appropriation for the fiscal year in which the supplies are delivered and the sale completed. Should, for instance, the Navy Department in the present fiscal year buy supplies from the War Department for the use and service of this fiscal year, its appropriation for the fiscal year 1903 would become chargeable, but it does not follow that the appropriation of the War Department for the fiscal year 1903 should be credited if delivery by the War Department is not made within that year. It might be that delays in the manufacture or the delivery of the articles by the War Department might cause that part of the transaction which affects the appropriations of the War Department to be made within the next fiscal year or even later. In such a case it would be unreasonable to place the funds to the credit of an appropriation of the War Department which would lapse on June 30, 1903, but it would be entirely reasonable to credit the appropriation available when the supplies are actually delivered and the transaction completed.

I do not think that the date of the actual transfer between the appropriations on the books of the Treasury Department affects the question. When the Navy Department makes a purchase from one of its appropriations it knows that that appropriation has been so far depleted, and when the War Department accepts the order it knows that some one of its appropriations will receive credit when the supplies are delivered and the transaction completed. That appropriation would then be one which could, if necessary, be used to procure other stores or supplies in the place of those delivered.

Referring to the specific instance mentioned by the Chief of Ordnance, I do not understand that the fact that one of the appropriations for the service of the Ordnance Department of the Army is by special act made available until exhausted, not exceeding two years, is of any importance. The effect of this is to make two appropriations for the manufacture of arms available for the same time, but it can not, I think, affect the principle laid down above.

This decision will govern transfers and settlements between the Departments.

Respectfully,

R. J. TRACEWELL,
Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 35. }

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

Washington, June 22, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Circular, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, of January 17, 1900, requiring officers of the Army who are not graduates of the U. S. Military Academy to make report as to whether or not they are graduates of colleges is so amended, by direction of the Secretary of War, as to direct all officers of the Army to report to the Adjutant General of the Army the names of any institutions of which they are graduates, in order that those who are graduates of the U. S. Military Academy and also of other institutions may be given credit accordingly.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 86. }

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

Washington, July 2, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

The removal of name and direction plates when painting field, siege, and seacoast gun carriages has frequently resulted in their being assembled to the wrong carriage when replaced, which interferes with the keeping of a proper record of each carriage.

The trunnion brackets for telescopic sights for seacoast gun carriages have also frequently been removed from the trunnions of the guns when painting, requiring a new adjustment of such brackets to bring the line of collimation of the sight parallel to the axis of the bore of the gun when reassembled.

The removal of the above parts is unnecessary for the purpose of painting guns and carriages and this practice is forbidden.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 37. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington. July 6, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the accompanying list, showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the United States judicial districts in other States and Territories in which each has complied with section 2, act of August 13, 1894, and paragraph 656 of the Army Regulations, to present date, is published for the information of all concerned.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

*List showing Surety Companies which have qualified to do
U. S. Judicial Districts in other States and Terri-
of August 13, 1894, and Army*

[illegible]

LEGEND: = indicates State in which incorporated

**List showing Surety Companies which have qualified to do
U. S. Judicial Districts in other States and Terri
of August 13, 1894, and Army Regu**

NAME OF COMPANY.	MONT.	NEBR.	NEV.	N. C.		N. DAK.	N. H.	N. J.	N. MEX.
				En.	Wd.				
American Surety Company of New York, 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, corner Charles and Lexington sts., Baltimore, Md.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
American Bonding Co. of Baltimore, Md.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Co. of Philadelphia, 927 Chestnut st., Phila., Pa.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York 99 to 103 Cedar st., New York, N. Y.	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
The Lawyers' Surety Company of New York, 32, 34, and 36 Liberty st., New York, N. Y.									
The U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Company, SW. cor. Calvert and German sts., Baltimore, Md.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The Mercantile Trust Co., Pittsburg, Pa.									
National Surety Company, New York, N. Y.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The Equitable Guarantee and Trust Company, NW cor. 9th and Market sts., Wilmington, Del.									
The Union Trust Co. of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Pa.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The Aetna Indemnity Company, Hartford, Conn.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Portland, Me.									
Pacific Surety Company, San Francisco, Cal.	x	x	x						
Virginia Trust Company, Richmond, Va.									
The Union Surety and Guaranty Co., Phila., Pa.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The Equitable Trust Co. of Pittsburg, Ptsbg., Pa.									
United States Guarantee Co., New York, N. Y.									
International Trust Company, Denver, Colo.									
Citizens' Trust and Guaranty Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The Bankers' Surety Co., Cleveland, Ohio.		x				x			
American Central Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo.									
The Continental Title and Trust Co., Phila Pa.									
The Empire State Surety Co., New York, N. Y.									
The Title Guaranty and Trust Co. of Scranton, Pa.									

LEGEND: = indicates State in which incorporated.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 38. }

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

Washington, July 10, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision of the Acting Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,**
Washington, July 2, 1903.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: By your reference of the 24th ultimo, I have received a communication from the Chief of Ordnance, dated June 4, 1903, as follows:

1. Referring to a section of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1903, making appropriation for the support of the Army, which provides that hereafter in all payments to be made under the provisions of Army appropriation acts, when the rate of compensation is annual, payment shall be made monthly at the rate of one-twelfth of the annual rate, etc., I have the honor to invite your attention to the fact that in making payments to employees of the Ordnance Department for whom the rate of compensation is annual an employee of that class may be paid, partly from one of the appropriations for the service of the Ordnance Department contained in the act of Congress referred to above, partly from the appropriation contained in the act to supply deficiencies, etc., partly in the act to make payments for sundry civil expenses, etc., and partly in the act making appropriations for fortifications, etc.

2. Under these conditions it is impossible to comply fully with the law and with the requirements of the Government salary tables which apply to all civil employees of the Government drawing annual salaries, so far as making the monthly rate of compensation one-twelfth of the annual rate; except at the San Juan and Manila ordnance depots, where employees drawing annual salaries have always been paid from the *Army appropriation acts*. At those depots such employees should be paid a monthly rate of compensation, one-twelfth of the annual rate, instead of that as laid down in the Government salary tables.

3. At the arsenals in the United States many of the annual salaried employees are employed on work authorized by and paid for under appropriations contained in the various provisions of the acts of Congress referred to above, and this department requests a decision as to how these employees who are drawing pay from the various appropriations shall be paid, whether monthly, at the rate of one-twelfth of the annual salary rate, or at the rates laid down in the Government salary tables.

The Army appropriation act of March 2, 1903 (32 Stat., 934), provides:

Hereafter, in all payments to be made under the provisions of Army appropriation acts, when the rate of compensation is annual, payments shall be made monthly at one-twelfth of the annual rate, and of such monthly rate and of all other monthly rates of compensation one-thirtieth shall be the daily rate for computation of pay for fractional parts of a month; and for the purposes of this act each and every month shall be held to consist of thirty days, whether the actual number of days shall be greater or less.

In the communication in question it is stated that certain civil employees of the War Department will be paid a part of their compensation from the appropriations made in the Army appropriation act and the other portion of their compensation will be paid from appropriations found in other appropriation acts to which the law above cited does not apply.

The real question submitted for decision is whether the rule laid down

in the law above quoted will apply to all of the compensation of said employees or only that portion of said compensation as is paid from the appropriation found in the Army appropriation act.

Under date of December 10, 1896, the Comptroller of the Treasury, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, ordered that from and after April 1, 1897, the salary tables prepared for the payment of civil employees of the Government must be used by the accounting officers and disbursing agents in paying persons in civil employments who receive annual or quarterly salaries. If the entire amount due a civil employee of the War Department, who is paid from appropriations made in two or more appropriation acts, is paid in accordance with the rule prescribed by the Comptroller, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the command found in the act of March 2, 1903, *supra*, will be ignored. If the entire compensation under similar circumstances is paid according to the rule found in the act above cited it will be necessary to ignore the instructions of the Comptroller, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; above mentioned.

I see no escape from the duty to pay that portion of the compensation paid out of the money found in the Army appropriation act under the rule provided in the law above mentioned, and I do not feel warranted at the present time at least in giving my sanction to a disregard of the rule prescribed by the Comptroller, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, when payments are to be made from appropriation found in other appropriation acts. Therefore I feel constrained to advise you that payments made out of appropriations found in the Army appropriation acts must be made in accordance with the command found in the law above cited; furthermore, that such payments as are made from appropriations found in other acts must be made in accordance with the rule prescribed by the Comptroller and found on the fly leaf of the salary tables provided for the computations for civil employees of the Government.

In reaching this conclusion I am not unmindful of the great inconvenience and the possible danger of overpayments in thus using two different and distinct methods of computation. The difficulty in this case grows out of the special legislation made to apply to one single branch of the service only.

Your attention, however, is called to the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has heretofore approved a proposed law which would make all payments of officers and employees of the Government in accordance with one uniform rule. That matter was referred by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress at its last session, but failed to secure the approval of that body. Attention is also called to Executive Document, House of Representatives, No. 393, of the second session of the Fifty-seventh Congress.

Respectfully,

L. P. MITCHELL,
Acting Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 89. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1903.

I--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned in connection with paragraph II, Circular, No. 9, March 14, 1902, from this office:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, July 6, 1903.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Iowa National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa, has furnished additional security for public deposits to the amount of \$100,000 U. S. bonds, making in all \$200,000 U. S. bonds now held for said purpose.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW,
Secretary.

II--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, July 9, 1903.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Prescott National Bank of Prescott, Arizona, has been designated a depository of public moneys and specially designated for the reception, safe-keeping, and disbursement of funds advanced to disbursing officers of your Department. The security furnished by the bank is \$50,000 U. S. bonds.

Respectfully,

H. A. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General.
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 40. }

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

Washington, July 18, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

To carry out the provisions of General Orders, No. 89, June 22, 1903, from this office, future issues of engineer supplies to officers' schools will be made only under specific authority given in the case of each school by the Chief of Engineers.

Special blank forms of requisitions, of invoices, of receipts, and of property returns will be used in connection with the engineer property for the use of post schools for officers, full directions for use being printed on each form.

Engineer officers on the staff of department commanders will at once make requisition on the Chief of Engineers for a sufficient supply of these blanks to furnish the requisite number to each post engineer officer in their respective departments, and will see that they are distributed to the post engineer officers through the post commanders in time to permit the issues to be made prior to the beginning of the next school year.

To save delay the requisitions after approval by the post commanders will be submitted by the post engineer officer to the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, through the department engineer officer; the latter will indorse on the requisition how many of the desired articles there are at department headquarters available for issue.

As far as practicable department engineer officers will see that when any post engineer officer is to be relieved the engineer property at that post is promptly transferred by formal invoices, etc., to the new post engineer officer.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 41. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 23, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Under the act making appropriation for the support of the Army, approved March 2, 1903, the Secretary of War is authorized to expend \$2,000,000 in procuring articles to fully arm, equip, and supply the organized militia. This is in addition to the issue of standard service magazine arms and accouterments authorized by the militia act of January 21, 1903. As the sum appropriated will probably not fully accomplish the object and further appropriations will be necessary from time to time the Secretary wishes to expend this sum of \$2,000,000 already appropriated in such a way as to put the Department in possession of the articles which will contribute most effectively to the immediate preparation of the militia for active operations and render them most effective if they shall be unexpectedly called into the service of the United States. So far as it is consistent with the accomplishment of this purpose he desires to meet the wishes of the governors of the several States in the preparation of material for which they may make requisitions in the proportion which the number of organized militia in each State bears to the whole number in all the States. As the preparation of artillery material requires considerable time the Secretary immediately after the passage of the act authorized the Chief of Ordnance to apply the sum of \$350,000 to the preparation for militia use of field pieces and carriages of the new model with which the Regular Army is about to be equipped. As a guide to the further expenditure of the sum appropriated the Secretary would be glad to receive from the governors all the information which they can conveniently give as to the articles which are deemed most necessary for the full armament and equipment of their National Guard.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 42. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1903.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Seacoast batteries include guns of one caliber only. In cases where the guns of the same battery are widely separated, or have interposed between them guns of another battery and caliber, the numbers given emplacements, as prescribed in paragraph 407, Army Regulations, 1901, shall be "from right to left in separate series for each battery," notwithstanding the fact that this may result in the repetition of a number in a continuous work. Thus one work may include two 8-inch guns and two 12-inch guns, the latter being on the flanks. This work includes two batteries and the emplacements should be numbered as follows, beginning at the right of the work: No. 1, No. 1, No. 2, No. 2. The name of the battery used in connection with the number distinguishes each emplacement from the others in the same work.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 48. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 7, 1903.

I--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision of the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury upon the claim of a retired officer of the Army, summoned as a witness before a general court-martial, for mileage for travel and commutation of quarters for the time detained as such witness is published for the information of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, July 15, 1903.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR:

* * * * *

I have therefore to advise you that a retired Army officer is entitled for attendance before a general court-martial as a witness to the same per diem and mileage that is provided for a civilian witness not in the employ of the Government as it now appears in paragraph 1067 of the Army Regulations of 1901.

Respectfully,

L. P. MITCHELL,
Assistant Comptroller.

II--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Two schedules for clothing allowance to enlisted men of the Army are promulgated in General Orders, No. 95, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, July 1, 1903, one for the men who have not been furnished with the new uniform and the other for those to whom the new uniform prescribed by General Orders, No. 132, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, December 31, 1902, has been issued.

Hereafter it will be noted on the descriptive lists of soldiers, under the head of "remarks," whether or not they have been furnished with the new uniform.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, April 16, 1903.***

TO ALL RECRUITING OFFICERS:

Notwithstanding the instructions published in paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 127, December 16, 1902. from this office, there are still numerous enlistments made of young men who prove to be under twenty-one years of age, though claiming to be older, leading to applications to the War Department from parents and friends for their discharge on the ground of minority.

It is therefore desired that every possible precaution be taken to avoid the improper enlistment of persons under the age of twenty-one years. To this end, young men who meet other requirements and claim to be fully twenty-one years of age, or even a few years over that age, should not only be carefully interrogated and their antecedents be carefully investigated, but the written consent of the parents to the enlistment will also be obtained if the recruit appears to be under twenty-one years of age. In case such a recruit fails to obtain this consent he will be required to furnish his own sworn statement in writing regarding his age, supported by the sworn statement of two other persons, and these must be satisfactory to the recruiting officer; otherwise, the applicant will be rejected.

When the written consent of parents or the sworn statements indicated are furnished and accepted in such cases they will be attached to the enlistment papers.

**H. C. CORBIN,
*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.***

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 22, 1903.**

MEMORANDUM:

The following special instructions directed by the Secretary of War, governing inspectors general and acting inspectors general, will be noted and duly observed by division and department commanders and all others concerned:

1. Inspectors general, acting inspectors general, and assistants when assigned to a division or a department will be exclusively under the control of the commander thereof, and their assignments will be controlled largely by him so far as the exigencies of the service will permit. The reports of department inspectors will be addressed to the adjutant general of the department and will be for the information of the commanding general thereof. After full use of these reports has been availed of by the department commander and when no longer necessary for his revision they will be sent to the Adjutant General of the Army for transmission to the Inspector General, who, if there be matter contained therein beyond the remedial resources of the department commander, will submit them to the Secretary of War for his action, after which they will be filed in the office of the Inspector General for use in making his annual report to the Secretary of War.

2. The inspection of armories, arsenals, depots, etc., and the accounts of officers disbursing funds under the Secretary of War, and of important posts and commands, will be directed by the Secretary of War, to be made by officers recommended by the Inspector General of the Army with a view to their special fitness for the work enjoined. The military departments and business methods of the Military Academy at West Point, New York; the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, Fort Riley, Kansas; the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, and the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, New York, will be inspected by the Inspector General of the Army as the Secretary of War may direct.

3. The forms known as the "Post Memoranda" of the inspection of posts and the "Summary" of post inspections will

be discontinued; and in lieu thereof officers performing duty in the Inspector General's Department will provide themselves with notebooks convenient for noting such important matter as can not be obtained by observation, and will elicit verbally from those in charge during the inspection such information respecting their departments or commands as may be desired.

4. Written reports of inspections of troops, cantonments, camps, posts, arsenals, armories, and depots will contain a correct return of the troops, the strength present and absent, and the number of absentees from review, inspection, drills, etc., and whether the attendance at these functions is below the normal prescribed by regulations. All subsequent matter respecting the results of the inspection will deal only with defects, deficiencies, irregularities, and commendations. The general excellence of an organization or department should not be marred by recording in the report thereof trivial matter. Such defects can be best cured by verbal suggestion communicated to the official concerned on the field, if pertaining to troops, or if in a department during the inspection thereof. When efficiency is well above a superior standard of excellence commendation should be unstinted, but where plain duty only is fulfilled compliments make well-earned praise commonplace and discourage the ambitious from seeking higher levels, and hence should be avoided.

5. Inspectors must give heed to all complaints of either officers or enlisted men. If they are well founded and too serious to correct by kindly advice they should be presented to the department commander with a written statement of the accused accompanying the report upon the return of the inspector to his station.

6. On the arrival of inspectors at posts the money accountability of all disbursing officers, such as quartermasters, commissaries, and post treasurers, should be inspected first. If cash is carried by those concerned its verification should precede the inspection.

7. Inspectors should mingle with the officers at posts freely, with a view to getting their ideas respecting any reforms that may benefit the service. All suggestions that appear worthy and judicious should be noted for reference in special or annual reports.

8. A description and location of posts, camps, cantonments,

armories, arsenals, depots, etc., will not be noted in written reports, except of such new establishments as have not been heretofore inspected. The character and amount of new construction since the last inspection will be stated briefly and the cost of same. The general condition with respect to repairs of public buildings will be briefly noted.

9. Before closing written reports of posts, camps, etc., a brief summary of the inspector's conclusions as to the state of the command with respect to military instruction, discipline, and readiness for field service should be stated, and on arrival at his post he should report immediately to his commanding officer all matter that in his judgment requires immediate attention, to be followed later by the written record.

10. As a suggestion to the inspector and as an assurance to higher authority of thorough inspection the last paragraph of reports of inspections of troops will contain a detailed statement of the names of the various drills from the setting-up exercises to the evolutions of the highest organization examined by the inspector. A similar statement will obtain respecting the various tests of the classes in signaling and the Hospital Corps in litter-bearer drill and first aid to the wounded.

11. Orders to inspectors about to visit posts, commands, etc., will be given in the form of letters and not published, as it is desirable that the inspectors shall see the posts, depots, etc., under normal conditions.

These instructions will not contravene paragraphs 974 and 975, Army Regulations, for the time being, which must be strictly adhered to in every particular in letter and spirit by all officers performing inspection duty.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

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